DR WEBSTER'S

COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND IMPROVED

BY CHAUNCEY A GOODRICH, D D, LL.D,

LATE PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ORATORY AND ALSO PROFESSOR OF THE PASTORAL CHARGE IN YALE COLLEGE

AND

NOAH PORTER, D D,

PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS IN YALE COLLEGE

LONDON BELL AND DALDY

LONGMAN & CO SIMPKIN MARSHALL & CO WHITTAKER & CO HAMILTON ADAMS & CO; KENT & CO EDINBURGH: JOHN MENZIES GLASGOW: FORTLOUS BROTHERS DUBLIN: McGLASHAN & GILL CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO AND W NEWMAN MELBOURNE GEORGE ROBERTSON BOMBAY THACKER, VINING & CO AND SOUNDY & CO CAPE TOWN J C JUTA

PREFACE.

Since the publication of the Pictorial Edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1847 the purpose has been kept steadily in view to prepare another edition embracing all the alterations and improvements which the progress of the language and the additional facilities for improving its Lexicography might seem to require. The late Professor Goodrich had from the first directed his attention to the collection of words not inserted in the previous edition and to the preparation of definitions of meanings which had been overlooked or were made necessary by new application of words in the writings of respectable authors and by the progress of Science and the Arts.

Many of these words and definitions were given to the public in the Pictorial Edition of 1859, together with numerous illustrative wood-cuts. To these was added a large collection of discriminate Synonyms, which had been carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich. This Edition was however a provisional one designed to serve only until the more careful and thorough revision, which had been so long in contemplation, could be perfected.

In preparing for the present revision, the attention of both the Editor and the Publishers was first directed to the Etymology. They were aware that, however admirable the industry and valuable the contributions of Dr. Webster in this department, the science of comparative Philology was by no means perfect in his time, if indeed it could be said to exist at all. It is only within a very few years that the true principles on which the science rests have been suggested and confirmed and the methods have been determined by which future investigations may be successfully prosecuted. It seemed necessary first of all that these new principles and methods should be applied in the entire revision of the Etymologies of Dr. Webster by a scholar who had made Etymology his special study. In 1854 arrangements were made with Dr. C. A. F. Mahn of Berlin, Prussia, to undertake this task. Dr. Mahn was recommended by some of the most distinguished scholars of Germany as admirably qualified for the service, and he had been favorably known by special researches in this department. He has employed several years upon the work, and has performed it in a manner worthy of his high reputation. The results are submitted to all persons who are interested in philological studies, with the belief that they will find in them a new and valuable contribution to the stores of linguistic knowledge. This feature of the present edition will it is thought be acknowledged by all scholars as one of marked superiority and will be gratefully welcomed by the now very large number of instructors and studious persons who are interested in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the English language.

Professor James D. Dana of Yale College had been engaged at an early date to revise the definitions in Geology, Natural History, etc., and the revision in these and some kindred departments has been completed by him or has passed under his careful scrutiny.

The work of revising the definitions of the principal words occasioned great and perplexing difficulties to Professor Goodrich and those with whom he conferred. He was well aware of the defective method which had been adopted by Dr. Johnson of defining words by enumerating and explaining their special applications rather than by developing their broadly-distinguished meanings; and he knew that in this, Johnson had furnished the model for most, if not all, of the defining dictionaries of the English language which have since been published. Dr. Webster in his strictures on Johnson's Dictionary noticed as one of its defects, that the author had in many cases, failed to exhibit full and explicit definitions of important significations. This fault Dr. Webster endeavored to avoid and with manifest success. His own definitions are superior to those of Johnson in fullness and precision, as well as in the greater copiousness and appropriateness of illustrative phrases. But he had not emancipated himself entirely from the influence of Johnson's example in accumulating definitions that are really the same, though at first sight they may appear to be different. Dr. Webster insists, also, with earnestness, that it is the duty of the lexicographer to give first the primitive signification of every word, and to develop and arrange the dependent meanings in the order in which they were derived. But his theory in respect to these and other points was better than his practice. Of these and other imperfections in Dr. Webster's definitions, Professor Goodrich was fully aware. He was also aware that the dictionaries of many other languages, both ancient and modern, had been constructed on a better theory and after better methods. He had formed for himself a conception more or less distinct of the proper method of exhibiting and illustrating the definitions of the leading words. But it seemed to him an Herculean task to undertake to revise the work of Dr. Webster, and he was reluctant

to assume the labor and responsibility which it involved. At last, with enfeebled bodily strength, he consented to enter upon a tentative process in connection with able and experienced associates. These associates were, at first, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, the Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, and Professor CHESTER S. LYMAN, of Yale College, all of whom had been employed in preparing the Pictorial Edition. Only repeated trials could satisfy so conscientious a lexicographer as Professor Goodrich in respect to the best plan of subjecting to new forms of expression the mass of valuable matter accumulated by Dr. Webster, and of re-arranging it according to more approved methods. The undertaking involved so much labor, and required changes so extensive and material, that Professor WILLIAM D. WHITNEY and Professor DANIEL C. GILMAN, both of Yale College, were soon added to the corps of associates. To these gentlemen was assigned the special duty of suggesting the changes and modifications which seemed to be required in the definitions of the principal words, their suggestions being submitted to Professor Goodrich for his judgment and decision. Under this arrangement, the work of experiment was going on till the death of Professor Goodrich. This untoward event occurred, however, before the experiment had been carried so far as to determine how much it was desirable to attempt in the way of recasting the definitions, or how much it was practicable to accomplish.

After the death of Professor Goodrich, in 1860, the direction of the work of revision was committed to Professor NOAH PORTER, who had been intimately acquainted with his views ever since the publication of the Revised Edition of 1847, and had frequently conferred with him in respect to the excellences and the defects of that edition, as well as the methods by which these defects might be remedied. Before the present revision was undertaken, Professor Porter had communicated in writing his views of the changes which ought to be made in the matter and form of the Dictionary; and, with a full knowledge of these views, Professor Goodrich had earnestly solicited him to undertake the entire responsibility and direction of the work. When the proposal was renewed by the proprietors of the copyright and by the family of Dr. Webster, it could not easily be declined; for it was enforced by considerations of affection and of duty both to the living and to the dead. But the service was assumed by him with great reluctance, as being foreign to his special studies, and incompatible with very pressing occupations. At the urgent solicitation of his valued friends the publishers, as well as of the family interested, and of his beloved associate, the late EDWARD C. HERRICK, — whose acquaintance with the Dictionary, and whose interest in it, extended back to the publication of the first edition in 1828, — he at first consented to undertake a general superintendence of the revision, but soon, by the force of circumstances, was constrained to bestow upon it a more minute attention. The collaborators already named continued their services to the end, and others were from time to time employed for a longer or a shorter period.

The following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the work. Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, — who has for many years labored in this field, first in connection with his honored father, and subsequently with Professor Goodrich, — has represented the views of his father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulty, and has also attended to the syllabication of the words, the determination of the accents, and the marking of the pronunciation. Professors WILLIAM D. WHITNEY and DANIEL C. GILMAN have labored at the definitions of the principal words, recasting, re-arranging, and condensing them, introducing citations, &c.; their work, in all cases, having been sanctioned or revised by the Editor. Professor CHESTER S. LYMAN has given his attention chiefly to the terms in Mathematics, Physics, Technology, and Machinery, with the exception of those relating to the Steam-engine and to Railways. These last have been carefully defined, and in some cases furnished, by ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, Esq., an eminent Civil Engineer of New York, who has also contributed many original and valuable drawings for the illustrative woodcuts. Captain WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, of the United States Engineers, recently Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering and the Science of War, in the Military Academy at West Point, has given a like attention to the terms in Military Science, Engineering, and Gunnery, furnishing original drawings when necessary. It has already been stated that Professor JAMES D. DANA had several years since been employed in the departments of Geology, Natural History, etc., to prepare new definitions, to recast the old, and to select new words. At his suggestion, WILLIAM C. MINOR, M. D., was employed to render assistance in these departments, and he has labored with great ability and zeal in connection with Professor Dana, who has, in every instance, carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work. The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by LOWELL MASON, Esq., of New York; but many of the articles were written by JOHN S. DWIGHT, Esq., of Boston. In Physiology and Medical Science, Professor R. CRESSON STILES, M. D., has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon. J. C. PERKINS, of Salem, Massachusetts, who has had long experience as editor of various law publications, has, with great labor and care, revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence. He has aimed to phrase these definitions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Legal Science, and to support them by copious references to legal authorities. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, S. J., of Albany, has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have a special meaning in the Roman Catholic Church. It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the etymological articles furnished by Dr. Mahn, and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, under the direction of Professor JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon.

J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, well known as a learned and accurate student of the aboriginal languages of America.

To the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich was committed the very important duty of receiving the mass of material furnished by the most of the assistants who have been named, verifying its accuracy, and then incorporating it into the final copy for the printer. In this work he was assisted for several months by the Rev. Tyler Dewey and the Rev. John M. Morris. Mr. Goodrich has also revised or prepared many of the definitions in Agriculture and Horticulture, in Antiquities and Architecture, in Biblical matters and Ecclesiastical History, in Commerce, Domestic Economy, and the Fine Arts, making use of the best authorities in each of these departments. He has also brought to the service the results of his own experience while laboring under his father's guidance, and the remembrance of his father's views and wishes in respect to many important details.

It was thought desirable, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and perfection to the copy, to place it for further revision in the hands of some scholar of critical habits and approved experience, who had not been concerned in its earlier preparation. Accordingly Mr. William A. Wheeler was employed for this service, and also to correct the proofsheets; and with him was associated, at a later period, Mr. Arthur W. Wright. Mr. Wheeler was also employed in various other services hereafter to be named, and he has furnished especially valuable contributions from Oriental literary stores, and given the work throughout the benefit of his exact learning and his nice discrimination. Mr. William C. Webster shared with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wright the responsibility of correcting the proofs. Mr. Samuel Porter, of Hartford, besides reviewing a portion of the first proofs, has examined with great care the final or plate proofs, and the Dictionary is much the better for his detection of oversights, and for the alterations he has suggested. Valuable assistance has been received from various persons connected with the Boston Stereotype Foundry, especially from Mr. Thomas Holt, the Reader of the establishment, whose taste, experience, conscientious fidelity, and accurate but unpretending scholarship, have materially benefited the work.

The preparation of the Appendix was intrusted almost entirely to the supervision of Mr. Wheeler, who has read every page of it with critical care. The "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names" was wholly prepared by him, and he constructed the very interesting and valuable "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, Etc." The full and accurate "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names" was prepared with much labor and care by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College. The "Pronouncing Vocabularies of Modern Geographical and Biographical Names" are the work of Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, the well known editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, and his name will be a sufficient guaranty for their trustworthiness and value. The "Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names" was prepared by the Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who also prepared the Explanatory Vocabulary of Christian Names, from materials furnished in part by Charles J. Jeens, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Table of "Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing" was originally prepared by Professor Lyman, and has been revised for this edition by Mr. Wright and Mr. William A. Wheeler. Mr. William C. Webster, with the assistance of several of the other collaborators, has revised and greatly improved the list of "Abbreviations and Contractions used in Writing and Printing," and the list of "Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, etc., from the Greek, the Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages," which were originally compiled by him. A particular account of the various vocabularies will be found in the general Preface to the Appendix, and in the special Prefaces to the vocabularies themselves.

The elaborate and learned Introduction to the previous editions has been omitted. It is not without regret that this venerable memorial of the enterprise, the sagacity, and the scholarship of Dr. Webster has been displaced to make room for new matter more in accordance with the advance of Philological Science and the wants of the present generation. To supply its place, Professor James Hadley has contributed "A Brief History of the English Language," designed to show its philological relations, and to trace the progress and influence of the causes which have brought it to its present condition. Professor Hadley has also contributed his advice in respect to numerous questions, philological and general, which were constantly arising, and has given his sanction to the principles and aims that have guided the Editor and his collaborators in the changes which have been adopted in this edition.

The Preface of the Editor of the Revised Edition of 1847, the Preface of the Author to the original edition of 1828, and the Memoir of Dr. Webster by Professor Goodrich, are all retained in this edition as containing some important details of literary history, and as furnishing a concise statement of the principles which were adopted in the preparation of the successive editions of the work.

The "Principles of Pronunciation" originally prepared by Professor Goodrich for the edition of 1859, have been carefully revised and much expanded by Mr. Wheeler, whose attention had been previously directed to this subject in the preparation of "A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling" (Boston, 1861). Mr. Wheeler has also revised and much enlarged the "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoëpists," which was originally prepared by Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, and inserted in the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary," and which was afterward revised by Professor Goodrich.

to assume the labor and responsibility which it involved. At last, with enfeebled bodily strength, he consented to enter upon a tentative process in connection with able and experienced associates. These associates were, at first, Mr. WILLIAM G WEBSTER, the Rev CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, and Professor CHESTER S LYMAN, of Yale College, all of whom had been employed in preparing the Pictorial Edition Only repeated trials could satisfy so conscientious a lexicographer as Professor Goodrich in respect to the best plan of subjecting to new forms of expression the mass of valuable matter accumulated by Dr Webster, and of re-arranging it according to more approved methods The undertaking involved so much labor, and required changes so extensive and material, that Professor WILLIAM D. WHITNEY and Professor DANIEL C GILMAN, both of Yale College, were soon added to the corps of associates To these gentlemen was assigned the special duty of suggesting the changes and modifications which seemed to be required in the definitions of the principal words, their suggestions being submitted to Professor Goodrich for his judgment and decision. Under this arrangement, the work of experiment was going on till the death of Professor Goodrich This untoward event occurred, however, before the experiment had been carried so far as to determine how much it was desirable to attempt in the way of recasting the definitions, or how much it was practicable to accomplish.

After the death of Professor Goodrich, in 1860, the direction of the work of revision was committed to Professor NOAH PORTER, who had been intimately acquainted with his views ever since the publication of the Revised Edition of 1847, and had frequently conferred with him in respect to the excellences and the defects of that edition, as well as the methods by which these defects might be remedied Before the present revision was undertaken, Professor Porter had communicated in writing his views of the changes which ought to be made in the matter and form of the Dictionary; and, with a full knowledge of these views, Professor Goodrich had earnestly solicited him to undertake the entire responsibility and direction of the work When the proposal was renewed by the proprietors of the copyright and by the family of Dr Webster, it could not easily be declined, for it was enforced by considerations of affection and of duty both to the living and to the dead But the service was assumed by him with great reluctance, as being foreign to his special studies, and incompatible with very pressing occupations At the urgent solicitation of his valued friends the publishers, as well as of the family interested, and of his beloved associate, the late EDWARD C HERRICK,—whose acquaintance with the Dictionary, and whose interest in it, extended back to the publication of the first edition in 1828,—he at first consented to undertake a general superintendence of the revision, but soon, by the force of circumstances, was constrained to bestow upon it a more minute attention The collaborators already named continued their services to the end, and others were from time to time employed for a longer or a shorter period.

The following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the work. Mr WILLIAM G WEBSTER,—who has for many years labored in this field, first in connection with his honored father, and subsequently with Professor Goodrich,—has represented the views of his father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulty, and has also attended to the syllabication of the words, the determination of the accents, and the marking of the pronunciation Professors WILLIAM D WHITNEY and DANIEL C GILMAN have labored at the definitions of the principal words, recasting, re-arranging, and condensing them, introducing citations, &c , their work, in all cases, having been sanctioned or revised by the Editor Professor CHESTER S LYMAN has given his attention chiefly to the terms in Mathematics, Physics, Technology, and Machinery, with the exception of those relating to the Steam-engine and to Railways These last have been carefully defined, and in some cases furnished, by ALEXANDER L HOLLEY, Esq, an eminent Civil Engineer of New York, who has also contributed many original and valuable drawings for the illustrative woodcuts Captain WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, of the United States Engineers, recently Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering and the Science of War, in the Military Academy at West Point, has given a like attention to the terms in Military Science, Engineering, and Gunnery, furnishing original drawings when necessary. It has already been stated that Professor JAMES D DANA had several years since been employed in the departments of Geology, Natural History, etc., to prepare new definitions, to recast the old, and to select new words At his suggestion, WILLIAM C. MINOR, M D, was employed to render assistance in these departments, and he has labored with great ability and zeal in connection with Professor Dana, who has, in every instance, carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by LOWELL MASON, Esq, of New York, but many of the articles were written by JOHN S DWIGHT, Esq, of Boston. In Physiology and Medical Science, Professor R CRESSON STILES, M D, has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon J. C. PERKINS, of Salem, Massachusetts, who has had long experience as editor of various law publications, has, with great labor and care, revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence. He has aimed to phrase these definitions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Legal Science, and to support them by copious references to legal authorities. E B O'CALLAGHAN, S. J, of Albany, has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have a special meaning in the Roman Catholic Church It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the etymological articles furnished by Dr Mahn, and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, under the direction of Professor JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon.

sages was placed at the disposal of the Revisers. The principal dramatic authors, and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr. H. S. Dana. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr. Guy Lubington Frederick, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned. The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations, especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or classical. Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Byron, Washington Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Tennyson, Hawthorne, and many others have received as much attention as the old writers. A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used, it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end. In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word, the name only of the author has been given, provided, as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved, the authority of some writer was deemed desirable. The frequent use of this large and varied collection of citations will, it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of the present edition. It is believed that no dictionary of the language contains so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers. The citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well as those introduced for the first time, have, as far as possible, been verified and copied with scrupulous care. Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language.

IV. *The Vocabulary.* No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve insertion. At the same time the Revisers have been actuated by no desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number. Words which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers, of their own or a subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new. A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used, have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end. Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explain all those which need to be defined. It will be observed, however, that this edition differs from the former editions in following a strictly alphabetical arrangement of all such words. The participles, participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed and which explain their meaning. But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong. The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together, within brackets, under the verb, instead of being entered and defined separately. But the principal parts of the *irregular* verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross-reference to the verbs themselves. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns. The vocabulary as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched. It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114,000 words.

V. *The Scientific and Technical Definitions* have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen, and with the aid of the best authorities. Many of the articles, it is believed, will command confidence and elicit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plain language fit them for the use and instruction of all classes.

VI. *The Collection of Synonyms*, so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich, has, with a few slight changes, been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference. The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate. The meanings are thoroughly discriminated in every case, the words being traced from their etymology, and explained by formal definitions, as well as illustrated by contrasted examples of their various use. In addition, copious lists of synonymous or interchangeable terms have been attached to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced writers.

VII. *The Pictorial Illustrations*, more than three thousand in number, have been inserted in the body of the work. In the previous edition they were printed as an appendix to the volume, but it was thought it would be an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate, so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference, and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated. It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition, many being taken from original drawings, and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments. For the artistic beauty of these cuts, the work is indebted to Mr. JOHN ANDREW of Boston, who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood. It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illus-

Besides the persons already named in connection with the special services which they have rendered, a large number of persons have contributed important materials and suggestions to the principal collaborators. Among these, particular mention should be made of Mr. H. S. Dana, of Woodstock, Vermont, who furnished a large and critically selected list of words and readings from the dramatic and other writers of the age of Queen Elizabeth. For the abundant and varied collection of illustrative passages and citations which were at the service of the Revisers, they are indebted to the zeal and painstaking of many devoted "readers" for the Dictionary, not a few of the most faithful and judicious of whom were ladies

To the Hon George P Marsh, the Editor is under obligations for some valuable suggestions in respect to the principles which should be followed in the preparation of a popular English Dictionary.

It is not practicable to enumerate here the works contained in the library of authorities furnished to the Editor and his associates by the enlightened enterprise of the publishers. As this Dictionary was designed to be not merely a compilation, but a digest of results obtained by independent research, comparatively few references are made to other Dictionaries and Encyclopedias But the best works of the kind have been freely consulted, and, among them, the well-known Dictionary of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, which is so honorable to the industry of the author and the scholarship of the country

The features of the present Edition which deserve to be specially enumerated are the following: —

I *The Revised Etymology.* This feature has already been noticed It is believed that critical readers will acknowledge the learning, the brevity, the sound judgment, the self-explaining order, and the minutely-traced ramifications, which characterize these etymologies, and it is hoped that they will attract the attention and stimulate the studies of all who desire to know more of the varied history of their mother-*tongue*.

II *The Revised Definitions.* The definitions of the principal words, not scientific or technical, have been carefully elaborated by Professors Whitney and Gilman, each possessing peculiar qualifications, and each performing his work as thoroughly as was possible within the limits prescribed Their work was carefully reviewed by the Editor before it was admitted into the copy. The rule which he adopted for his own guidance was freely to accept and make any change in the matter and the language of the previous edition which he had reason to suppose would be desired by Dr Webster himself, were he now living, and fully possessed of the principles which have been universally accepted by modern philologists and lexicographers, or which Professor Goodrich would have sanctioned, had he been able to give to the work of revision the full measure of his well-known energy and sagacious judgment In accordance with this rule, great pains have been taken, 1. To contract and condense the definitions into as few general heads, or numbered divisions, as was practicable. In this the example of Dr. Goodrich, in his experimental work, was followed and the Revisers have sought to avoid all redundancy and tautology, to strike out all mere enumerations of particular applications of meanings, and to reduce the number of illustrative phrases to the actual wants of the reader While they have been thus bold on the one hand, they have been studiously careful, on the other, to retain the exact language of the earlier edition, in every case possible, esteeming very highly Dr. Webster's plain and clearly-expressed definitions for their own sake as well as for that of the author, and preferring to err on the side of cautious reverence rather than of that of thoughtless innovation In many cases in which the numbered articles under a word have been diminished, it will be found that the number of real definitions has been materially increased, and that the gathering of them into fewer groups has contributed to their more easy comprehension and more ready use A single article often includes a group of kindred meanings, and thus enables the reader to view at a glance their close relation and similarity, and to trace out the subtle movement of thought by which one was evolved from another Often, too, a well-chosen citation from a good author has been preferred, as a means of definition, to an explanatory circumlocution. 2 An effort has been constantly made to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups of meanings in the order of their actual growth and history, beginning, if possible, with the primitive signification, as indicated by the etymology. As this, for many reasons, has now become possible in numerous cases in which it was impossible in the time of Dr. Webster, and as, in many instances, Dr Webster did not perfect this order when the materials were within his reach, it has been often found necessary, in the present edition, to change the arrangement of the definitions Special consideration has been given to this point in view of the fact that the study, or even the casual notice, of the order of growth in the meaning of single words, is a stimulant of thought, and the habitual attention to it is of itself an education 3 Many new meanings have been added, either as they have been brought to light by an extended examination of authors in the earlier and later periods of English literature, or as they have occurred to the Revisers in performing their work, or have been suggested by the kindness of critical and thoughtful friends.

III *The Illustrative Citations* Special effort has been made to obtain illustrative passages from classical English writers, both old and new In order to collect such passages, and also to discover words and meanings that have been omitted in other English Dictionaries, a systematized plan was devised by which a large number of works in all departments of literature were carefully read by

ages was placed at the disposal of the Revisers. The principal dramatic authors and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr H S Dana. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr Guy Lubington Prendergast, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or elevated Sir Walter Scott, Southey Coleridge Lamb Byron Washington Irving De Quincey Macaulay, Tennyson Hawthorne and many others have received as much attention as the old writers A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word the name only of the author has been given provided as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved the authority of some writer was deemed desirable The free use of this large and varied collection of citations will it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of the present edition It is believed that no dictionary of the language contains so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers. The citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well as those introduced for the first time have as far as possible been verified and copied with scrupulous care Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language

IV *The Vocabulary* No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve insertion At the same time the revisers have been actuated by no desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number Words which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer which did *not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers* of their own or a subsequent generation have not been admitted On the other hand new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explain all those which need to be defined It will be observed however that this edition differs from the former editions in following a strictly alphabetical arrangement of all such words The participles participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed and which explain their meaning But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together within brackets, under the verb instead of being entered and defined separately But the principal parts of the *irregular* verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross-reference to the verbs themselves A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns. The vocabulary as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114 000 words.

V *The Scientific and Technical Definitions* have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen and with the aid of the best authorities. Many of the articles, it is believed will command confidence and elicit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plain language fit them for the use and instruction of all classes.

VI *The Collection of Synonyms* so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich has, with a few slight change been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate The meanings are thoroughly discriminated in every case the words being traced from their etymology and explained by formal definition as well as illustrated by contrasted examples of their various use In addition copious lists of synonymous or interchangeable terms have been attached to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced writers

VII *The Pictorial Illustrations* more than three thousand in number have been inserted in the body of the work in the previous edition they were printed as an appendix to the volume but it was thought it would be an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition many being taken from original drawings and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments. For the artistic beauty of these cuts the work is indebted to Mr JOHN ANDREW of Boston who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illus-

trated works on Natural History, it is customary to represent only a limited number of objects; and, in a work like the present, a still smaller number of such illustrations could be admitted The general aim has been to illustrate those objects of which a drawing would convey a better conception than a mere verbal description. Those who use the Dictionary will not fail to observe that, to many words which are not themselves illustrated, there are subjoined references to illustrations given in connection with other words; as, under *Withers*, it is said, "[See *Illust* of *Horse*.]"

VIII *The Vocabularies in the Appendix* have been re-edited, or expressly prepared for this edition by able scholars, as will appear from the full account of the Vocabularies themselves, and of the researches and aims of the authors in the special Introductions which accompany them The first and most prominent, the "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, Etc.," by Mr. Wheeler, is a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary It is the first attempt of the kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography, as well as for its explanations of many obscure allusions in the best and most popular writers. The remaining Vocabularies are all the products of original and laborious research, or are trustworthy compilations from the best sources.

IX. *The Pronunciation* of English words has been carefully attended to in this edition. The principles adopted are stated at length and fully illustrated in the article on the Principles of Pronunciation, which was originally prepared by Professor Goodrich, and has been elaborated by Mr Wheeler, with suggestions from able scholars, who, as well as himself, have made a special study of English orthoëpy and the science of phonology. A more thoroughly practical and satisfactory treatment of the subject, the Editor confidently believes, can not be found in the language. The "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists" will be found to be a comprehensive, practical, and fully trustworthy exhibition of the various modes of pronunciation given in the best English Dictionaries The pronunciation of each word in the Dictionary is indicated by the marked or figured Key which is to be found at the bottom of the page This Key has been remodeled and arranged with special reference to this edition, and contains some few characters additional to those of the Key previously used The number of characters now employed is thought to be as large as is desirable To attempt more is to seem to promise more than it is practicable to perform, and is, besides, open to the objection that a complex notation would not be readily understood

X *The Orthography* In this department no change has been made in the principles adopted and clearly set forth in the Revised Edition of 1847, and so generally accepted by the American public. In a few classes of words the Dictionary recommends and follows the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the acknowledged analogies of the language — modes of spelling, which, in every instance, had been previously suggested by distinguished English grammarians and writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walker, &c., and the propriety of which has been recognized by Smart and other recent English lexicographers But to remove every reasonable ground of complaint against the Dictionary in regard to this matter, an alternative orthography is now given in almost every case, the old style of spelling being subjoined to the reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr. Webster, or to which he lent his sanction, were based upon a mistaken etymology; and therefore these forms have been set aside, and the old spelling has been restored. Preceding this account are some Observations on the general subject of Orthography, with copious "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," prepared by Mr Wright, followed by "A List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways," compiled expressly for the present edition. These new features give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over the former editions

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his thanks to all the persons who have assisted in the preparation of the present edition, for the fidelity and perseverance with which they have discharged their duties It is to their industry, scholarship, and zeal, that the peculiar excellences of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed. Though the Editor is more sensible of its deficiencies than any other person can be, yet he does not hesitate to commend it to the public for the improvements which are due to the thorough research and careful attention which have been bestowed by his associates in preparing it To them the public owe a debt of grateful appreciation, which, he believes, will be cheerfully discharged.

NEW HAVEN, *July*, 1864. NOAH PORTER.

CONTENTS

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, — 1 to 1728

APPENDIX

INDEX

TO

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

(pp. 1697—1759.)

"There is no knowledge of things conveyed by men's words, when their ideas agree not to the reality of things . He that hath names without ideas, wants meaning in his words, and speaks only empty sounds . The only sure way of making known the signification of the name of any simple idea, is by presenting to his senses that subject which may produce it in his mind, and make him actually have the idea that word stands for . . . The shape of a horse, or cassiowary, will be but rudely and imperfectly imprinted on the mind by words, the sight of the animals doth it a thousand times better. . . . It is not unreasonable to propose that words standing for things which are known and distinguished by their outward shapes should be expressed by little draughts and prints made of them . Naturalists, that treat of plants and animals, have found the benefit of this way; and he that has had occasion to consult them will have reason to confess that he has a clearer idea of apium or ibex, from a little print of that herb or beast, than he could have from a long definition of the names of either of them And so, no doubt, he would have of strigil and sistrum, if, instead of curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render them by, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments, as they were in use among the ancients . Such things as these, which the eye distinguishes by their shapes, would be best let into the mind by draughts made of them, and more determine the signification of such words than any other words set for them, or rather made use of to define them."

Locke on the Human Understanding.

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION OF 1847

THE demand for THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has increased so rapidly within a few years past that the publishers have felt the necessity of its being stereotyped for the greater convenience of the public in single quarto volume. In deciding upon this measure they were desirous that the work should be thoroughly revised anew and that each department which it embraces should be brought down as far as possible to the latest advance of science, literature and the arts, at the present day. With this view it was placed in the hands of the Rev CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College, as one of the members of Dr WEBSTER's family in the expectation of his obtaining such additional aid as might be necessary for the accomplishment of this design. The Editor has not acted, however, upon his own personal responsibility in executing this trust. He has from time to time laid open the sheets to the inspection of the other members of the family and no important alterations have been made especially in any of the leading characteristics of the work except with the concurrence or at the request of Dr Webster's legal representatives. In laying before the public an edition thus prepared, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention the Editor will be expected to make some brief statement of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the result of his labors as exhibited in the present volume.

This work was first published in two quarto volumes in the year 1828. At the expiration of twelve years or in the years 1840–1 a second edition was published by the Author, in two royal octavo volumes. Of this he thus speaks in the Advertisement prefixed. "The improvements in this edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary the division of words into syllables and the correction of definitions in several of the sciences which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classification. For the latter improvements the Author is indebted chiefly to Professor TILLY of the Medical College in New Haven. To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors, and in conversation and also of many foreign terms used in books of music." In conducting this revision Dr Webster was aided in some part of his labors by his son, WILLIAM C. WEBSTER, Esq. of New Haven who also at a subsequent period prepared the revised Addenda under the direction of his father. The improvement of the Author down to the period of his death are here inserted under their proper head from the manuscripts which he left. By these successive revisions and the one which has now been made new matter to the amount of more than three hundred pages has been added to the work all of which by the use of a smaller type, and by careful compression is now brought within the compass of this volume. Of the course pursued in the revision it will now be proper briefly to speak.

In respect to the *Etymology* the Editor has not considered it as lying within his province to make any material alterations. In a very few cases of obvious necessity some slight change has been made. But the chief labor, in reference to this part of the work has been bestowed on the difficult task of giving with accuracy the numerous words from Oriental and foreign languages which are used in tracing the origin of our own.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *Definitions* — in giving a clear full and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong by established usage to the words of a language. It is in this respect especially that Dr Webster's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other both of this country and of England. To this point therefore the labors of the Editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works not only in lexicography but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word in its various applications has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846 has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one [Craig's] in a course of publication by Collins, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary — although this had been previously examined by Dr Webster, — and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science Literature and Art has been collated with the corresponding portion of this Dictionary as the *starting point* when necessary, of more ample and larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science and the Encyclopedia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexicon*) has been resorted to particularly on subjects of continental literature philosophy history art &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous special dictionaries or vocabularies connected to some single department have also been collated with this work and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1845) and the Encyclopedia of Architecture (1842) by Gwilt author of the articles on this subject in Penny's Encyclopedia. In agriculture Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia (1844) and Cardon's Farmer's Dictionary (1846) have been chiefly used. In general a number, the large greater part

Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities the principal reliance has been placed on the recent Dictionary of Smith (1846), as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted: and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In natural history, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History (1835–7), and Jardine's Naturalist's Library (1834–43), have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent Dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1816. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the Dictionary of Campbell (1841) has been followed in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the Dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1841) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics presented for the first time in a scientific form, and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr JAMES G PERCIVAL, who had rendered important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone, and with Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon ELIZUR GOODRICH, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev JAMES MURDOCK, D D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr WILLIAM TULLY, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor GIBBS, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1840, passed under the revision of Professor OLMSTED, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the Dictionaries of Hutton and of Barlow, have been submitted to Professor STANLEY, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by JAMES D. DANA, Esq, Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the Editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy, and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from EDWARD C HERRICK, Esq, Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of NATHANIEL JOCELYN, Esq., Painter, New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which no definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been submitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence in the universities, in the circles of trade and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given this assistance in these various departments the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words*, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some hundreds have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words which have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect.

rejection of many thousands of words which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed* but never *adopted* as a part of our language but which for that reason can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers such as Bacon Spenser Shakespeare &c ought though now obsolete to be carefully retained and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time Other words have likewise been admitted to a limited extent namely the familiar terms of common life in England which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of readers in this country and if marked as "familiar colloquial or low according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries and are entitled to a place there as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language One of the most difficult questions on this subject relate to the introduction of technical and scientific terms Most of our general dictionaries are, at present without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subject and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science Something of this kind on a limited scale has been attempted in the progress of this revision Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above which might properly be inserted in this volume and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction In accordance with their advice a small number have been excluded but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent

In respect to *Americanisms* properly so called it is known to those who are conversant with the subject that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed Most of those familiar words especially of our older State which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain and are still in constant use there as local terms The recent investigations of Forby, Holloway, and Halliwell have thrown much light on this subject, and the names of these authors are therefore frequently placed under the words in question to indicate their origin and their present use in England Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country but their number is comparatively small

In reference to *Orthography*, some important alterations have been made but in strict conformity it is believed with the Author's principles on this subject The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr Webster are of two distinct kinds and rest on very different grounds These it may be proper for a moment to consider His main principle was that *the tendency of our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care* He felt therefore that when ever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once* and the analogy rendered complete On this ground he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour, labour* &c. Of these we have a large number which came to us in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or* through the Norman French but encumbered with the silent *u* as in *emperour, authour edit ur* &c From this entire class except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped and in respect to these scarcely any two persons can be found however strenuous for retaining it who are in *practice* consistent with each other or with themselves as to the words in which this letter is used In fact, we have reached a point where unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject* for Johnson Walker and others retain the *u* in numerous words into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day Public convenience therefore demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class unless from the sacredness of its association it be retained in *Saviour* which may stand for a time as a solitary exception Nor is it Dr Webster who is the innovator in this case but the English mind which has for two centuries been throwing off useless encumbrance and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language Such too is the case with certain terminations in *re* pronounced like *er* as *centre metre* &c We have numerous words of this class derived from the French all of which originally ended in *re* as *cedre* (*cedre*) *chamber* (*chambre*) &c These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *re* is reduced to not far from twenty words with their derivatives and in respect to them also the process is still going on *Center* is, to a considerable extent the spelling of the best mathematical writers *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative *diameter* a different termination Others are gradually undergoing the same change Dr Webster proposes therefore to complete the analogy at once and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language *Acre lucre* and *massacre* present the only difficulty from their liability if changed to be mispronounced and may therefore be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions Another departure from the principles of English orthography which Dr Webster has endeavored to correct is one that was pointed out by Walker, in very emphatic terms nearly fifty years ago The principle in question is this,—that, in adding to a word the formatives *ing ed er*, &c. a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the last syllable as in *forgetting beginning* &c but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables* as in *benefiting, gardening* &c Walker in his fifth Aphorism says Dr Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping counselling* &c which having the accent on the first syllable ought to be written *worshiping counseling* An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *begetting* for *begetting* and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation But no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l* Why we should write *libelling travelling revelling* and yet *offering suffering reasoning* I am really at a loss to determine and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation I must, in the style of Lucian in his trial of the letter *T*, declare for an expulsion" These were the deliberate and late opinions of Walker If he had taken the trouble to [illegible] them to his readers instead of relying on mere remark of this kind for the correction of the [illegible] and simply stated more about forty words

the participle should be spelt (for he did not give participles in his Dictionary), and had altered six or eight words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, &c, the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography, and Dr Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation for following in the footsteps of Walker and of Lowth Walker also says in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness* and *gruffness*?" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so, and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelt with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced *instälment*, &c Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives, as, *expensive*, &c A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, and these Dr Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason, that its derivatives are spelt with a *c*, as *fenced*, *fencing*, and the word, therefore, stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold*, and all other words of the same ending Such are the principal changes, under this head, introduced by Dr. Webster into his Dictionary. In the present edition, the words are spelt in both ways, for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary, or was found to be inconvenient These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood: and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis—that of *Etymology*. These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr Webster substituted *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*, *fether* for *feather*, &c, the German critics highly applauded the change They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words. In the present edition, it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction, that, however desirable these changes may be, in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received

On the subject of *Pronunciation*, much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the Author's principles, they have been here introduced The Key to Pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and placed at the bottom of each page, for greater ease of reference, and the pointed letters have been used to a still greater extent Many thousand words have been re-spelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary* In the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster, in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation Most of the later orthoëpists, as Knowles, Smart, &c. have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex, rather than aid.

The Publishers, being desirous to make this, in all respects, a complete work of reference, have introduced, at the close of the volume, a list of Greek and Latin Proper Names, with their pronunciation, prepared by Professor THACHER, of Yale College; a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, prepared also under the superintendence of Professor PORTER. Of these a full account will be found in the several prefaces by which they are accompanied.

In conclusion, the Editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him for more than two years in these labors—Mr SAMUEL W. BARNUM, M A, of Yale College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq, of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views has made his counsel and co-operation of great value in the progress of this revision.

To the overseers of the mechanical execution of this work, at the BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, the Editor would likewise make his acknowledgments, for many valuable suggestions, during the progress of the revision, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which they have performed the difficult task of giving accuracy to the details of this volume.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1847.

NOTE.—Among the sources from which words not in former editions have been derived, mention should be made of a catalogue of between [illegible], by the name, furnished by President ALLEN, late of Bowdoin College, which were collected by him in the course of his reading, during a period of [illegible] years, from several hundred volumes of general literature, and given for the most part with authorities annexed. This catalogue, added to a similar one formerly furnished to Dr Webster, makes an aggregate of some thousands of new words placed in the hands of the Author of this Dictionary, thus contributing materials for its improvement

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1828

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work — I believe in the following year, — that learned and respectable scholar the Rev. Dr. Goodrich of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope of undertaking such a work, as I was neither qualified by research nor had I the means of support during the execution of the work had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore though I considered such a work as very desirable yet it appeared to me impracticable, as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary. I was induced to this undertaking not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use. To remedy this defect in part I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806, and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language much less of other languages. I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining. Then laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed with success.

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters*. The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis* I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted, of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England as well as the general state of philology in that country and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction. In some of these objects I failed, in others, my designs were answered.

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language*; for although the body of the language is the same as in England and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas, and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language. Now an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. *But in no two portions of the earth remote from each other can such identity be found.* Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs. Thus the practice of *hawking* and *hunting*, the institution of *heraldry* and the *feudal system* of England originated terms which formed, and some of which now form a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar give rise to new terms or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office, land warrant, location of land, consociation* of churches, *regent* of a university, *intendant* of a city, *plantation, selectmen, senate, congress, court, assembly, escheat* &c., are either words not belonging to the language of England or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that. No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress, senate* and *assembly, court* &c. for although these are words used in England yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States.

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments and of our civil institutions requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the

English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the *king* to do right by way of judgment; he is a *lord* by his *office*. justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission*—language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHAMBERS, *legally*; but in *this country* the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England The word *marshal*, in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe.

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time* when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide to the youth of the United States Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which, I trust, will meet with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow-citizens, ought not to be passed in silence It is this "The chief glory of a nation," says Dr JOHNSON, "arises from its authors" With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to BACON, to HOOKER, to MILTON, and to BOYLE

I do not, indeed, expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JAY, MADISON, MARSHALL, RAMSAY, DWIGHT, SMITH, TRUMBULL, HAMILTON, BELKNAP, AMES, MASON, KENT, HARE, SILLIMAN, CLEAVELAND, WALSH, IRVING, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of BOYLE, HOOKER, MILTON, DRYDEN, ADDISON, RAY, MILNER, COWPER, DAVY, THOMSON, and JAMESON.

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm, with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country as it is by the best *English* writers . . . It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom* In this respect, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, whose language is their hereditary mother-tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English as ADDISON or SWIFT. But I may go further, and affirm, with truth that our country has produced some of the best models of composition The style of President SMITH; of the authors of the FEDERALIST, of Mr. AMES; of Dr MASON; of Mr HARPER; of Chancellor KENT: [the prose] of Mr BARLOW; of Dr. CHANNING; of WASHINGTON IRVING: of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular States, and many other writings,—in purity, in elegance, and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations. They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion Their population is now equal to that of England: in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth—in some respects they have no superiors; and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia—and even that may not be an exception

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow-citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language in its orthography and structure: to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences: and in this manner to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *five hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope to adorn, the vast territory within our jurisdiction

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization, and Christianity: if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies: if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation,—it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects. If this object can not be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion.

This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect, for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific, and technical, *seventy* or *eighty thousand* words! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents, and my pecuniary means would enable me to accomplish I present it to my fellow-citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness, and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities, and depression,—who has borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close,—I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments And if the talent which he intrusted to my care has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

New Haven 1828

NOAH WEBSTER.

MEMOIR OF NOAH WEBSTER.

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, LL. D.

It is natural for those who have frequent occasion to work books, to desire some knowledge of the author's life and personality, of the long series of intellectual labors by which he contributed so largely to the literary treasures of our language. To gratify this desire is the object of the present Memoir. A brief outline will be given of the leading occurrences in his life, with particular reference to the origin and which called forth the principal productions of his pen. The materials of the sketch were obtained from Dr. Webster himself, about ten years before his death, and were first used in the preparation for an article inserted in the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, in the year 1833. That memoir has been rewritten with large additions, and now brought down to the period of the author's death.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the centre of the city, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer, and just at the close of the peace, and was a descendant in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was magistrate, or member of the council, and afterwards first governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for longevity. His father died at the advanced age of nearly ninety two. He had one of his brothers living, and probably beyond the age of eighty. His surviving brother died in his eighteenth year, and his two sisters, now advanced beyond seventy, and the other beyond sixty, are living at the period of their death.

Mr. Webster commenced the study of the classics in the year 1774, under the instruction of the minister of the parish, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D. and in 1774 was admitted a member of Yale College. The war of the revolution commencing the next year, interrupted the regular attendance of the students on their usual exercises, and deprived them of a small part of the advantages of a college education. In his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, Mr. Webster volunteered his services, under the command of his father, who was a captain in the army, and had charge of those of the militia who were too forty five years of age, and who were called out to the field only on particular occasions. In the Freshman class, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the service at the same time. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by the causes, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

The class with which he belonged, included an unusual number of men who were afterward distinguished in public life. Among the many be mentioned Joel Barlow, author of the Columbiad, and of the Letters to the Court of France; Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the administration of Washington; a number of the Senators of the State of Connecticut; Uriah Tracy, and Gaylord Griswold, members of the Senate of the United States; Stephen Jacob, chief justice, and Noah Smith, associate judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Zephaniah Swift, chief justice, and Asher Miller, associate judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; besides a number of others who were either members of Congress or members of the state legislature, and particularly the commissioners of the present century.

The profession which Mr. Webster entered upon life was an unpopular one for a young man to be at once thrown upon the world with his property. The country was impoverished by the war, to a degree of which it is difficult at the present day to form any just conception. There was no prospect of peace, the issue of the contest was felt by the most sanguine to be extremely doubtful, and the practice of the law, which Mr. Webster intended to pursue, was in great measure suspended by the general laxity. It was in these circumstances that, on his return from the Commencement when he graduated, his father gave him an eighth of the Continental currency (then worth about forty dollars), and dismissed him with the remark, that "he was now at his own expense." A mean while, during the summer of 1779, he resided at Hartford, Connecticut, in the family of Mr. Afterwards Chief Justice Ellsworth. An intimate friendship was thus formed between these two gentlemen, which was interrupted only by the death of the latter, in office.

With the view of obtaining a regular education for the bar, Mr. Webster suggested to distinguished members of the bar, and obtained their consent, to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the aid of an instructor, and having presented himself for examination, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1781. After holding an encouraging document, opening an office in the town of Glastonbury, the centre of the country, he resumed the business of instruction, and opened a classical school in 1782, at Goshen, in Orange county, New York. Here, in a dependent state, he found himself, and by the unsettled condition of the times, at the close of the war, and the gloomy prospects for the future, he undertook an employment which gave complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. Having prepared the first edition of an elementary treatise, he made a journey to Philadelphia, in the autumn of the same year, and exhibited a specimen of the work to several members of Congress, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D. at that time professor, afterwards president, of the College of New Jersey, who was engaged by the application to prosecute his design. A second edition, with the whole following, revised with the help of the author, was published in 1783, on his return to Hartford, where he published the *First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language*. The second and third parts were published in the years mentioned, the following. The work comprised a Spelling Book, an English Grammar, and a complete collection of reading pieces, the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools of our country, and to so great an extent, that the Spelling Book has been used, during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the nature of support of his family was derived from the profits of this work, at a price minus for copyright of less than a cent a copy. About twenty four millions of this book have been published, and within the present year, 1817, in the different editions which have passed under the revision of the author, and his popularity has given them continually increasing. The demand for some years past has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence probably more than to any other cause, we find attributed the remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travellers.

In entering thus early in life on literary exertions, Mr. Webster did not confine himself to the publication of his own works. At a period when nothing had as yet been deemed worthy to the name of a literary work, he felt the want of an important branch of literature, the publication of that which should be a standard, characteristic work. Governor Winthrop's Journal. Having learned that a manuscript copy was in possession of a Governor Trumbull, in the Council of Connecticut, he caused it to be transcribed at his own expense, by the governor's private secretary, and caused more than the amount of his whole property to be applied to the publication. The state never remunerated him for the expenses thus incurred.

At the period of Mr. Webster's return to Hartford, in 1783, the state was agitated by a bill, passed on the subject of a grant, made by Congress, to the army, of half pay for life, which was afterwards commuted for a grant of the army, of half pay for a term of years. To this grant, two of full pay, for a term of years, were objected, that if the army had suffered by the reduced value of the

bills in which they were paid, the country at large had sustained an equal loss by the depreciation of the currency, and by other causes So strong was the excitement on this subject, that public meetings were held throughout the state, to prevent the laws of Congress from being carried into effect, and at length a convention met at Middletown with the same design, at which two thirds of the towns in Connecticut were represented In this state of things, Mr. Webster, though only twenty-five years of age, came forward to vindicate the measures of Congress, and wrote a series of papers on the subject, under the signature of HONORIUS, which were published in the Connecticut Courant, and read extensively throughout the state The effect was great. At the next election, in April, 1784, a large majority of the legislature were supporters of Congress in their measures So highly were Mr Webster's services appreciated on this occasion, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared by a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man"

These occurrences in his native state, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr Webster that the old Confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784–5, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, *which should act not on the states, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect* Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States

One object of Mr Webster's journey to the south was, to petition the state legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings In this he succeeded to a considerable extent, and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government At a much later period (in the years 1830–31), Mr Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should *extend* the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men In this design he succeeded, and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject

On his return from the south, Mr Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language*"

The year 1787 was spent by Mr Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy. The convention which framed the present constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year; and when their labors were closed, Mr Webster was solicited by Mr Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*"

In 1788, Mr Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine*," which, however, failed of success, as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking The country was not yet prepared for such a work

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new constitution, Mr Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott, Trumbull, author of McFingal, Richard Alsop, Dr Lemuel Hopkins, and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness of his wit. The incessant contact of such minds at the forming period of their progress, had great influence on the literary habits of them all in after life It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and re-action on each other of keen and penetrating minds It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved, and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq, of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife I wish him success, but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless." The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull Mr Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs General Washington's celebrated *proclamation of neutrality*, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France, and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal. Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the *Minerva*, and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the *Herald*—names which were subsequently changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *New York Spectator* This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition —a practice which has now become very common In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France*."

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions. Mr Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty Under the signature of CURTIUS, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr, afterward Chancellor, Kent As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr Jay, that the essays of CURTIUS had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty, assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large

When Mr Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities, and a controversy arose, among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot. The subject interested Mr Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts; and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in

time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1807, he published a treatise full of minute information and subtle reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities who had read all that he could find on the subject in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking in Italy*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphreys, without giving credit to the author, and a part of which taken from this reprint was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopædia.

At this time Mr. Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1806. But a short period after his departure from New York he wrote for the paper mentioned above, which although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits.

In the year 1810 Mr. Webster published "*A Plain Introduction to Practical Grammar of the English Language*." This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's view may be gathered from the motto on the title page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms — "Antisthenes being asked what learning was most necessary, replied 'The unlearning that which is needful.'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification. True philosophy, he maintained, requires not to change the names, and give them a name according to their real nature. But our language is rude and irregular in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system. The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names, and classifications. We need there are a number of nature of our own in some important particulars. Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute for a noun*. But, in many cases, words of this class represent attributes or parts of sentences and not of nouns. There are also other words, not generally rang'd among pronouns, which do not equally as substitutes that is perform the office of pronouns. Mr. Webster therefore proposed to leave out the word *pronoun*, and apply the term *substitute* to those which belong, and describing their true office. Other changes were proposed of the same nature and for the same reasons. No one who examines the subject with attention can doubt the advantages of Mr. Webster's work in itself considered. It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences and to explain constructions in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems. His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account, in the most satisfactory manner for many peculiarities of expression. But the prejudice against each of numerous innovations is so great that this work has been far less known than it ought to be. It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which has yet appeared in the English language.

After publishing his Grammar Mr. Webster turned in the same year (1807) to the great work of his life which he had contemplated for a long period — that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language. As preliminary to this he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form containing a large number of words not to be found in Johnson's work, with a few definitions corrected throughout, though nearly and expressed in very brief terms. From this time he devoted himself more or less directly to this object. A number of years were spent in collecting words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries, in determining with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language, and adding those significations which they had recently received. An estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work from the fact that "*The American Dictionary of the English Language*" contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions which are not to be found in any preceding work. The number has been swelled, by subsequent additions, to about thirty thousand new words. Seventy years have elapsed since the first public mention of Johnson's Dictionary, and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction with an energy of research and a fertility of invention which are without parallel in any other stage of its history. A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science, new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so strongly marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impression on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language was to produce an entirely *new work*, and how well Mr. Webster executed the task will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, both in this country and in Europe, who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made in those who preceded him. Still more labor however was bestowed on another part of the work, viz., the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject Mr. Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind. But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is to an exact development of their various meanings. At this point the reference he supplied has a bearing on the defining part of the Dictionary, and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language and its connection with those of other countries. In the course of these researches he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made synopses of the most important words in each, arranging them under the same radical letters with a translation of their significations and references from one to another when the sounds were the same or similar. He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable definitions between the different languages, and in many instances to discover the primary physical ideas of an original word from which the secondary senses have branched forth. Being thus furnished with a law to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently inconsistent, ramifications of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared erroneous and contradictory. The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages were embodied in a work about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled "*A Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages*." This, owing to the prior publication of the undertaking, has not yet been published; though its principal results, so far as the English language is concerned, are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed in 1812 to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts. He soon entered with his characteristic ardor into the literary and moral interests of the people among whom he was placed. His own large library, which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation, naturally exerted a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population. It was owing in part, probably, to his removal to this town that an academy was established, which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of New England. A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the state to some more central position, Mr. Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst, one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England. Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest in the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr. Webster, as president of its first board of trustees, had great influence, both by his direct efforts to secure its foundation, and by the important aid which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the state.

In 1822 Mr. Webster returned with his family to New Haven, and in 1823 received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. He soon after completed his Dictionary, he resolved on a voyage to Europe, with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining some standard authorities to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in January 1824, and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May 1825. He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries, and there he finished "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY." He afterward visited London, Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England, and in June 1825 returned to this country. This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country, and to learn the real state of the English language there.

Soon after Dr. Webster returned to this country the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work. An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in this country at the close of 1828, which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England, under the perso-

tendence of E H Barker, Esq , editor of the *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ* of Henry Stephens With the publication of the American Dictionary, at the age of seventy, Dr Webster considered the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure, to a close He revised a few of his earlier works for publication, and particularly his "*History of the United States*," a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history, and for men of business who have not time to peruse larger treatises

In 1840–1, Dr Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary, consisting of three thousand copies, in two volumes, royal octavo The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, in conformity with later discoveries and classifications, and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of music

In 1843, he published "*A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects*," in one volume, octavo This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier period of his life, either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among their Transactions It contains his "*Observations on the French Revolution*," his "*Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations*," and the papers signed Curtius, in vindication of Mr Jay's treaty with Great Britain To these is added an elaborate dissertation "*On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter*," which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1799 In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change, and become warmer in modern than it was in ancient times The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits, for a period of more than ten years Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature There is, probably, no other treatise which exhibits the historical evidence on this subject with so much fullness and accuracy In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a truly valuable record of the author's earlier labors

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr Webster's life, we have reached the commencement of the year in which he died, and it may here be proper to pause for a moment, and consider some of those qualities and habits of mind which prepared him for this long course of public service and literary labor. The leading traits in the character of Dr Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance He was naturally of a sanguine temperament, and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature Our country was just struggling into national existence The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country. As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action into a resemblance to theirs Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success,—these became the great elements of his intellectual character He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man

One of the habits which Dr Webster formed in this early course of training was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most ready order, and keeping the elements of progress for the [illegible] continually writer must have ever at command He learnt, therefore, to preserve ments of all kinds with the utmost care All that he had ever writte that had been written against him, every thing that he met w newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was read moment's warning He had also a particular mark by which he deno every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which under his observation He filled the margin of his books with note comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dat references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for thing he had read

Another habit, which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was t carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same To men of the present generation, Dr Webster is known chie a learned philologist, and the natural inference would be, that he spe whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single of studies The fact, however, was far otherwise Though he was a close student,—reading, thinking, and writing at every peri his life,—he never withdrew himself from the active employ of society After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a numb years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the state c He also frequently represented that town in the legislature o state During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in re instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several win Boston as a member of the General Court He entered with zeal in the interests of the town and county where he lived, its school academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in tast refinement. He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medi the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement D large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits Ther hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with interest, at some period of his life He wrote on a greater v of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of ne the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of di and the variations of climate, on agriculture, commerce, education, m religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition principal theme of his life, philology and grammar Such was the v of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a chan employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of prot study The refreshment which others seek in journeys, or the entir pension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his li the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit M exertion was the native element of his soul; and it is not too much t that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such s unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced wa of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research The at which Dr Webster came forward in public life was one, to an unco extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its *principl* was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, became "the expounders constitution," and the advocates of the new government All things spired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reas and profound investigation,—the character of the men engaged conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspende the issue. Dr Webster for some years took a large share in these d sions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursu his subsequent life They made him a bold, original thinker,—thorou all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results H no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument He w copyist, no mere compiler. Every thing he wrote, from a chap "The Prompter," to his "Introduction to the American Dictionary," the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and inde ent inquiry

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to pare Dr Webster for the lead ng employment of his life, the producti the American Dictionary Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kn knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever

f undat on of J hnson or arrangin~ Horn Tooke' etymolo-ies like hardson with a n e addat ons and impro ements und r the a proper ads in a dict onary B t c mm e ng with the D versi t s of Purl y as starti g point of his r earche he was led by the hara ter of mind to w d n continually the fi ld of his inquiries. He p ed from western languages to the eastern in tra ing the affin t s f his mat e gue He establ hed s me of thos gr t prl ciples wh ch h a made rmology a sc nce and led tha w y in that brill ant career of investiga n by which the German phil logists re throwi g so clear a light on the gin nd fl ss n of the princ pal l nguages af the globe B t into these die h would never ha e ent red nor e n tho ght of attempting such n k a an r ginal dict onary of the English l ng ge except under the pul s of those other tra s — that sangu e t mpe ament, that sp t f f rei nce th t f ari s d term n n to carry o t every thing that ha ghi us f l and true t its utmost l mit — wh h were spoken of abo f rmi g the master pr n p a of his ch r t r It is diffic lt to co cei the pres t d y h w rash and hopele s uch an undertaking then peared an th part of any citiz n of the United St tes It wa m ch as u h we sh ld now hear of a simil r d l m by one of the settlers New Holl nd. He was ass il d with a st rm of ridicule at h me and oad and a n his be t friends while th y admired his constancy nd r fu ly convinced of his erudition had strong f rs that he was a gaged *in fru tles* ef rt — th t he w ld n er have pu t ed us him, in bring his w rk before th world under uch ad ers cir umstan es. Nothing ly h uncommon d r boldness and a lf-confid n e, could ha e cus ned him und r tha p san f these diff culties. But such qualities must be e n essed, n tw thstand ng ll th pport th y afford re t w t out th le d a dvant gas. They oft n lead to the adoption f hasty nions e n ct lly in new a d in ricat inquir es. Of this Dr Webster s aware He saw r son to chang his vi ws n m ny poi ts as wider d th sphere of his knowled e In u h e ease, ha r tr cted h m r state nts w th the utm t fr nkn ss f r he had n t a parti l nf t prid of j ni n which makes m n so often ashamed to conf ss error even when they have seen and band ed it. This ardo f mind pt, l o t l d men into a st ength and c dence af statement which y wear t times the a pect f d gmatism. If Dr Web ter should be ight by any nn to ha e rred in th resp ct, th error it should remembered was n of temp ram nt — the alm t n ces ary r alt of t bold self r lying p nt, witho t wh ch no man could have undertaken u h l h a earned th ugh the lfereul an ta k of preparing the n rican D ctionary Those howe r who kn w him be t, can t tify th t stre th of stat nt h waver gre t t ought be was neve the result arrog nce or presumption. His pok f ni th mere frank ess of his ture ha pr ch ed no reserve h us d non f th t cautiou phraseol gy th wh ch mo men conce l their fe lings o guard agin t misconstruc n. H was n a d nt l er of truth, nd he spoke of the di even s uch ha b v d hem elf t ha made mu h a ha would ha ook n f e same d scov ries wh n made by others H w aware that th r must many th gs in a b k l this, es ec lly n a s ion so imp f ect n devel pm nt as etymology which w ld not stand th t t f tim B t n ver d ubted ven n the da h t seas ns f discou gement and obloy th t ha could st la t p edu an h a w k that the world hould n t llingly let it die The de ision of the public rified his t pati ns d freed him f om the charge of presumption Thr very large ed ns a high pric ha v already been ash n t d in th c ontry a d Engl d. ns dem nd, will increasing n both a lies of th Atlantic and the author ght w l be grati ed t le rn that a gr tlem who asked me ars ce at on of the p in f nal booksellers tablishm nts of Lo d n f the t English di tionary n their shelv s h d this wo k ha ded to him, with rem rk That, a is the only *real* d ctionary wh h we have f our new ge th h t w s prep red by n Amer e n.

In his so l hab t D W bst r was distinguished by d gnifi d ease affa lity a d p l t H w pon tan as in his observance f all th mere opri t a of lif Th re w nothing th t annoy d him more r n which remarked n th great r k nness, than nv l l t n of the c tablished d o decorum y di p t n to meddl w th the concerns f others or ener ch on th sanctity of th rights and f elings wh h s they can ot be protected by l w must ow their security to d licacy of entim nt in a l ghtened omm nity He had an un ommon degree of a fmem t n l h thoughts d f lings. Nev r in his mo t sportive a unguarded ments, d l any s timent e cape h m wh h w arse or vulga H ad, in this resp t, almost a femi ne purity of mi d. It might be truly id of him, was rema ked con ern ng one of his distingu hed co temp o ri in publi l e th t h wa ne er known to utte an p sson wh a d ht n t h va been used with n e freed m in th mo t refi ed femal ociety In hi pec ni n t o ly just, but l ber l. It was a prin pla w th him f r k nev r t b in d bt. Every thing was paid f r at the tim of purchase In all h d alings nd soc al intercourse he w s remarkably d rect frank and open. L had but one ab racter and that was known ar d read f all men." What ever f nats m ght be imputed to him n o a e er suspected h m of d ubl dealing no ne a er thought he was cap ble of a mean or d shon bl ction

In the d scharge of his dome t c duties Dr W b ter was watchful con si tent and firm Though immersed in stud h kept in h hand t a nture control of his f mily arrang me t down t the m test p rt c ular E ery thing was reduced to ax t system all m ed on w th pe f ct regula ty and order for *m thod* was th pr d ng principle of his lif In tha g vernment of his chil en th re w s but o e rule nd th t wa instantaneo s and ent re obedienc This was insisted pon s *right* — as n the n tu a of thi gs d a by a child to pare t H did ot t hi sla m on a y expl n t na or on sh wing that th thi g required was asonbl as h nefic al. While he endea ored to make t l w to his b ldren th t he sought their h pp ne a In whatever r he req ed h command d one h ring a *thority* d he enf ced h c mm ds t tha atm t a a d ty which h owed equally t his h dr n and to God wh h d pleced them n d r his control. H f lt that on th s bject ther had been gradual lett ng down of th t ne of public entim nt, which w *much to be d pl d.* W ny ab k ng away fr m th *st r n f Pur* tan di ciplin ha e gon to the oppo t ext me Th y h e virtu lly band n d tha a ercise of pare tal aut rity d ende vored to regulate th n ndact f th ir ch d en by r asoning and persu sion — by the mer p e nsation af mot ves, a d not by the enfor eme t f omm d If ch pers n ucceed a th rarely do p ersing ny thing bl com t able stat af ubo dination in their families th y f il at les t th complishment af a gr t end for wh ch their offspring w e mm tted to th r are They s t forth their child n into lif w th t ny of those hab ts f submiss n to lawful a thority wh h are essential t th haractar af good c tizens l a asef l member f soc ty In the intel tectual train ng of h a chil ren n tha ther h nd D W bst had h les f stem d p ac ted m ch ery than many are ac po ed to dopt. His gre t principle w a n t t erdo — to let n t a ha e f se p a l t l the d velopment f tha n d, w thin certa n limits, to the pe t n f awakened curiosity d cted t t pr per bj cts H tha f a th ew open his e ten t e library t h s hndren t a ly p iod f the l ve and id m th w rds f C tt M th Ne d d you will know" H f lt th t hild en should l arn t s quir h wled by evera aff rt that the prev ling disposition t n ak ev ry thin asy is nophilosophic l nd wrong that the gr t bj t f early training is to f rm th mind into a c pac ty f aum ntating int l ctual diff ulti of a y nd ery kind. In hav w als th y u ha em h t le rn n arly lif the use of wh h th y e n not th n com hend. Th y r t l ro it be rob part cularly th spelling f a ompl cated l ngu g s ours nd ll th se ever ma wh h l d f rw d hildren n f ter than they ann understand and apply ev ry word they spell h consid red as ra y erroneous. He w hed n the contrary t th e ly p rsed of rt dy mem a y and l mited omprehe n n to tore tha mind with many tu gs wh h w uld afterward ba found f ruitl pensall u a t n gs wh ch a le rnt with tha utmost r luta ce or rather tn n o t e se re not l arnt at ll th m te d an ed tage af nt ll ctual progress H f a that ther m t nec s ar ly be r u h of drudgery in the f mau n af thoroughly ed c t d mind. He thought it was ta of ve to com mence t ac ta ks which it l l ce f om the earli st peri d at wh h they u ful int llect can en lo them. Upon these prin le he constructed his spelling Book d th work f r the w of children H d sign d to m k th m in tructive d n t m h oks of amusement Whether his p wa were in rr ct o nophilosophical tha p bl c will j dge

In resp ct to r lig n Dr Webster was a firm believer during large p of h l e in th gr t d tr n a doctr es f o r Puritan ancestors whose character h lwa s r ed with the high st ven tion There was a period l we from tha tim af hl l a g ollege to th ag of rty when h d d bt as t some of these doctr es and r ced i di f t system boon fter h gr d t d h g une rta n wh t busin s t ant mpt r by what m ans h co ld bt n subsistenc he f lt his mind gre tly perpl xed and alm t overwh med with gloom apprehe n s. I th tate as he af rward t ormed a friend, h r d Johnson a Pamb r with unusual intere t; and in clos ng the last volum he m da a firm reso l tl n t pursue course of virtue thro gh life, nd to perf rm e ery moral nd soc l d ty w th crupulo s e cts as. To th h added a settled bel f in th l pir tion f the Scripture and the g ernm provided f God, conn ct d with highly re ferential vi ws of the d vine har cte n

gl s e ro lance for s ly t m a

faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life, though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer. In this state of mind he remained, though with some misgiving and frequent fluctuations of feeling, to the winter of 1807–8. At that time, there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev. Moses Stuart, now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary. To this Dr. Webster's attention was first directed by observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solemnity of feeling in all the adult members of his family. He was thus led to reconsider his former views, and inquire, with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion, and the true ground of man's acceptance with God. He had now to decide not for himself only, but, to a certain extent, for others, whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge. Under a sense of this responsibility, he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude. As he advanced, the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel were wholly removed. He felt their truth in his own experience. He felt that salvat on must be wholly of grace. He felt constrained, as he afterward told a friend, to cast himself down before God, confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer, and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the commands and devotion to the service of his Maker. With his characteristic promptitude, he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained. He called them together the next morning, and told them, with deep emotion, that, while he had aimed at the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head, he had neglected one of the most important—that of family prayer. After reading the Scriptures, he led them, with deep solemnity, to the throne of grace, and from that time continued the practice, with the most earnest interest, to the period of his death. He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808. His two oldest daughters united with him in the act, and another, only twelve years of age, was soon added to the number.

In his religious feelings, Dr. Webster was remarkably equable and cheerful. He had a very strong sense of the providence of God, as extending to the minutest concerns of life. In this he found a source of continual support and consolation, under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure. To the same divine hand he habitually referred all his attainments, and it was known to his family that he rarely, if ever, took the slightest refreshment, of any kind, even between meals, without a momentary pause, and a silent tribute to God as the giver. He made the Scriptures his daily study. After the completion of his Dictionary, especially, they were always lying on his table, and he probably read them more than all other books. He felt, from that time, that the labors of his life were ended, and that his future days were to prepare for death. With a grateful sense of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come.

During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words. He completed the printing of it, and the 1st of May. It was the last act of his life. His hand trembled, and he laid down, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked, during one afternoon, between two and three miles. The day was chilly, and immediately after his return, he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs. An attack of peripneumony followed, which, though not alarming at first, took a sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result. It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger. He received the communication with surprise, but with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every bodily function so perfect in its exercise, that he undoubtedly expected to live some years longer. But, though suddenly called, he was completely ready. He gave some characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death. He spoke of his long life as one of uniform enjoyment, because filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end. He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God, and his unshaken trust in the atoning blood of the Redeemer. It was an interesting coincidence, that his former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, who received him to the church thirty-five years before, had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends. He called immediately, and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ. The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age. "I know in whom I have believed,"—such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him,—"I know in whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

In his person, Dr. Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a firm and elastic step.

Dr. Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity,—one son, William G. Webster, Esq., who resides at New Haven, and six daughters. Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; the second, the author of this sketch; the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev. Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass.; the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr. Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun., Esq., of New Haven; the fifth is married to the Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother.

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men. His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse. To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, not only in the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored.

New York, 1847.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By JAMES HADLEY, M A

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN YALE COLLEGE.

LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon Teutonic, Indo European. The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection and very many of the words which belonged to the parent language, and, on the other hand it has borrowed words very largely to the extent even of half its vocabulary from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its forms, terminations, the pronouns and particles, and, in general the words which are in most frequent and familiar use here come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements it is still Teutonic, a language like the German, Dutch Swedish, Danish and others. Their aged mother is branch in the great family of languages which extends from India westward and covers nearly the entire area of Europe is called Indo-European. Among all families of kindred tongues the Indo-European is pre-eminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family the one primitive Indo-European language has left no such monument of itself but its forms and roots may be made out to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo-European family are as follows —

§ 2 I The INDIAN The Sanskrit of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahmans is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life early in the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialect one of which the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Further India. These in their turn were succeeded by the modern Indian languages such as the *Bengali*, *Mahrathi*, *Guzerathi*, and others. The *Hindostani* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and court of the Mahommedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely-scattered *Gypsies* speak with great diversity of dialect a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3 II. The IRANIAN To this branch belong 1 The *Zend* which has been said to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsees. 2 The *Old Persian*, which is found in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection and with the Mahommedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds* the *Afghans* the *Caspians* (in the Caucasus) and the *ancient* and *modern Armenian* The Persian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of our family

§ 4. III. The GREEK Of its numerous dialects the first to reach literary culture was the *Old Ionic*. Then followed by the *Aeolic* the *Doric* the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic* which became at length though with some hard of form, the common language of literature and society It is represented now by the *Romaic* or *Modern Greek*. The *Albanian*, spoken by a large part of modern Greece is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient Illyrian

§ 5 IV The LATIN This is often joined with the preceding as the Greco-Latin, or Classical branch Closely akin to Latin were the other Italian languages—the *Oscan Umbrian* etc.—in Central Italy The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They are the *Italian* the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used in the middle age as a literary language) and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France) All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire But another Romance language—that of the *Wallachians*, the descendant of the Romanized Dacian — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes

§ 6 V The CELTIC This branch is divided by strongly marked differences into two sections 1 The *Gaelic* includes the *Irish* (native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (Highland Scotch), and the *Manx* (the ancient idiom of the Isle of Man) The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2 The *Cymric* including the *Welsh* (or native language of Wales the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the *Armorican* (spoken in the French province of Brittany the ancient Armorica) The oldest manuscript specimen of the Gaelic belong to the eleventh century the Cymric the oldest which are at all copious, are three or four centuries later

§ 7 VI The SLAVONIC The earliest monument is this version of the Bible made in the ninth century by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic* the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time This widely diffused class of language divides itself into two principal sections The *eastern* and *southern Slavonic*, including the *Russian* the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms *Servian Croat* and *Slovenic* The *western Slavonic* includes the *Polish* the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovenic* dialects) the *Lusatian* *Wendish* and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 8 VII The LITHUANIAN This language of Lithuania has monuments far more than the middle of the sixteenth century but it has preserved in a great degree the ancient inflection and structure. To this same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is in much less ancient in its form and the *Old Prussian* which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century The connection between this and the preceding branch such is so close that they are often classed together as the Lettic-Lithuanian languages

§ 9 VIII The TEUTONIC Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible made by Ulfilas an Arian bishop of the fourth century into the language of the *Gothic* (or *Mœso-Gothic*) the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but they are of considerable extent and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish —

§ 10 1 The *High German*, in Upper or South German The *Old High German* is seen in Otfried Ker, Notker a Translation of the Psalms and other monuments most of them in verse from the eighth century to the end of the twelfth The *Middle High German* from the twelfth to the fifteenth century has a rich poetical literature including the Nibelungen Noth with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible version and of all German literature since the Reformation

§ 11. 2 The *Low Germans* in Northern Germany and the Netherlands Here belong (a) The *Frisian* which was once spoken along the whole coast of Germany from the Elbe westward It early monuments are little more than a single book of laws beginning with the fourteenth century For long time it has existed only as a popular idiom and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (b) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from Northern Germany to Britain and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (c) The *Old Saxon* which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe south of the narrow sea-coast region which was occupied by the Frisians It is known almost solely from the Heliand (the Saviour) an Biblical narration of the gospel history preserved in manuscript of the ninth century The language of the Netherlands in the same period and for the three following centuries differed much from the Old Saxon, which may be regarded as the common parent of the two following dialects (d.) The *Dutch* or *Low Dutch* spoken in Holland and used in literature since the last part of the thirteenth century The *Flemish* spoken in Flanders is a dialect of the Dutch. (e) The *Low German* strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*) the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was a literary language but political circumstances giving ascendency to the High German have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 12 3 The *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic* most of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the thirteenth century but many of its productions are of earlier origin not going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language But the modern dialects of the Scandinavian mainland *Swedish*, and still more, the *Danish* (of which the Norwegian is only a dialect have undergone extensive changes.

§ 13 Languages not kindred to the English. The Indo-European family has not isolated dialects but comes in contact with three other families of languages 1 The *Semitic* alone its which is northern Africa by the *Tuareg* (or *Tuareg*) family (called also the *Tuareg* or the *Arabic*) while in Egypt the number and widely-different languages of the *Abyssinians*, the *Mongolians* the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe) the *Magyars* (in Hungary) the *Finns*, and a number of other tribes To the southern it is the Tamil and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. 3 South-western Asia it is in contact with a more numerous family —the *Semitic* —including the

Hebrew, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscerra*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc., and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it; even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

§ 14. **Progression of Mutes.** In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo-European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes. Thus, the rough mutes of the primitive language, *bh*, *dh*, *gh* (Greek φ, θ, χ), have in the Gothic passed into the middle mutes, *b*, *d*, *g*; the primitive middle mutes, *b*, *d*, *g*, into the smooth, *p*, *t*, *k*; and the primitive smooth mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*, into the rough, *f*, *th* (þ), *h*. The other Teutonic languages agree in this respect with the Gothic. But the High German has gone one step further. It has changed the Gothic *b*, *d*, *g*, into *p*, *t*, *k*; the Gothic *p*, *t*, *k*, into *f*, *z* (for *th*), *ch*; and the Gothic *th* (þ) into *d*. But the Middle and New High German (as, in part, also the Old High German) have the Gothic *b* and *g*, without change. To these rules the exceptions are somewhat numerous; in part, they depend on special laws, — thus, after *s*, the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged, — but other cases still appear as anomalous. Yet the general validity of the rules admits of no doubt. The following examples will serve as illustrations: —

Greek	Latin	Gothic	Eng	O H Ger	N H Ger
φράτηρ	*frater*	*brôthar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θύρα	*fores*	*daur*	*door*	*tôr*	*thor* (=*tôr*)
χήν (for χηνς)	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*goose*		*gans*
δύο	*duo*	*tvai*	*two*	*zwô*	*zwei*
γένος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*kind*)
πούς (for ποδς)	*pes* (for *ped s*)	*fôtus*	*foot*	*fuoz*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*threis*	*three*	*drî*	*drei*
καρδία	*cor* (*d*)	*hairtô*	*heart*	*herzâ*	*herz*
κάνναβις	*cannabis*		*hemp*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
στῆναι	*sta-re*	*standan*	*stand*	*standan*	*steh-en*

§ 15. **Variation of Vowels.** It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*; *bind*, *bound*, *band*, *bond*. Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages. What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words. They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms; many words which had them in the Anglo-Saxon have lost them in the English. Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel-sound to a closer, which we see in *man*, *men*, *foot*, *feet*, *mouse*, *mice*. This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel, *i* or *e*, belonging to an inflection-ending, which has dropped off from the English *men*, *feet*, *mice*, but which is still heard in the German plurals, *mann-er*, *fuss-e*, *maus-e*.

§ 16. **Numbers.** The Indo-European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular*, *plural*, and *dual*. In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared; that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons. The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon: thus A-S *wit*, we two, *unc*, us two, *git*, ye two, *inc*, you two, but in the plural *we*, us, *ge* (*ye*), *eow* (you), as in English.

§ 17. **Genders.** The Indo-European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects. Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons. The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex. But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways: first, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection; and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection. Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character. This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family; and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German. In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared: the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects. The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where, in the singular, we use special forms (*he*, *she*, *his*, *her*, *him*, *her*) in reference to male and female objects. But in the Anglo-Saxon, *he* is used in referring to *se mon*, the moon, *se stân*, the stone, as well as *se cuning*, the king; *heo* (she), in referring to *seo sunne*, the sun, *seo spræc*, the speech, as well as *seo wucstor*, the sister; *hit* (it), in referring to *thät heafod*, the head, but also to *that bearn*, the child, and even *thät wif*, the woman, wife.

§ 18. **Cases.** The Indo-European had eight cases, the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence; the *accusative*, for the direct object; the *dative*, for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done); the *genitive*, or *of-case*; the *ablative*, or *from* case; the *instrumental*, or *with* case (denoting either association or instrument); the *locative*, or *in* case; and, finally, the *vocative* or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence. Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages. The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo-Saxon. The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo-Saxon adjectives and demonstratives. The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German. The English distinguishes nominative and accusative only in the personal pronouns in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation.

§ 19. **Declensions.** The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vowel-Declension*, and the *N-Declension*; they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions. The few Anglo-Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous. But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways: it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite*; but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension. Thus the Anglo-Saxon has *wis cyning*, a wise king, genitive *wises cyninges*, dative *wisum cyninge*; *gôd namn*, a good name, genitive *gôdes namnn*, dative *gôdum namnn*; but *se wisa cyning*, the wise king, genitive *thäs wisan cyninges*, dative *tham wisan cyninge*; *se gôda nama*, the good name, genitive *thäs gôdan naman*, dative *tham gôdan namun*. This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English. In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N-declension, in a few plurals, like *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*, *kine*, though all of these, except *oxen*, are Old English blunders, the *n* being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo-Saxon.

§ 20. **Voices.** The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo-European, shows extensive losses. It has but one voice, the *active*, having given up the *middle* (or reflexive) voice, and the *passive*. In the Gothic, indeed, we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greek, and used generally in a passive sense; it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language. In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth. *wisan*, A-S *wesan*, or *beon*, etc.), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth. *vairthna*, A-S *weordhan*, Old Eng. *worth* in *woe worth the day*). In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger. *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc.) is used to make up the passive. The English alone, doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose. The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active. But for this *s* the Old Icelandic has *st*, and in the earliest manuscripts *sk*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb. Here, as in many other languages, the passive was originally reflexive.

§ 21. **Modes and Tenses.** The Teutonic verb has three finite modes; the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Greek *optative*, Sanskrit *potential*), and the *imperative*. The second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English. It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns. Of the primitive modes, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive*. Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect*. The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek λ-λυ-κα, Latin *tu tud-i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a few verbs, as *hai-hald*, held; in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence.

§ 22. **Persons and Numbers.** There is good reason to believe that the personal endings were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject. The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the sub[illegible]

plural. Even this last distinction is to a great extent lost in modern English [illegible] the Teutonic [illegible] has only a second person.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verb divided themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of primary and verbs of secondary inflection; they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection. To the first class belong words like *fall, fell*; *know, knew*; *swear, swore*; *drive, drove*; *choose, chose*; [illegible]; *come, came*; *sing, sang*; etc. In these the past tense did not take any ending except personal endings, but was formed by a change of the root or stem of the verb. They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*) which has been already mentioned as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic. To the second class belong words like *kill, killed*; [illegible]; *lead, led* (for *leaded*); *leave, left* (for *leaved*); *have, had* (for *haved*); *make, made* (for *maked*); etc. In these the past tense is made by adding *d* (in High German *t*) to the root or stem. Only a few of them have also a change of radical vowel, as *sell, sold*; *bring, brought*; etc. In one form of the Gothic perfect this *d* is [illegible] as in *[illegible]-ded* [illegible] *lag-i-d* [illegible] apparently it is the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to [illegible] *lag-i-d* [illegible] did we, we made laying. In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class. But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first. Many Anglo-Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second: thus A.S. [illegible], but O. Eng. [illegible]; [illegible] O. Eng. *left*; [illegible] O. Eng. [illegible]. And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern English to the second: thus O. Eng. *shope* (pt. of *shape*), now *shaped*; O. E. *glod* (pt. of *glide*), now *glided*; O. E. *gnow* (pt. of *gnaw*), now *gnawed*. The result of this change is that in modern English the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have all the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE

§ 24. Name. The emigrants from Germany who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after a long struggle conquered most of the island, appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Sleswick and Holstein on the eastern shore of the North Sea. The Angles, who came in the greatest numbers, [illegible] established themselves in the east and north of Britain, [illegible] the Scottish Highlands to the Celtic population. The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to the Cymric population. A third fraction of these invaders, [illegible], had possession of Kent [illegible] southeast of England. There is reason to believe that there were differences of dialect among these settlers, and particularly that the idiom of the Angles [illegible] in some degree from that of the Saxons; but it is now [illegible] that they all spoke substantially the same language. This common language [illegible] Old Saxon, [illegible] as respects an intermediate position between them. In its [illegible] sometimes [illegible] Saxon, sometimes the [illegible] (*Englisc*, [illegible], to the Angles); [illegible] the language as England (*Englaland*, land of the Angles) [illegible]. The name Anglo-Saxon, which [illegible] the claims of both [illegible].

§ 25. Alliterative Verse. The remains of written Anglo-Saxon [illegible] until after the conversion of the people to Christianity. The [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] Teutonic [illegible] they are still [illegible]. The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables, [illegible] of accent, nor do they have final rhyme. But in each couplet of two short lines [illegible] two or three or four [illegible] all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same. In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the couplet, two in the first line and one in the second. A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it. To illustrate this description, we subjoin what is perhaps the oldest specimen of Anglo-Saxon verse, the opening lines of Cædmon's Scripture paraphrase, as they are quoted by Bede. We mark the initial letter of the alliterative words. In our translation other words are sometimes used in order to represent the alliteration.

Nu we sceolan herian	Now we must glorify
heofon-rices weard,	the guardian of heaven's kingdom,
metodes mihte	the maker's might,
and his mod-gethanc,	and his mind-thought,
weorc wuldor-fæder,	the work of the worship-father,
swa he wundra gehwæs,	when of his wonders, each one,
ece drihten,	the everlasting Lord,
ord onstealde.	ordered the origin.
He ærest gesceop	He erst created
eorthan bearnum	for earth's children
heofon to hrofe,	heaven as a roof,
halig scyppend;	the holy creator;
tha middan-geard	then the mid-world
mon-cynnes weard,	[illegible] great guardian,
ece drihten,	the everlasting Lord,
æfter teode	afterward prepared
firum foldan,	for men [illegible]
frea [illegible]	[illegible]

§ 26. Works of Poetry and Prose. Among the longer Anglo-Saxon poems the most remarkable is the epic called Beowulf, from the name of its Danish hero. It is preserved in a manuscript of the tenth century, but is certainly much more [illegible] in its origin. In substance it must have come down from heathen times, though the form in which we have it shows the work of Christian hands. We have also a long series of scriptural narratives in Anglo-Saxon verse; these too are found in a manuscript of the tenth century, but they have been generally regarded as productions of Cædmon, a monk who lived in the last half of the seventh. A manuscript of the eighth century contains the last two thirds of a metrical version of the Psalms, which may perhaps be the work of Aldhelm of Malmesbury, a contemporary of Cædmon. Of [illegible] poems the most interesting are the Traveler's Song, the Death of Byrhtnoth, Athelstan's Victory at Brunanburh, the very peculiar and artificial Rhyming Song, and a collection of metrical enigmas; most of these poems are preserved in the famous Exeter manuscript of the eleventh century. In prose, besides versions of different parts of the Bible, the most important works are the translations made from the Latin by King Alfred in the ninth century (including the History of Orosius, the Ecclesiastical History of Bede, and Boetius's *Consolations of Philosophy*); the *Homilies of Alfric*, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the first part of the eleventh century; and the Saxon Chronicle, in which the principal events of Anglo-Saxon times are recorded in the form of dry and meagre annals, apparently by several successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norman conquest.

INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON

§ 27. The Celtic. The Saxons and Angles, when they entered Britain, were brought into contact with a Celtic-speaking population. It is true that the Latin had been spoken by the dominant people [illegible] than three centuries of Roman occupation. But it seems not to have established itself as it did in Gaul and Spain [illegible] supplant the native language of the country. It had rather the position which was afterwards held on the same ground by the Norman French. For more than two centuries after the Norman conquest, it was spoken by the ruling class, while the mass of the people adhered to their own mother tongue, though they naturally received, as time passed on, a considerable number of words borrowed from their rulers. [illegible] Welsh, which has retained the same population from Roman times, the [illegible] of Latin origin, [illegible] very largely mixed with Latin. It is thus no longer [illegible] Celtic. The probability [illegible] that the great body of those who [illegible] into Anglo-Saxon [illegible] the same language. This being so, it would not have seemed strange if the idiom of the conquered people had acted on that of the conquerors, [illegible] to produce a large [illegible] Saxon and [illegible]. But the fact is quite the contrary. The Celtic words in English are very few in number, and most of them — [illegible] — are words belonging to objects which are peculiarly Celtic, and [illegible] — including nearly all those of the [illegible] as *brogue*, [illegible], *whisky*, etc. — are of recent introduction. It would seem that in the slow and gradual process of the Saxon conquest the native Britons fell back from point to point before the invaders, or, if part remained in their old homes, they were too few to maintain their old language, and had to [illegible] it for the Saxon; while the independent Britons, [illegible], engaged in constant hostilities, were cut off from that free and peaceful intercourse which might have left a marked impress on the language of both. There have been, indeed, etymologists who [illegible] a large number of English words as borrowed from the [illegible] Britons. But in many of the cases brought forward there is no real connection between the words compared. Thus A.S. [illegible] has been [illegible] has no [illegible] W. [illegible] *gwybod*, knowledge, *gwydd* [illegible] by W. [illegible] earlier [illegible] to Lat. *vide*. [illegible] know [illegible] comes from the root seen in our [illegible] know. [illegible] the [illegible] connection [illegible] borrowing [illegible] from the Teutonic and the Celtic from the common Indo-European stock. The [illegible] which has been identified with W. [illegible] root [illegible] Lat. [illegible] the English was formed on Celtic ground from the same [illegible]. For in many cases where borrowing has occurred, it has [illegible] in the opposite direction, by the Celtic from the English [illegible] from the French or the Latin. Thus the English *ladder* and [illegible] W. [illegible] *rhaw* and [illegible] other [illegible] plainly taken from the English [illegible]. There remain, however, a small number of words [illegible] borrowing [illegible] either certain or probable. But the words [illegible] even if they are really of Celtic origin, have not come [illegible] from the Celtic, but have passed from a Celtic source into the Romance languages, and from French into the English.

§ 28. The Latin. The introduction of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons at the opening of the seventh century brought with it the study of Latin. The culture [illegible] letters [illegible] ecclesiastical, with which Latin was the [illegible]. Hence [illegible] number of Latin and Greek words, most of them [illegible]

Lat	diabolus	*A-S*	deofol	*Eng.*	devil
	presbyter		preost		priest
	episcopus		biscop		bishop
	monasterium		mynster		minster
	clericus		clerc		clerk
	predicare		predician		preach
Gr.	κυριακή, or κυριακοι		cyrice		church (kirk, *Scotch*)
	ἐλεημοσύνη		almesse		alms
Lat.	pondo		pund		pound
	moneta		mynet		mint

and several others The names of months were also borrowed from the Latin It is worthy of notice that, while *minster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo-Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*

§ 29 The Scandinavian In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe These Scandinavians—or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not—infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in this part of England, which was thence called Danelagh (Dane law) Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042 Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the Island. A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending, for *-by* is the Icelandic *byr*, Swedish *by*, Danish *bye*, a town, village There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language Even under Danish kings, the Anglo-Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws. The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother-tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled. At the same time they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, it is very difficult to determine English words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel. But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties The existing monuments of the early Anglo Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words, and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary To this influence we may trace the plural *are* of the verb *to be*, Icelandic *erum*, we are, *ertuth*, ye are, *eru*, they are, for which the Anglo-Saxon always uses *sindon* or *sindt* and the adjective *same*, for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *ylc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i e, of the same, of a place bearing the same name)

§ 30. The Norman-French The Normans (or North men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans, for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo-Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin. The influence of the Norman-French began to be felt in England even before the Norman conquest of the country. It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1066 This prince, though of Saxon blood, had spent his youth in Normandy When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his Saxon subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners After his death, Duke William of Normandy laid claim to the English crown, and fought a battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain and his army totally routed, established the claim of the Conqueror The Norman conquest has affected the whole subsequent history of England, but had the most important influence on its language It was not, however, in the power of William, to suppress the language of his new subjects. Policy could have made no attempt, it could be an unnecessary one, to require it [illegible] Feudal and political [illegible] which followed the conquest were calculated to [illegible] the language of the conquered people. The [illegible] with the [illegible] They were [illegible] of arms, they were [illegible] of lands and reduced [illegible] the landed [illegible] clergy, the army, were all Norman The Anglo-Saxon language was banished from these circles, and the French took its place The instruction of the schools was given in French alone. There was nothing to stimulate, there was every thing to discourage, the cultivation of the native language.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31 Periods. For five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154 We can not, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have all passed into *e*, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century it probably took place even earlier in our language In the second century after the conquest, the old inflection, with the change just described, is still for the most part retained, but in a state of much confusion and corruption this is called the Semi-Saxon period In the third century, a large part of the old inflection has disappeared, while no great proportion of French words has yet come into the language this is called the Old English period. In the fourth and fifth centuries, we find a vast body of French words mixed with those of native stock, while the old inflection is brought down to that minimum which remains in the language at this day. this is called the Middle English period It must be remembered that the process of change was gradual and incessant the language did not remain fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position Hence the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries, and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language

§ 32 Changes It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds 1 The loss of the Anglo Saxon inflection, and, 2 The introduction of new words from the French The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest; yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event But in regard to the earlier change,—the loss of the ancient inflection,—it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, can not be applied to ours, for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each, a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause, and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English-speaking people to a people of different race and language The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it Used only by the lower classes, and regarded with contempt by the higher, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions, from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness, It was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration.

§ 33 Semi-Saxon Period, 1150-1250 The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use This period is represented chiefly by three works 1 The Brut of Layamon, a long, narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain. It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Roman de Brut, composed in French by Wace, and finished in 1155 Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in Worcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century. His work consists of 32,000 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo-Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions, it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern 2 The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian monk, from his own name Ormin, or Orm. The poem—or what remains of it—contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments The verses are arranged in coup

structed with much regularity of accent though with [illegible] literal rhyme. As regards its language the poem is [illegible] more modern than that of Layamon. Its appearance however is rendered uncouth by peculiarities of spelling which is not without interest and also to the philologist it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel in [illegible] *and this after under* are spelt *ad, this, afterre, un derre*. 3. The Ancrene Riwle or rule of the anchoresses is a prose work by an unknown author containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing perhaps to the nature of its contents it has a number of words borrowed from the French and Latin which in the works before named such words are altogether rare.

§ 34. **Old English Period 1250–1350.** Here the Anglo-Saxon inflections to a great extent discarded but only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French. The principal monument is the Proclamation of King Henry III., its only but a short but highly important document. — A series of metrical romances entitled Kyng Alisaunder, The Owl and Nightingale, The Geste of Kyng Horn, Havelok the Dane and others which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth century. They are composed in rhyme and are mostly of the metrical English originals. 3. The long rhymed chronicle by Robert of Gloucester who flourished about 1300 and the still longer one by Robert Manning or Robert de Brunne who wrote some years later. Both these writers trace the whole field of English history mythical and veritable from Brut and his Trojan down to Henry III. and Edward I. There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints which is ascribed to Robert of Gloucester.

§ 35. **Introduction of French Words.** In a vocabulary of the words used by Early English writers during the last half of the thirteenth century only about twelve per cent of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo-Saxon. If we take the works of any writer as the typical standard in his pages the proportion will be much smaller. Robert of Gloucester it does not exceed five per cent. But from the middle of the fourteenth century English literature presents in this respect a different appearance. A mixture of Romance words is everywhere seen mixed with those of Teutonic origin. Even works which like the Vision of Piers Plowman were intended for the people abound in words taken from the French. The difference between the English of 1300 and that of 1350 marks this as the time when the higher classes in England became generally associated with the English language. Up to this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodies, having each a language of its own. The nobility and gentry of Norman origin retained their French and only in occasional instances acquired the Saxon, which they looked on with contempt as a rude in itself and spoken by an inferior race. They had a popular literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and romance composed in French but written much of it on English soil. On the other hand the mass of the people spoke only English. Of course there must have been many individuals who knew both languages, and could act as necessary mediators between the great parties that knew but one. These however formed only a small fraction of the whole people. In those times a work composed in English could not admit French words to any great extent for such a work would not be read by the higher classes and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible. But the events of the thirteenth century had been gradually filling up the chasm which before separated the two races. When the French possessions of the English crown were wrested from the feeble hand of John the political ties were severed which had long connected the Norman of England with their brethren across the Channel. Henceforth England not France, was their country. The English people not the French were their countrymen. They fought with Saxon Edwards against French encroachments, they struggled against royal prerogative with sympathy and aid from Saxon fellow subjects. At the same time social barriers were gradually giving way. Marriages were contracted uniting the two races. Saxons were acquiring wealth passing into the ranks of the aristocracy, rising to high positions in Church and State. The feeling of common nationality was constantly to prevail against the alienating memories of race and conquest. Under such influences it was natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn English. They did this as matter of convenience to carry on the necessary intercourse of business and society with their dependants to give up the French, which in many instances continued to be spoken in their families for two or three generations after. The change, we may perhaps, commenced with those who were more part of the Norman aristocracy who resided constantly on their estates surrounded by a Saxon population. Once fairly initiated the movement must have gone forward with rapidity. The court was the last place to be reached by its influence. It is believed that none of the three Edwards was accustomed to speak English. In the schools, it is stated that, during the first half of the thirteenth century French was still used as the language of instruction and the medium for learning Latin, but that during the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place. New English, spoken by the higher classes who learned it would naturally be interwoven with French expressions. It would have been otherwise if they had regarded the English as a superior language as being nearer to our High German tongue than the French. But they despised it, and the introduction of French they were ashamed and moulding an unwieldy and meagre idiom. Whenever the French word which rose to their mind bore a shade of meaning for which they found no equivalent in English, they did not hesitate to clothe themselves with loose expressions nor did they scruple to form by English analogy one that should be [illegible]; they engrafted the French word itself. They did this even when the English of not an equal clear expression, if the French word was partly lost pronounced by inferior or accessible [illegible] relations. For words of the ideal character they would seize [illegible] equivalents in English. The body of the English people were now for the first time brought into oral communication with their rulers. Learning French words with the Saxon they were able to understand their meaning. All arising from the fact of their *[illegible] they [illegible]* and adopted them. The [illegible] new importations bearing the stamp of [illegible] and of [illegible] poured from the lips of polite society into the language of the [illegible]. They found free entrance into works of literature not only because they supplied real deficiencies in the English vocabulary but also because they were specially familiar and acceptable to those classes whom the author would most wish to interest and please.

§ 36. **Middle English Period 1350–1550.** The [illegible] inflections underwent some further [illegible]; the unaccented final *e* (in [illegible]) begins to disappear in pronunciation but the great characteristic of this period is the immense accession of words taken from the French. It will be enough to mention [illegible] of the most important works and authors. In the poems of Lydgate Minot written about 1350 we find for the first time a large proportion of French words. These were followed (between 1350 and 1[illegible]) by the poem entitled The Vision of Piers Plowman, an allegory attributed to Robert Langland. It is written in alliterative verse of very [illegible] structure. The same species of verse is found in some poems of [illegible] which followed the Vision but it was not used by Chaucer and now in the same age in which it was used by any poet in the third quarter of the fourteenth century. The great author of early English literature is Geoffrey Chaucer who died in 1400 and the Canterbury Tales are the most perfect of his productions. The style is often [illegible] of his [illegible] and the simplicity of the half popular English by large importation of French words. Chaucer was a great [illegible] with the literature of the time. His contemporary John Gower whose English work is the Confessio Amantis though far inferior in genius to Chaucer was [illegible] time held in equal or even greater estimation. To the first half of the fifteenth century belongs John Lydgate a copious writer and [illegible] poet. Among the prose writings of this period the [illegible] of Sir John Mandeville composed about 1356. But more important in their influence on the language were the Wycliffe Versions of the Bible. The Old Testament is supposed to have been translated by Herford, the New Testament by Wycliffe himself, the whole being finished about 1380. The Bible was accompanied by a translation of the Wycliffe which was made some eight or ten years later which made Scripture [illegible] directions.

§ 37. The century from 1400 to 1500 might be regarded as a distinct period. The unaccented final *e* was now generally neglected and at length wholly lost in pronunciation and in many ways the language assumed more modern aspect. Life and nature received new impulse from the art of printing. Among the most important of the works which issued from the celebrated Caxton press (1476 to 1491) were the Morte d'Arthur by Sir Thomas Malory, a prose compendium of the poetical romances of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The translation of Ars Amandi by Lydgate which appeared in 1[illegible] was not a work of the rich and [illegible] original. We may mention also as a salient specimen of the language at that time the writings of Sir Thomas More and the New Testament from the pen of William Tyndale which were printed in 1526. As for the poets of this period poetic genius is enough to name the rude but rich verses of Skelton. The poems of Surrey and Wyatt which were written before 1547, belonging more in language and character to the following period.

§ 38. **Commencement of the Modern Period.** With the [illegible] of the sixteenth century the English language entered on a new stage of its history. It did not cease to change for then it would have ceased to be a living language. But it later has not had the rapid progress and the [illegible] which belonged to those of the preceding centuries. Many words which were in use three hundred years ago have since become obsolete. A much larger number have been added to the language for the [illegible] not only technical and scientific terms by the thousand but many of words which belong to the common stock of literature and society. Words which have been retained have often lost their old meanings and taken on new ones. In the combination and construction of words in phrase and sentence the changes have been yet more numerous, and the general color and tone of the English style are quite different now from what they were in the latter half of the sixteenth century. But these differences are mainly lexical and rhetorical, rather than grammatical. A few inflections the little which remained at that time have since disappeared so that we have hardly any [illegible]. Yet the ending *th* in the third person singular of verbs [illegible] *doth, hath* and but dies, passed from the common language, and remains lastly as an archaism of the solemn and reflective style of [illegible] in memory by the usage of the English Bible. The old ending *s* formerly used as an indicative in the third person singular [illegible] is also growing obsolete. And we are [illegible] that the language of Shakespeare and Bacon is widely different from our own. For even if we [illegible] the archaisms with which he loved to [illegible] his style [illegible] more strange and remote than Lord Bacon and Sir Thomas More. The great writers of the Elizabethan period have done much to popularize and keep alive the forms of English which they used in their works. The authoritative [illegible] of the Bible has [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] more powerful. It must be observed, however, that the [illegible] in which [illegible] and in all respects the external appearance the spelling has been [illegible] and a number of changes have [illegible] [illegible] more in accord with the [illegible]

ble to *impossible*, etc A judicious revision, with further alterations of antiquated phraseology, seems desirable at this time If works printed in Shakspeare's day appear strange, at first view, to the modern reader, it is chiefly owing to changes since made in the spelling, which did not become fixed until a century later Unfortunately, these changes are far from having made the orthography of the language simple and consistent The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language Neither the Anglo Saxon orthography nor the Norman-French was distinguished for its regularity But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish The present system retains much of this chaotic character It is, perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation, nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology It imposes a needless burden on the native learner To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world

§ 39 **Introduction of Latin and Greek words.** We have already seen that a number of words passed from the Latin into the Anglo Saxon The same process has gone on in the subsequent stages of the language With the inception of the Middle English period, it received a new impulse The admission of foreign words in great numbers from the French, a daughter of the Latin, made it natural and easy to admit them also from the mother-language In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a word of Latin origin has come to us through the French, or has been taken directly from the Latin But while the importation of French words ceased, after a time, to be an active and prominent agency in the growth of the language, it has been otherwise with the tendency to borrow from the Latin This became even stronger with the increasing attention to classical studies The fondness for Latin phraseology is noticed with censure by Thomas Wilson in his System of Rhetoric and of Logic, published in 1553 "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning (such fellows as have seen learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple can not but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation" In like manner an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either" The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas, and relations, which are continually appearing and demanding expression The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable The new terms which are required by the progress of science, are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE

§ 40 **Proportion of the Elements** There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them, that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Wallachian The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin, and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources — Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non Saxon words make a decided majority of the whole number. It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use, and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements Of those used by Shakspeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin, and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger: in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent of the whole number The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin, but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent of Saxon words. In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign, but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts 1 The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon — which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions — are almost wholly Saxon To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *save*, *except* *during*, *concerning*, *because*, and a few more, are French) These are words which occur in every sentence In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained from abroad, but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can only be found at home 2 If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin We refer to objects, such as *man*, *horse*, *bird*, *body*, *flesh*, *blood*, *head*, *hand*, *heart*, *soul*, *mind*, *heaven*, *wind*, *rain*, *day*, *summer*, *water*, *stone*, *gold*, *field*, *tree*, *apple*, etc, to qualities, such as *good*, *bad*, *high*, *low*, *long*, *short*, *cold*, *hot*, *hard*, *soft*, *white*, *black*, etc, to actions, such as to *lie*, *sit*, *stand*, *walk*, *run*, *do*, *say*, *take*, *have*, *break*, *think*, *feel*, *love*, *fear*, *find*, etc There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *beast*, *eagle*, *rain*, *face*, *spirit*, *air*, *hour*, *autumn*, *river*, *gem*, *fruit*, *flower*, etc, *large*, *false*, *tender*, *pure*, *purple*, etc, to *rest*, *move*, *enter*, *touch*, *please*, *enjoy*, etc, but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence The words for numbers lower than a *million* are all Saxon among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French

§ 41 **Fusion of the Elements** The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language This has taken place chiefly in three ways 1 They are in most cases accented according to English analogy This assumption of a new accent has been a gradual process In early English poetry we find *cuntrè* (country), *colour*, *comaundement*, *messangère*, *lenysoun* (benison), *castéll* (castle), etc, accented as in French on the vowel here marked The usage of Chaucer is quite variable Such words as *honour*, *difficultée*, *penánce*, *vanquish*, *manere* (manner), *peraventure*, *conseil* (counsel), *viage* (voyage), etc, he often gives, as here marked, with the French accent, yet not unfrequently he shifts their accent, according to English tendencies, toward the beginning of the word In the next century the French accent is still to be seen, but with a greater prevalence of the English And the latter had established itself in Shakspeare's time nearly as at the present day A number of words which as verbs retain the French accent, when used as nouns, exchange it for an English one thus *accent* and *to accent*, *concert* and *to concert*, *insult* and *to insult*, etc 2. The borrowed words are declined according to English analogy It is true that *radius*, *nucleus*, *momentum*, *criterion*, *phenomenon*, and some other words, retain their Latin and Greek plurals, *radii*, *nuclei*, *momenta*, *criteria*, *phenomena*, etc But these are rare exceptions In general, the few inflections left in English are applied as readily to a French or Latin word as to a Saxon one As the Saxon verb *love* makes *lovest*, *loves*, *loved*, *lovedst*, *loving*, so the French verb *move* makes *movest*, *moves*, *moved*, *movedst*, *moving* 3. The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be siege*, *un-pretending*, *mis-conceive*, *under-value*, *over-turn*, *after piece*, *out line*, etc, or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *large ness*, *dule dom*, *false hood*, *apprentice ship*, *use-less*, *grate ful*, *quarrel-some*, *fool ish*, etc It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed, that particular endings which were found in the foreign words, have become so familiar to the English ear and mind, as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock Thus, we find Saxon words with French prefixes, as in *en-dear*, *dis believ*, *re-light*, *inter-mingle*, *trans ship*, etc; and Saxon words with French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance*, *bond age*, *atone ment*, *robbery*, *odd-ity*, *stream let*, *hunt-ess*, *eat-able*, *burn al*, *right eous*, *talk-ative*, etc

§ 42 **Different Character of the Elements** It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock. There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold, there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *token*, *color* and *hue*, *power* and *might* Here the familiar *sign*, *color*, *power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *token*, *hue*, *might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for every day events and natural feelings, while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtlety of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and elevated feeling But the difference, no doubt, depends also on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear The Saxon are shorter, in

gr t part m yl bl n l often fail f consonants; whil jt e l ren h m l latin w rd sy l g smoother and ha e gre t r b dth of vowel so d l can not w ll be denied that this marked di crsity of character between n tive nd f reign ord gives to our language e omewh t l eterogeneous and l co gru o a poet Yet it furnit he m ans for great r riety in the e pre ion of th ami thought and nery s t di ti ul h d in lividu liz th styl s of dif ferent ath rs in on writers wh in this respect occupy n extreme po i tl s m y be m d o the one sid F nvan De foe Franklin and C l bett o t e t r Hook r Milton John o a l Chalm rs

§ 43 It has been observed that in the Lit rgy of th church f E la l there l e mark f tend ncy to coupl French and Saxon expressions of th sa e or nearly th am meanin e if in this w y ta ad ire e tl ta t and n ler ta ding of all class th "to *chouchedje* and *ca fasse* by hi l finite *good* s an l *mercy*" wh n we e *semble* and *meet together*" A slm llar tend ncy has been pointed out elsewhere as l the writings f Hook r

§ 44 It w s natural th t when m ltit d f f reign word were brought t lat o r language, many ho ld coin ide in mea l g with w rds th t already belonged to it. In mo case as in sell an l *l ssom* f pen *ly* d *annual begin* nd commence etc., the tw w rds have contin d t be used with scarcely a y dif rence of meanin But the tendency has been to turn the new mate rial t good ccount by gi in t the w rds of each pair senses more or l ss clo ly d ttinct hol fr each other In *body* and *corpse lore* and *mean work* and t *rel sheep* and *mutt n* rt the d ti ction is e bro d o in *blooms* and *flower in* t an l *forte mild* and *gentle wen* and *gone* etc. It is slight r t m re ut ttl The discrin in tions tl establ hed ha e added m ch t the resource of the language giving it e peculiar ri hness and d licacy of ex pressiln.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION

§ 45 Power of Self-development lost. Th En li h ha lo t lar e part of th f rm ti ndin, wl ich belo ed t th Anglo-sax n. Many which still ap pea in English are confined to the parti ul w d that now h e them and can no lo g r be used in the f rmati n of new words. Only very f w (s-er *s-est* *ness* f r substanti e *-ly* *ish* for adjective; *en* f r rbs *-ly* for adverb e ati on to be used with m h freed m f ti in p rpo So too many prepo itions a t parti les which were once freely emp l yed pre fixes in th formation f compound verbs are no lo ger used l th way From the simpl verb to *stand* th Lnglish mak *und* *stand* and *with stand* th A glo Saxon had *ut stand* *bestandan* *bigstandan* *forstandan* *f rst da gan* and *n, bidst der under t da* *wednst ndan* *ymbstandan*. This d fi ciency in L l h is made p in mes re by th se f separate p rticles, as in *stand ut to stand f* to *st d by t* *stand to*, etc. Still th f rm ti o sy tem of th language has been greatly restricted. It n longer po se ses the almitted power of development from its own resource whi h we see in th A glo-Sax n nd in the modern German. If a new wo d l wanted, in tead of prod cing it from el ments already existi in E lish w m l often go to th Latin o th Greek an l find se f sition there omethi g th l will answer th purpose By this proces ou language is placed in d pendent position bu g reduced to p ly it needs by constant b rrowing But it t e re serio di d antage that in rd r to expres o r ideas w are obliged t translat them into dead la ges The expre i ness of th new term thus wh h fit it f its purpose is hidden from th so w o re n eq al ted w th tl is lo t ones; th ti in many ases, from the great body f th se who re ise it. T them it is a group f arbitrary yll bles and n thing m re Tl term th l ses it nam sti en and the lan ouage suff greatly in its pow r f q ickening and ading thou ht

§ 46 Freedom of Position restricted It l one lis lvantage ari ing from tl loss of inflection th t o langu ge is m h restr ted in th positio and arrangement f word The w ll l f rtunate n t only as it tends to monotonous and rmity f xpressio but still m re e it take w y th best means f representing mph is or th superior importance f particular w l in the sentence Th impl Latin sentence "*hax rex n deceptl*" may b. rranged in six differe t orders w th t d ff, olence t Latin idiom th choice of e order rather than another if partly r vol ted by euphony or by lov f riety is also m ch inf enced by th relativ importance f the term But the corresponding En li h sent nce l its fixed invariabl ord r th gener t deceived th king" transpo ti n wo ld give it w b lly diff rent meaning It l tru th t w ahl by change from acti to passive as well by o h d vices, t secure ariety f expre ion and to sati fy th demands f emphasis thn "the king, was d ceiv ed t v ti general it wa the gen ral who deceived the king It w the king who was d ceiv d by the gene l; "a d cepti n was practised by the gen ral on th ki g t Still wit ll s h h ips w often obl ed to indicate by the l may d vice of It lic letters what more highly l flected langu es could ha shown t the positi of the word It hould be s id howe r in justice to th English that it nearly ll th freed m of arrangement, which essentially inflected as it f would l be co i te t with perspicuity It is therefore superior to actual riety of arrangement t the French and perhap not inf ri to the more l l l y i ll cted G rma which in th ordinary prose styl h s limited its natu al freed m by inconvenie t and cumbrou restrictio s.

§ 47 Dissyllabism and Want of Euphony The loss of inflection has reduced multitude of En li h words to the form of mon syllables. It l n t uncommon to find whol sentence whic en tal no wo d f great r length This pec liarity h lps us to d r tand l better than n o t ther nation re at to d th p l itiv m yll bl. cond t n which m t l av prec d d all l fl cted language— condition whi h ha remained un hanged t thi d y l languages l ke th Chin s w l ere every syllable l e separate word with tl own accent and its own distin tly pprel ended m anin If this mon yll bl ch racter give e ce tal plain directness and pithy f ree t En li h expre sio it can hardly be d bted th t it l disad antage to e ph y and rhythm P pe compl in th t t n low word off creep in on dull h e And ca read Cha cer e poetry pro nd g the unaccented th vers requi es and it w actually pronounced in th poet tim, wit nt regretting th t e hu rid and lacri g p nciatio of our fath h ld ha destroyed thi plea m feat re f the ld language The suppression f tl is e h also been unfavorable to euphony by prod i n in multitud of ses tt e h l est com binati of co sonant s in *hosts b cadl's texts sh rt th t bulg(d tarch(e)d fasle)d* In th se w rds, which can ot be properly p ced without tro g ff rt of will and of oral rgan th earlier disyll bl f rm *host* *breath-es st rch-ed t Led* t pre ent d l ttle o difficulty f utterance In most of th se cases in many oth rs the harsl ne l as been ag ra ted by th t ext nded use of th fin l s wh h h gi n peculiar sl i l ting character to tl pro ciati f langu e In A glo- ly part of th noun took *s* in th pl ral l th ty n tw o t of the f ease i in En li h th h ve been pplied to n s ly all pl al on for all ea f the pl ral. In A glo-Saxon th v b in th tl ird p r n in ula f tl present has *th* er f lh En li h f d y tl l *th* st ll ce l ally employed e an archal form but in all rd ary se l t ken it place.

DIALECTS

§ 48. The E li h langua e is not spoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly ev ry co nty in Britain h it l oal di lect its peculiar w rd d forms, whic are ed by the common peo le f tl l wer lasses. Thi d er ity is in part of l tanding in om poi t d bll It gre b k even in Anglo-Saxon tim Th gre t ariety f local idiom i said t divid itself naturally into two main clas s the o e bel ngt to th east and rtl f tl l nd tl ther t th west and th k most of th dialects gi ari h e bee publi hed often with pecimen-compo iti of gre ter les ralent b t o ly the Scotch can be aid to ha literat re Scotti h liter t ra, whic is almost wh lly poetical begins in th fo rteenth ce tury with J h Barbour co tempor y of Ch cer His l og hl to lcal poem titled Th Bruce wa t llowed l the early part f the ne t ce tr y b th Orig l Chronykll of A drew f Wynto and in it latter part by t e Ti llac of Henry th Mi trel often called Blind Harry B t th Kl g Q l by th nf rm nat J m I f Scotland is ot written in the Scotti l lalect I fi lx teenth century w find fi t G win Do glas, the tran l t of th Æneid and th of the Palace f H and th two poets of hi h ge l William D bar and S Da id Lynds y In mo recent tim s tl mo t emi t writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay th a tl r f the Gentle Shep rd and greatest f all Robert B rn

§ 49 In every dialect, pparently there are preserved e ert in number of l l word and form which ha pa sed out of use o h ff red liter tlo in th common language b t it l equally tr e that e ery dialect l l t lltered some wh l h remain no ha ard in the common language. Th lt th so tch *by* f *cows* *break* for *brok* etc., are l er to the Anglo-Sax n th n th corresponding English w rd th co trary is tru of *gie f give f fo f ll hood* fo *hold* *winna f will* f etc. It i believed that, on tl e whole th commo E li h stands nearer than any of the dialects t th ly f rm f th l nguage

§ 50 The E glish as spoken by th comm people of Ireland has many peculiarities, both of sound and of idiom, borrowed fr m th Gaelic which w o ce th language of th whol Island

§ 51. In America settl rs from different parts f th moth -cou t y we bro ,ht gethe in th sam colonies; that o dialect of l lard cot land has been pre rved in it di tincta on th new co tinent. At tl s m tim the migratory h bits of th peopl h ve had th ffect of ecurl g general uniformity of language in all parts f th co try With tl ceptio f jh n gro dialect in the Soutl rn Stat s, it can hardly be said that th re are local dialect in America. Th forms of speech which are ticed as Amer canism are n t, in general co fi ed to a parti la stat o d trict. Unde thi nam are incl ded expressi whi h re widely different in their charact Some are co fi ed wh lly to uneultivated peopl others to th se who are n t only uneult ted b t vulga whil large part re con tantly and l deed necessarily sed by perso of th highest ed cation. They also diffe wid ly in th ir o i in *Some rec d lred from th nati l dian languages* *a* *sigpoon* *squaw* *h w my* et; some from th Frenc h, a *levee* *revasse* *bayou* etc. some from the Spanish a *ro ch* *canyon* *stampede*, etc. yet more f om the Dutch as *yat* *cow boss* (master wo kman) *sloop* (porch) *cooky* (sm ll cake), etc. Most f the f regol word relate to things that are specially Ame ican t xpres other bject or rel tion of this kind ew formations ha been mad from E gli h w rd as *congressional*, *federalist* *railroad* *al fiscalio* etc. o hagli h w rd h ve been used t ew meanin as *eagle* (l) *corduroy* road t *feed* land etc. There are other cases of w form tion, whi h ha no h f r *talented* to *streetcar* te. e f new sense f r ll w

as to *fix* (put in order), to *guess* (think, believe), *creek* (small river), etc. Some words which once belonged to the common language, but have become obsolete in England, are still heard in America, as *fall* (autumn), *gully* (channel worn by water), *peel* (peep), *rare* (underdone), etc. A larger number of Americanisms have come from the English dialects, as *bail* (handle of pail), *slack* (worthless fellow), *surly* (rumble), to *lam* (beat), to *slump* (break through snow or bog), etc. And beside these, there are words and uses of words which are mere vulgarisms, the language of cant or slang, as to *absquatulate* (abscond), *splurge* (pompous display), to *fork over* or *shell out* money, etc. A number of words will always be wanted to express what is peculiar to America in nature, society, and institutions. But apart from these, it is not probable that Americanisms will ever be multiplied to any great extent. For, besides the active and increasing intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, the almost universal habit of reading, which finds exercise both in English and American authors, will have a powerful tendency to keep the language, even of the poorer classes, in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

The following brief sketch of Anglo-Saxon inflection is founded on Moritz Heyne's *Kurze Laut- und Flexionslehre der altgermanischen Sprachstämme*, Paderborn, 1862. The outlines of early English inflection are founded on Eduard Mätzner's *Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1861, with much help from Prof. F. J. Child's *Observations on the Language of Chaucer* (in Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. VIII.)

ANGLO-SAXON INFLECTION.

§ 52. The Anglo-Saxon had seven long vowels, *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, æ, ȳ*. The first five appear to have been sounded as in Eng. *par, prey, caprice, prone, prune*. *æ* was probably sounded much like Eng. *ai* in *fair*. The sound of *ȳ* apparently, like that of French *u* and German *ü*, was intermediate between *ū* and *ī*. In these correspond seven short vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, ă, y*, which were less prolonged in utterance. The short *i* and *y* are often confounded in writing, as *hyrde*, shepherd, *cuning*, king, but more correctly *hirde, cyning*. So, too, though less often, the short *e* and *ă*, as *deg*, day, *eft*, again, more correctly *dăg, eft*.

§ 53. The combinations *ea* and *eo* are often used for original short vowels, *ea* for *a, e*, *eo* for *i*, as *beald* for *bald*, bold, *seolfor* for *silfor*, silver. When they have the character of genuine diphthongs, they are written *ea, eo*, which stand for primitive Teutonic *au, iu*, respectively.

§ 54. The two sounds of the English *th* are represented in Anglo-Saxon by distinct letters, *þ* for the whispered sound in Eng. *thin, breath*, *ð* for the vocal sound in Eng. *this, breathe*. By a general rule—which some editors make invariable—*þ* is used when the aspirate begins a word, *ð* when it has any other position. In giving Anglo-Saxon words, we shall write *th* for *þ* and *dh* for *ð*.

§ 55. The Anglo-Saxon never uses *y* as a consonant, but, apparently, *ge*, and even *g* alone, were sometimes used to express that sound, as in *geoc*, yoke, *git*, you two. The letter *h* before a consonant, or at the end of a word, must have had a stronger sound than in English, and *w* in the same position must have approached somewhat toward the sound of English *v*.

§ 56. It is a general rule that a consonant can not be doubled either at the end of a word or before or after another consonant, as *swam* (for *swamm*), he swam, *sendeth* (for *sendth*), he sends, *sende* (for *sendde*), he sent, *ehte* (for *cehtte*), he persecuted.

SUBSTANTIVES

VOWEL-DECLENSION

§ 57. Masculines. Paradigms *fisc* (stem *fisca*), fish, *hirde* (stem *hirdia*), a shepherd.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hirde*	*hirdas*
Gen.	*fisces*	*fiscа*	*hirdes*	*hirda*
Dat.	*fisce*	*fiscum*	*hirde*	*hirdum*
Acc.	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hirde*	*hirdas*

§ 58. Feminines. Paradigms *gifu* (stem *gifu*), gift, *dæd* (stem *dædi*), deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*gifu*	*gifa*	*dæd*	*dæda*
Gen.	*gife*	*gifena*	*dæde*	*dæda*
Dat.	*gife*	*gifum*	*dæde*	*dædum*
Acc.	*gife*	*gifa*	*dæde, or dæd*	*dæda*

§ 59. Neuters. Paradigms *scip* (stem *scipi*), ship, *sceaca* (stem *sceaca*), [illegible]

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

§ 60. When [illegible] *el, er, ev, rr*, and often [illegible] [illegible] *ceoles*, [illegible] neut., token, plur. *tācnu*; so, also, some others, as *heafod*, neut., head, plur. *heafdu*.

§ 61. Masculines and neuters of one syllable which have the vowel *ā*, take *a* instead of *ā* in the plural, as *dāg*, masc., day, plur. *dagas*; *fāt*, neut., vessel, plur. *fatu*.

§ 62. Masculines sometimes have *ena* or *ana*, instead of *a*, in the gen. plur. A few masculines—as *leode*, men, *Dene*, Danes—have *e* in the nom. acc. plur. The masculines *fōt*, foot, *tōth*, tooth, *man* (gen. *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom. and acc.) *bōc*, book, *brōc*, breeches, *gōs*, goose, *cū*, cow, *lūs*, louse, *mūs*, mouse, *burh* (gen. *burge*, also *byrg, byrig*), town, fort, *turf*, turf, make in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. plur. *fēt, tēth, men, bēc, brēc, ges, cȳ, lȳs, mȳs, byrg, turf*. *Sunu*, son, nom. acc. sing., makes *suna* in the gen. dat. sing. and nom. gen. acc. plur., *sunum*, dat. plur. *Wudu*, masc., wood, is declined in the same way, but also with gen. sing. *wudes*, nom. acc. plur. *wudas*. The dat. sing. in *a* is seen also in masc. *winter*, winter, *sumer*, summer, *feld*, field, *ford*, ford, and fem. *hand*, hand, *duru*, door.

§ 63. Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants drop *u* in the nom. acc. plur., as *leaf*, leaf and leaves, *pund*, pound and pounds. In the same cases, the neuters *ēg*, egg, *cealf*, calf, *cild*, child, *lamb*, lamb, make *ēgru, cealfru, cildru, lambru*, with inserted *r*.

N-DECLENSION

§ 64. Paradigms masc. *oxa* (stem *oxan*), ox, fem. *tunge* (stem *tungan*), tongue, neut. *eage* (stem *eagan*), eye.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom.	*oxa*	*tunge*	*eage*
	Gen.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Dat.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eage*
Plur.	Nom.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Gen.	*oxena*	*tungena*	*eagena*
	Dat.	*oxum*	*tungum*	*eagum*
	Acc.	*oxen*	*tungan*	*eagan*

§ 65. Of consonant-stems ending in other letters than *n*, the language has only traces. Thus substantives in *nd* from present participles are declined like *fisc*, but some of them make the nom. acc. plur. like the nom. sing., so *helmberend*, helm bearer and helm-bearers, but *wealdend*, ruler, *wealdendas*, rulers. *Freond*, friend, and *feond*, foe, make nom. acc. plur. *freond, feond*, or *frȳnd, fȳnd*, or *freondas, feondas*.

§ 66. *Fāder*, father, is indeclinable in the sing. (gen. sing. rarely *fāderes*); in the plur. it is declined like *fisc*. *Brōdhor*, brother, nom. gen. acc. sing., makes dat. *bredher*, plur. nom. acc. *brōdhru* or *brōdhor*, gen. *brōdhra*, dat. *brōdhrum*; and in the same way are declined *mōdor*, mother, *dōhtor*, daughter, *sweostor* (dat. sing. *sweyster*), sister.

§ 67. The fem. *niht*, night, and *wiht* or *wuht*, creature, thing, make the acc. sing. and nom. acc. plur. like the nom. sing. Feminine abstracts in *n* or *u*—as *yldo*, old age—are indeclinable in the sing.; and so are fem. *sæ*, sea, *æ*, law, and *ea*, water (gen. sometimes *sæs, eas*), nom. acc. plur. *sæs, eas*, dat. *sæm, eam*.

ADJECTIVES

§ 68. Indefinite Declension. Paradigm *blind*, blind.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Sing. Nom.	*blind*	*blind*	*blind*	*blinde*
Gen.	*blindes*	*blindre*	*blindes*	*blindra*
Dat.	*blindum*	*blindre*	*blindum*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindne*	*blinde*	*blind*	*blindae*
Ins.	*blinde*	*blindre*	*blinde*	*blindum*

§ 69. The instrumental case is like the dative, except in the sing. masc. and neut. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the neuter has *u*, instead of *e*, in the nom. and acc.; thus, masc. fem. *blinde*, neut. *blindu*. Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *u* in the nom. sing. fem., as *swalu*, from *swall*, small; so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable, which however, sometimes take *e*, instead of *u*, in this place.

§ 70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a [illegible]

instead of *æ* when a vowel follows in the inflection: *smæl* small, *smælre*, *smælra*, but *smale*, *smales*, *smalum*, etc., and def. *smala*, *smalan*, etc. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *el*, *en*, *er*, *ig*, are often syncopated when a vowel follows in the inflection: as, *fæger* fair, *fægera*, *fægerra*, but *fægre*, *fægres*, *fægrum*, def. *fægra*, *fægran*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *e* lose this before all endings: as, *blîðe* blithe, *blîðes*, *blîðre*, *blîðum*, def. *blîða*, *blîðan*. This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ 171. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *e*: as, *swîðe* strongly, very, from *swîð* strong; *hraðe* soon, from *hræð* quick. Adverbs in *lîce* (Eng. *ly*) were first made by adding *e* to compound adjectives in *lîc*: as, *heálîce* highly, from *heálîc*, a compound of *heáh*, high, and *lîc* (*gelîc*) like; but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *lîc*, as *sôðlîce* truly, from *sôð*, sooth, true.

§ 172. **Definite Declension.** When the substantive to which the adjective belongs is definite,—i.e. when it is connected with the definite article or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a genitive case, and when it stands in the vocative,—the adjective is inflected according to the N-declension:

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Pl.
Nom.	*blinda*	*blinde*	*blinde*	*blindan*
Gen.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindra*
Dat.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blinde*	*blindan*

§ 173. **Comparative and Superlative.** The comparative takes *re*, and follows the definite declension: as *leófra* dearer, from *leóf* dear. The superlative takes *ost* (or *est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely: as *leófost* (or *leófest*) dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative can not have *ost*: *lang* long, and *strang* strong, take *e*: as *lengra*, *strengest*; *eald*, old, *geong* young, *feor* (adv.) far, take *y*: as *yldra*, *fyrrest*; *heáh* high, *neáh* nigh, make *hyrra*, *hyhst* (highest), *neárra*, *nyhst* (nighest). Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *mest*: as, *forremest* or *fyrmest* foremost; *æftemest* aftermost; *sîðemest* last; *niðemest*, lowest, *nyðemest* lowermost; *ufemest* (*yfemest*) uppermost; *ýtemest* (*ûtemest*) outmost; *innemest* inmost; *midmest* midmost; *hindemest* hindmost. These are really superlatives from forms in *ma* with the definite declension: as *forma*, *æftema*, *innema*, etc., in which *ma* is a superlative ending. Yet more irregular are

gôd good	*betera betra*	*betst* [illegible]
yfel evil	*wyrsa*	*wyrst*
lytel little	*læssa*	*læst*
mycel much	*mâra*	*mæst*

§ 174. Comparatives and superlatives of adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *or* and *ost*: as *hraðor*, *hraðost* from *hræð* quick.

PRONOUNS.

§ 175. **The Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows:—

	First Person.			Second Person.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Pl.
Nom.	*ic*	*wit*	*we*	*thu*	*git*	*ge*
Gen.	*mîn*	*uncer*	*ûser*	*thîn*	*incer*	*eówer*
Dat.	*me*	*unc*	*ûs*	*the*	*inc*	*eów*
Acc.	*mec, me*	*unc*	*ûs*	*thec, the*	*inc*	*eów*

Third Person.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Nom.	*he*	*heó*	*hit*	*hî* or *heó*
Gen.	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hira*
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*him*
Acc.	*hine*	*hî*	*hit*	*hî*, or *heó*

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*) in the acc. dual; *ûsic* (= *ûs*), *eówic* (= *eów*) in the acc. plur.; *ûsser* (= *ûser*) in the gen. plur.; *hig* (= *hî*) in the acc. sing. fem. and nom. acc. plur.; *heom* (= *him*) in the dat. sing. and plur.; *heora* (= *hira*) in the gen. plur.

§ 176. The Possessive Pronouns of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjectives: as [illegible] my, [illegible] any other gen. [illegible] or [illegible] dat. [illegible] etc. [illegible] is [illegible], but is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun: *his*, *hire* his, plur. *hira*. [illegible] is sometimes used in the sense of own: *his sylfes*, *his own* [illegible]

§ 177. **The Demonstrative Pronouns** are declined as follows:—

1. *se*, *seó*, *thæt*, used also as the definite article and relative pronoun.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Nom.	*se*	*seó*	*thæt*	*thâ*
Gen.	*thæs*	*thære*	*thæs*	*thâra* (*thæra*)
Dat.	*thâm*	*thære*	*thâm*	*thâm* (*thæm*)
Acc.	*thone*	*thâ*	*thæt*	*thâ*
Ins.			*thý*, *thon*	

2. *thes*, *theós* *this*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plu.
Nom.	*thes*	*theós*	*this*	*thâs*
Gen.	*thisses*	*thisse*	*thisses*	*thissa*
Dat.	*thissum*	*thisse*	*thissum*	*thissum*
Acc.	*thisne*	*thâs*	*this*	*thâs*
Ins.			*thýs*	

Varying forms are *thisre* (= *thisse*), *thisra* (= *thissa*), and *thæs* (= *this*).

§ 178. Other demonstratives are *swilc*, or *swylc* such, *thyllic* and *thus* such; *ylca* the same, with definite declension; *self*, or *sylf*, the same, with definite declension; *self*, *sylf* with indefinite declension, is emphatic: as, *ic self* I myself, *me sylfum* to me myself.

§ 179. **The Interrogative Pronouns** are *hwâ* masc. and fem., who, *hwæt* neut. what?—*hwæðer* which of two;—*hwilc* or *hwylc*, of what sort. The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows:—

	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	*hwâ*	*hwæt*
Gen.	*hwæs*	*hwæs*
Dat.	*hwâm*	*hwâm*
Acc.	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Ins.		*hwý*

§ 180. The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions: *ǽghwâ*, *ǽghwilc*, *gehwâ*, *gehwilc* whoever, whatever, each one; *swâ hwâ swâ*, *swâ hwæt swâ* whosoever, whatsoever; *hwæthwugu* or *hwæthwega* somewhat, a little; *ǽghwæðer*, *ǽgðer*, *gehwæðer* whichever, each of two; *âhwæðer*, *âwðer* either of two; *nâhwæðer*, *nâwðer* neither; *ǽghwilc*, *gehwilc*, whichever, etc. Other indefinites are *ælc* each, [illegible] [illegible] one, *ôðer* other, *manig* many, *ân* [illegible] one, [illegible] some, *nânig* not any, *wiht* thing, *âwiht*, *âht* aught, *nâwiht*, *nâht*, naught, etc.

§ 181. A Relative Pronoun the Anglo-Saxon either uses the demonstrative *se*, *seó*, *thæt*, or employs the indeclinable *the*, and sometimes adds the latter to the former; as, *se the*, *seó the*, etc.

VERBS.

§ 182. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*). These form the perfect without any addition, except the personal endings, after the root or stem. Those which have the vowel *ê* or *eó* in the perfect show traces of primitive reduplication and are divided into several classes according to the vowels—*a* (*ea*, *æ*), *â*, *ô*, *ea*, *ê* (?)—which they have in other parts of the verb. In the examples, we give 1. The infinitive; 2. The singular of the perfect; 3. The plural of the perfect; and, 4. The passive participle.

I. *healdan*, *heóld*, *heóldon*, *healden*, hold,
spannan, *spenn*, *spennon*, *spannen*, stretch.
II. *lætan*, *lêt*, *lêton*, *læten*, let,
slæpan, *slêp*, *slêpon*, *slæpen*, sleep.
III. *cnâwan*, *cneów*, *cneówon*, *cnâwen*, know,
thrâwan, *threów*, *threówon*, *thrâwen*, throw.
IV. *hâtan*, *hêt*, *hêton*, *hâten*, call,
beátan, *beót*, *beóton*, *beáten*, beat.
V. *rôwan*, *reów*, *reówon*, *rôwen*, row,
hleápan, *hleóp*, *hleópon*, *hleápen*, leap.

Those which do not have *ê* or *eó* in the perfect are likewise divided into several classes, according to the vowels—*a* (*æ*, *ea*) before two consonants, (*æ*, *ea*) before one consonant, *â*, *eá*, *ê*, *ô*—which they have in the singular of the perfect indicative.

VI. *findan*, *fand*, *fundon*, *funden*, find,
[illegible]
[illegible]
irnan, *arn*, *urnon*, *urnen*, run.
VII. *niman*, *nam*, *nâmon*, *numen*, take,
gifan, *geaf*, *geâfon*, *gifen*, give,
[illegible]
cuman {*côm*, *cwôm*} {*cômon*, *cwômon*} *cumen*, come.
VIII. [illegible] shake,
[illegible]
IX. [illegible]
[illegible]
X. [illegible]
[illegible]

§ 183. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which is in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the active participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the perfect indicative belongs also to the second person singular and to the whole perfect subjunctive. But in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative [illegible] is changed to [illegible] [illegible] enough to give a single

Paradigm helpan (6th class), to help.

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Perf Ind	Perf Subj
Sing	1	helpe	helpe	healp	hulpe
	2	hilpest	helpe	hulpe	hulpe
	3	hilpedh	helpe	healp	hulpe
Plur	1	helpadh	helpen	hulpon	hulpen
	2	helpadh	helpen	hulpon	hulpen
	3	helpadh	helpen	hulpon	hulpen

		Imp	Inf	Part.	
Sing	2	help	helpan	Act	helpende
Plur	2	helpadh	helpanne	Pass	helpen

§ 84. The form helpanne is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition to.

§ 85 When the plur of the pres ind and of the imper is followed immediately by the subject pronoun (we, ge, etc), the ending adh is often dropped, the pronoun with a connective e taking its place, as, helpe we, helpe ge, etc, for helpadh we, etc. The same change sometimes appears in the perf, as, hulpe ge, for hulpon ge.

§ 86 In the pres ind, 2d and 3d sing, the vowel e is generally omitted from the ending, as, hilpst, hilpth. This often causes euphonic changes, as, cwist, cwidh, for cwedhest, cwedh-dh, from cwedhan, to say, lǽtst, lǽt, for lǽdest, lǽdedh, from lǽdan, to lead, blét, for blétedh, from blótan, to sacrifice, cyst, cyst, for ceosest, ceosedh, from ceósan, to choose.

§ 87 The letter g at the end of a root generally becomes h, unless it is followed by a vowel as, stíhdh, stáh, from stigan, to mount. In the dissyllabic forms of the perfect and in the passive participle, a final h of the root passes into g, a final dh into d, and in some verbs a final s into r; as, slagen, cweden, coren, passive participles of sleahan, to strike, cwedhan, to say, ceosan, to choose. Final h of the stem is often syncopated in the present and infinitive, as, slean, for sleahan, to strike, seon, for seohan, to see. From seon, to see, come pres seó, sihst, sihdh, plur seódh, perf seah, sáwe, seah, plur sáwon, pass part gesewen.

§ 88 **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*) These form the perfect by adding de to the root of the verb. They are divided into two classes according as de, or ode, is added to the root. The passive participle is formed by adding d and od in the two classes, and often with ge prefixed, as, geled, laid, gered, plowed, from lecgan, erian; ge is also used, but not so frequently, in the passive participle of primary verbs.

§ 89. In the first of these two classes, de after c, t, h, s, becomes te, and c is then generally changed to h. Several verbs show a change of radical vowel in the perfect, from e to ea, and from ê to ô.

Paradigm sécan, to seek.

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Perf Ind	Perf Subj
Sing	1	séce	séce	sóhte	sóhte
	2	sécest	séce	sóhtest	sóht
	3	sécdh	séce	sóhte	sóhte
Plur		sécadh	sécen	sóhton	sóhten

		Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing	2	séc	sécan	Act	sécende
Plur	2	sécadh	sécanne	Pass	sóht

§ 90 In the pres ind 2d and 3d sing, e is often omitted from the ending, [illegible] as in verbs of primary inflection. The verb nerian, to [illegible] takes e also in the sing of the imper, nere, [illegible] perf, [illegible] in the pass part, as nered, but in all other [illegible] like verbs of the following [illegible] to hear, [illegible], to tell (but [illegible])

[illegible]

Paradigm [illegible], to love.

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Perf Ind	Perf Subj
Sing	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plur		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		Imp	Inf	Part
Sing	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plur	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

fedh, pl libbadh, imp leofa, pl libbadh, perf leofode; pass part leofod.

The verb habban or hæbban, to have, is still more irregular it makes pres 1 hæbbe 2 hafast, hæfst, 3 hafadh, hæfdh, pl habbadh, imp hafa, pl habbadh; perf. hæfde, pass part hafed or hæfd.

§ 94 **Anomalous Verbs** A There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new perfect was added with secondary formation These are unnan, to grant, cunnan, to know, thurfan, to need, durran, to dare, gemunan, to remember, sculan, shall, should, mugan, may, might; agan, to own, witan, to know, dugan, to avail, nugan, to suffice; môtan, must. We give, in four columns, the pres 1,3 sing, the 2 sing, the plur, and the perf; the VI, VII, etc. refer to the corresponding classes of primary verbs.

	Pres 1, 3	2 Sing	Plur	Perf
VI	(a) an	unne	unnon	udhe
	(b) can	cunne	cunnon	cudhe
	(c) tharf, thearf	thurfe, thearft	thurfon	thorfte
	(d) dar	durre	durron	dorste
VII	(e) geman	gemanst	gemunon	gemunde
	(f) sceal	scealt	sculon	sceolde
	(g) mæg	miht	mâgon	meahte
VIII	(h) âh	âge, âhst	âgon	âhte
	(i) wât	wâst	witon	wiste, wisse
IX	(j) deah	duge	dugon	duhte
	(k) neah	neaht	nugon	nohte
X	(l) môt	môst	môton	môste

With 2 sing cunne, there is also a canst, const, with durre, a dearst. Somewhat similar to these is (m) the verb willan, to will, which makes pres 1 wille, 2 wilt, 3 wille, pl willadh, perf wolde. So, too, nyllan (= ne willan), to be unwilling, pres nylle, nylt, nylle, nylladh, perf nolde.

§ 95 B (a) Wesan, to be, is thus declined.—

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Perf Ind.	Perf Subj
Sing	1	eom	si	wæs	wære
	2	eart	si	wære	wære
	3	is	si	wæs	wære
Plur		sind, or sindon	sin	wæron	wæren

		Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing	2	wes	wesan	Act	wesende
Plur	2	wesadh	wesanne	Pass	gewesen

For si, in the subj, are also used sig, seo and sý. There is also a defective beón, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense.

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Imp	Inf
Sing	1	beom, beó	beo		beon
	2	bist	beo	beo	
	3	bidh	beó		
Plur		beódh	beón	beodh	

(b) Gân, to go, defective, found in pres 1 gâ, 2 gæst, 3 gædh, subj gâ, [illegible], pl gâdh. From the same root, with added nasal, come pres gange, perf gieng, geong, gêng, and gengde. The defective perf eode, went, comes from a root i.

(c) Dôn, to do, makes pres 1 dô, 2 dêst, 3 dêdh, pl dôdh, subj dô, pl dôn; perf dide (or dyde), imp dô, pl dôdh, part. act dônde, pass dôn.

§ 96 C. Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the perfect and the passive participle, appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection Thus, biddan, bæd, bædon, beden, ask, bid, sittan, sæt, sæton, seten, sit; licgan, læg, lægon, legen, lie, thicgan, thah, thægon, thegen, touch, taste; hebban, hôf, hôfon, hafen, heave, lift, swerian, swôr, swôron, sworen, swear. All but sworen connect themselves with the first class of secondary verbs.

From fôhan, hôhan, contracted fôn, to take, hôn, to hang, come pres 1 fô, hô; 2 fêhst, fæst, hêhst, hæst, 3 fêhdh, fêdh, hêhdh, hêdh, pl fôdh, hôdh. From the same roots, with added nasal, come fangen, hangen, perf feng, heng.

The verb bringan, to bring, has two formations in the perf and the pass part, brang, brungon, brungen, and brôhte, brôhton, brôht. Standan, to stand, drops n in the perf stôd, stôdon, standen. Bregdan, to braid, [illegible] often drops the g, and passes from the 6th class to the 7th, [illegible]. Thîhan, to thrive, thâh, thigon, thigen, of the 8th class, has passed into the form of the 5th, thêon (for [illegible]), [illegible] and the same is true of tîhan (teon), to accuse, [illegible], to convict, wrîhan (wreon), to cover.

§ 97. D The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular thencan, to think, perf thohte, thyncan, to seem, perf thuhte, wyrcan, to work, perf worhte, bycgan, to buy, perf bohte, [illegible] gyrwan, to equip, perf gyrede, [illegible] but pass part [illegible] to inhabit, perf [illegible] but pass part gebûn from [illegible] of the second class.

§ 103 Missing Forms. [illegible] to-S von f [illegible] o f tore t [illegible] but [illegible] ea llo t [illegible] no [illegible] *nen* *of* of; *to* lo *tut* but *f* [illegible] *t* ward; *beo ft* (*biften*) behi d *bihem* [illegible] tll tl f *betweox* betwixt *betwynan*, between *b fan* bo *bute* whi o t except

With tl genitl *an lang* al ne

With the accusative ad d tl e *for* for *ofer* ov *on* [illegible] *f* in on to *bdh* [illegible] *under* der; *b fore* bef re; *gemæ g* am *tō g* [illegible] tow rd [illegible] *f nan* w thi [illegible] *upp* po *ftan* w tl out Th se l k lh [illegible] ative wh n [illegible] tion *to* pla e th dati o wh n re t *in* pl ce is lik [illegible] p essed impl d *Mid*, with tak the acc tiv and also the instrumental which generally co n cides with th dati

With th acc ati dati e and genitiv *wihh* with

§ 100 Tl most important conjunctio s are b t *a d* a d *bûtan*, unl ess also *ll* s l *ge*, a d *gea gese* y a, y *gif* if *hûru* at l ast yet *hwæ* lo truly; *hwæ ther* wh ther *e* not *nh, nō* *se* unt n y [illegible] n *odhdhe* or *nell* so a *swîce* as if; *thât* th t *th ah*, tho gh *tho* then, than *ta* (with inf) let us —*for tham the*, because; *f thy* tl ref re *wid thy* l *wing* *to tham th t* in order th t; *thy lîs the* lc t —*g* g both and *wgdl er ge* *ge* both d *hwîlh* *lh* the wl th o *nâdher ne* *ne* n ith r n r; *odhîhs* *odhdhe* with r or; *sam* *sam* whethe o (*swâ* *swâ* so as as.

SEMI-SAXON INFLECTION

§ 101 Fo the ske f co venience A will be used f r the earlier text of Layamon B for the later [illegible] O f the Orm l m. It is proposed to rep t hl fly th i flection f A in its characteristi f at rea ad ing at th am time the pri ipal v riatio of B. a l O

§ 102 Tl Semi [illegible] n retai s in A th Anglo-Sa o haract f the two d of Engli l *th* w represent them a bef re by *th* and *dh* B an l O ha only tl hara ter fo *th* for the ed so nt g sound tl e Semi-S o nic per lar ch. racter [illegible] thl w represent by *g* whil th y f the Semi S o [illegible] will be gi n (lu A and B.) by y l ete d of this omeo an y a *se* is often od e peculiarly in B as *Laweman* for *Layamon* In Semi Sax h F lial ll o A l Saxon *h* is writl n ch (y t in B imply ec) d lo l ke in ne O wes gh for *h* to d 12 the combi tion of A will a followl *g* coo o ant ound of *g* Il m t also be rem mbered in regard l ll e Ormulum, that by n iform peculia ity of o thoee phy a co ona l is doubl d where the vow l before it in tl m word l short

§ 103 If we compare the semi Sax n tableet wi h the Anglo-S w find, a the most trikl e diff rence, th t th v w is a u in th obt gram matical endings are all hanged to e Tl the A S *fisca* fishe *fiscas* lo fi h cars are *ox n*, xen *l fol* th y loved becom in Semi Saxo *fi ces* *fiscen cars oxen l folen* In A the w l a l ce l nally f und l gram c. ical endi gs but l regularly l e pri l a ly used. Accl l this substitu t o of e f n, tl e mo t import t diff nces are used by the freq t lo of fl l n th *mîdg ter heort* (A S *m ſgreit heortan*) with gre t h rt *tha hey men* (A S *the hedhan men*) the hl l m n The e mmencement f this change is seen in A wl ere th final n ea l lly dropped from many form yet n t wholly di ca d d from any and a tural conseq ence it is sometimes add d to f rm th tir e n l ht to it; th in th d t sio f th vowel-d el *than li ges* (A S *tham jn g*) lo th kl in feminl es f the w l d el, lhrough mo l f th case s, *layen* (A-S *lagu, lage, logu*) law law; l lh nom ing f adjective In e, a A ses *blidhen* (A S *ha sa bli lh*) h was blith nal in tl singular of vert afte e, as *h. hadhen* (A-S *he h lîbe*) I have *h nihen* (A-S *he [illegible] lc*) h s t I B. and O wh re the omi sion f a final h becom more fixed and regular that letter is hardly ever misapplied in this w y

SUBSTANTIVES

§ 104 It l metim th ca e e e in A that the accusati e both l gu lar and pl l ta d in place of th d tl e as *than l g* (f *than li ge*) to tl kl *f lil g* (f *of li gen*) f kl m l B. thi l m h mor freq t (f th pl ral t lea t it l B gre ll p e In O it has become lh gener t rule tho h th of tl d t l g ft pr positl l metim s retained where th erso f vo s it l *to l g*) y t it l fleur omitted d tl inflo tio ing n m dat. acc *to g* e gen. *hi gess name* pl om gen d t a e *l ges n ne* l th u t f r substantive of all l ses d genders.

§ 105 Vow l Declension. Th normal form f the Masculine are —

	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plur
Nom	*l g*	*hi g*	*mete*	*l*
Gen	*hi g*	*hi g*	*m t*	*m t*
Dat.	*hi g*	*hi gen*	*met*	*meten*
Acc	*l g*	*l ges*	*met*	*meten*

But in the gen pl tl m re common ending in *ene* (r *en*); *l gene* (o *l gen*) f *hi ge*. (Compare A S *dag na f d ja*, f d y) F d t pl *lingen* occur s. so *linge* wi h mitted n and t A f d t l *l ge* occurs al *hi gen* with n l regul ly added A few w rd low in tl n pl th end g e (o) irrev l ly bro gl t in f m the N-declension

F th nes f th ce in place of tl dat which l common in L. and O and f th gen pl l which f somm in O r e § 1 l

§ 106 S n a n ha in A gen sing *sunes* ter fa (B *wode*) wood l nom acc plu *cudes* o *wodes* b l therwi they re regul *M n* (*men* gen *man* s m ken *men* in tl om er (and sometim the d t) pl b t n t in th d t. l g the gen pl l and *mannen*( ) O mak s alow n m d l acc *ma* gc *ma* *ess* pl n m. d t ce *men* gen *men* s

§ 107 The Neuters s in A S re declined like tl e masculin except l the n m acc. pl s here tl y are lh without endi g *self* wife wi *lond* la l land de they tak *en* (arly s) in lbo N-del *es* *wif* *londa*. B t om tim s the ending *e* of th mas is pplied to the neut. as *wif* *l nd* I B thl l more commo and in O fl l th general rul yet ev n O mak *shep* sl ep l the pl in th sing whil from *deor* animal ll makes pl *deo der* and *deoreas* From *ch ld* come n m acc pl *child en* (l o h f s in A *child* in B.) ge *cl ild en* dat *h ldre* O mak s *childre* as pl of *child* and *lambre* f *lamb*

§ 108 F Feminin the n rmal f rm ar —

	Sin	Plr	Sing	Pl
Nom	*lay*	*lay*	*d d*	*ded*
G	*l y*	*l y n( )*	*d f*	*ded*
D t	*l y*	*l y*	*d d*	*d t*
Acc.	*lay*	*lay*	*dede*	*ded*

For n add l in A. after fl al s, see § 103. Where th om l g ended ri ginally in a co o ant l gen rally dded to it as, *dede* f A-S *ded* and th suf fix *-ange -ne* se fo A S *i g* *es* Th om acc. pl h leo th m se ending s ihl is rare l A b t mno l B and ly l er l in O ll B. *lowes dedes* O *loyhes dedess* (rar ly *dede*) *Boc* book in k s boc in d l e l g and n m acc. pl. t b t bec also occu in nom ce pl B. has bol l d t. ing and bok in om c. pl. *Bu h* town castle makes gen d t e. *g b k r b rye* (*bu hye*) n n dat. acc pl *b ryes* r *bury* gen *b ry* h t in B. th gen. dat. s g l *borewe* and lh whole plural *borewes* *Wo ld* world sometim m ken the gen l s

§ 109 N Declension. Th n rmal f rm w uld be t—

	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plr
Nom	*tot*	*t den*	*heort*	*heorten*
Gen	*toten*	*st den*	*h orten*	*he rte*
Dat	*tot n*	*t d*	*heort n*	*heort*
Acc.	*stod*	*stod*	*heorten*	*heorten*

§ 110 B t tl d len lo la mo h di fi ured by the ml l n f th final n whl h is f q e th A d n arly u t ersal m f h n sometim a l ied l A to th m. law see § 103 I B th m ce pl are commonly made l es the masculi ne ending of tl vow l-d el. as *stedes* teeds *heortes* h rt In O th peculi ity of thl d lc l o l wh lly l t s w see in *name* ga mess dat acc. *name* g t m *ne* s in ll cases Y t from the *eat*, *eyl* v gen. *e-hest* O makes the irrev pl. *ehne* A. and B. ha *ry* gen. dat *eye*(pl. irreg *ey* ( )

§ 111. *Feond* and *f nd* l mak in nom acc. pl *feond* *freond* or *f ond* *freond* a *feonde*( ) *f d*)

§ 112. *Fad* *moder* *brodh* *s ster* *dohtr* ha e tl same form tl d th ing and in the gen pl b t tl gen pl. sometim takes *ene* o The the plural acc h ve en (*es* in B. *ess* in O) But f r *b odh(e)ren* we find also *breder*(d l O *breth* is the only plural f rm of *b otherr* Th e in *brother* *suster* *dohtr* l of en l st bef re a case nding

§ 113 Th f m *om* acc. *nht* night has *niht* in the gen sing *ihl* in the d t th pl is regular in A hyt in B l sometim lodeclinabl *nht* *nht* Th fem. *w* runaine water and *s* (B *sêf*) sea, are indeclinabl in th ingular

§ 114 In proper names f mca the genitl e C per has for *Caperes* t some time found l A of r in B l it t has here l no real pro nt f on th ant f any nitive f minin lmilarly f med with *hte*.

ADJECTIVES

§ 115. For the Indefinite Declension the normal forms would be —

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur
Nom	*god*	*god*	*god*	*gode*
Gen	*godes*	*god(e)re*	*godes*	*godre*
Dat.	*goden*	*god(e)re*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc	*godne*	*gode*	*god*	*gode*

116 For the Definite Declension they would be.—

Nom	*gode*	*gode*	*gode*	*goden*
Gen	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden(e)*
Dat	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc	*goden*	*goden*	*gode*	*goden*

§ 117 For *n* sometimes added in A to forms with final *e*, see § 103 On the other hand, *n* is often omitted in A from forms with final *en*, as *gode* for *goden* and this is uniformly the case in B The endings *es* and *re* in the gen sing and pl are little used in B, the forms *gode* and *god* being used instead By these changes, the difference between the definite and indefinite declensions became much less distinct, and it is not therefore surprising that, even in A, the one is sometimes used instead of the other with the definite article the definite forms are almost always used, but with other adjective pronouns and with the possessive genitive, it is quite common to find the indefinite

§ 118 In O the indefinite adjective has only the forms *god* for the sing and *gode* for the pl, the definite only the form *gode* Adjectives in *e*, as *clene*, clean, are therefore without inflection But the gen pl *allre*, of all, is still found with the superlative, as, *allre firrst*, first of all

§ 119 The comparative ends in *re*, and has only definite inflection The superlative ends in *est*, and is inflected both ways, but the indefinite superlative is undeclined in the sing, and takes only *e* (in A also *en*) in the pl

§ 120 Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in Anglo Saxon thus, *swidhe*, strongly, very, from *swidh*, *hahliche* (O *hehliche*), highly, *radher*, sooner

PRONOUNS

§ 121 The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are declined in sing, dual, and pl as in Anglo Saxon The genitives are nearly confined to the possessive use The dual forms, though found in O, are unused in L We have in B *you*, *ou*, and in O *ywe*, for *eow*, *eou* in O *yunne* for *unc*

§ 122 The pronoun of the third person is thus declined —

Sing	Masc.	Fem	Neut	Plur.
Nom.	*he*	*heo* (*yeo*, *ye*)	*hit*	*heo* (*hi*, *hii*)
Gen	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*heore* (*hire*)
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*heom* (*ham*, *yam*)
Acc.	*hine*	*heo* (*hire*)	*hit*	*heom* (*ham*, *yam*)

The forms in ( ) are those used in B, which also often uses *him* for *hine* Rare forms for the nom acc pl are *theo* in A, *thaie* in B O has in the nom sing fem. *yho* (i e *hyo*), neut *itt*, in the acc. sing masc *himm*, fem *hire*, neut *itt*, in the pl nom *theyy*, gen *theyyre* (and *heore*), dat acc *theyym* (and *hemm*)

§ 123 The possessive pronouns *min*, my, *thin*, thy, are declined as indefinite adjectives Before a consonant *min*, *thin* sometimes become *mi*, *thi*: *mire*, *thire*, take the place of *minre*, *thinre* But for all the forms with case endings, B has only *mine*, *thine*. The other possessives, *unker(e)*, our (of two), *inker(e)* (O *yunnker*), your (of two), *ure* or *oure*, our, *eower* or *eow(e)re* (B *youre*, *yure*, O *yure*), your, are undeclined In O *hiss*, his, is treated as an adjective, with pl *hise*

§ 124 The indefinite article *an*—which is only the numeral "one" applied to this use—is declined, both in A and B, with the same peculiarities as *min* B often uses *on*, *one*, for *an*, *one*, but, when *n* is dropped, it has *a*, never o A genitive *ones* is also found in B, and a gen *aness* and dat *anne* are met with in O

§ 125 The definite article is thus declined the forms in commas are found only in A

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur
Nom	*the*	'tha,' *the*	*that*	'tha,' the
Gen	*thes*	'there,' *thare*	*thes*	'there,' *thare*
Dat	*than*	'there,' *thare*	*than*	'than'
Acc	*thene*	'tha,' the	that	'tha,' the

The variations, most of them orthographical, are quite numerous thus, in A, *the* for *tha* *that*, *thet*, for *that* *thes*, *thas*, for *thes*, *thare* for *there*, etc - In B, *this* for *thes* In both, *thon* for *than*, *thane* for *than* and *thene* Add *theo* for sing *tha*, and *thane* for pl. *the*

The form *the* is sometimes used in B as an indeclinable article for all cases and numbers Traces of this use are found even in A In O it has become general; though the antecedent of a relative pronoun takes, instead of *the*, a demonstrative, *thatt*, *tha*, or *thiss*, *thise*

§ 126 The demonstrative *thes* is thus declined —

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur
Nom.	*thes*	'thas,' *theos*	*this*	'thas,' theos
Gen	*thisse(s)*	*thisse(re)*	*thisse(s)*	*thisse(re)*
Dat	*thisse(n)*	*thisse(re)*	*thisse(n)*	*thisse(n)*
Acc.	*thisne*	'thas,' theos	*this*	'thas,' theos

For *thas*, which is confined to A, we find *theos* and *thes* in both A and B For *thisses*, *thissere*, *thissen*, B has almost always *thisse*. For most of the forms B has also *this* used as an indeclinable demonstrative, and traces of this use are found even in A

O has sing *thiss*, this, pl *thisse*, these, while it makes also sing *thett*, that, pl *tha*, those, approaching nearly to the later English usage

§ 127. *Swile* or *swilc* (B *soch*), such, is declined as an indefinite adjective *Ilk*, declined with the definite article, is used for "the same"

§ 128 The interrogative pronoun *wha*, who? makes gen *whes* (only in A) dat and acc *wham*, *whan*, neut nom. acc *what* These in B are spelled *wa*, *wam*, *wan*, *wat* The use of this pronoun as a proper relative begins to appear in B and O *Whether* (B *wather*) is undeclined. *While* or *while* is declined as an indefinite adjective in B it is written *wache*, and begins to be used as a relative

§ 129 The relative pronouns in A are *the* and *that*, for all genders and numbers, the latter being especially used in reference to an indefinite or an omitted antecedent; also *tha* (more rarely *theo*), in reference chiefly to a feminine or a plural In B and O, *that* has taken the place of all the rest, and become the general relative

VERBS.

§ 130 General Remarks In the inflection of the verb, the final *en* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, often loses the *n* in A, generally so in B, but rarely in O Ion *n* added in A to forms that end in *e*, see § 103

§ 131 The plural of the present indicative ends in *edh* (B *eth*, A & *adh*). But in O it has the ending *enn*, which came in, probably, from the subjunctive, and the perfect, as, *we hellpenn* (A *we helpadh*, B *we helpeth*), we help Some traces of this en, used in the pres ind, appear to be found even in A and B. The Anglo-Saxon use of *e* instead of *edh*, when the verb is followed by a subject pronoun,— as, *helpe we*,— appears also in the Semi-Saxon

§ 132 The dative of the infinitive in *enne* (or *ene*), with the preposition *to*,— as, *to helpenne*,—is occasionally found in A and B, rarely in O It is sometimes written with *ende* for *enne*, by a confusion with the active participle But commonly the preposition *to* is prefixed to the infinitive in *en*, as, *to helpen*.

§ 133 The active participle is singularly infrequent in the Semi Saxon, and, partly perhaps on this account, became confounded with the verbal substantive in *ing*. In A, the old termination *ende* (or *inde*) is still the prevailing one for the participle, but in B *inge* occurs about as many times as *ende*

§ 134 The passive participle very frequently takes the prefix *i* (A S *ge*), which, however, is not confined to the participle thus, *iboren* (A-S *geboren*) = *boren*, born But this prefix is scarcely at all used in O

§ 135 Verbs of Primary Inflection (*Strong Verbs*) The ten classes of the Anglo-Saxon are more or less confounded, as will appear from the following specimens We give the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle. The vowels are given according to O, where they are written more consistently than in A and B

I. *halden*, *held*, *helden*, *halder*, hold.
fallen, *fell*, *fellen*, *fallen*, fall.
II *lēten*, *let*, *leten*, *lēten*, let.
slæpen, *slep* or *slepte*, —, —, sleep
III *haten*, *het* or *hehte*, *hehten*, *haten*, bid
cuawen, *cue(o)w*, *cue(o)wen*, *cuawen*, know.
IV *hawen*, *he(o)w*, *he(o)wen*, *hawen*, hew
V *weepen*, *weep* (O *wēpte*), —, —, weep
VI *finden*, *fand*, *funden*, *funden*, find.
delfen, *dalf*, *dulfen*, *dolfen*, delve
biqinnen, *-gan*, *-gunnen*, *-gunnen*, begin.
VII *nimen*, *nām*, *nomen*, *nimen*, take
yifen, *yāf*, *yefen*, *yifen*, give
beren, *bār*, *bæren*, *boren*, bear
cumen, *cōm*, *comen*, *cumen*, come
VIII *drifen*, *draf*, *drifen*, *drifen*, drive
writen, *wrat*, *writen*, *writen*, write.
IX *buyen*, *bah*, *buyen*, *boyen*, bow
lulen, *lac*, *lulen*, *lolen*, look
X *faren*, *for*, *foren*, *faren*, fare
waxen, *wex*, *wexen*, *waxen*, wax
drayen, *droh*, *drayen*, *drayen*, draw.

Most of these forms appear also in A and B, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *eo* for *e*, as *fond*, *cnoice*, B, for *halden*, *cnawen* In B, *e* is used for *a*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*, as, *heire*, *yeaf*, for *hæwen*, *yaf* In A, *a*, *a*, *e*, are much confounded, as, *halden*, *halden*, *helden*

§ 136 Paradigm *helpen*, to help

		Pres Ind	Pres Subj	Perf Ind	Perf Subj
Sing	1	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
	2	*helpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
	3	*helpedh*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Imp	Inf	Part.
Sing. 2	*help*	*helpen*	Act. *helpende*
Plu. 2	*helpeth*	*helpenne*	Pass. *holpen*

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing. of the pres. ind. is much less common than in A-S.; *e.g.* *halt* f. *healdeth*.

§ 137. In O. the 2d sing. of the perf. ind. is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing.: *e.g.* *bad* I. *badest*, *barr* b. *est* f. *bared*, *barre*.

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 137 are found also in the Semi-Saxon: *e.g.* *drah* drew from *dragen* (A-S. *dragan*); to draw; *slayen* the 1st from *lan* (for *lahan*) to slay; *coren* (also *chosen*) from *ch sen*, to choose. From *seon*, *sen*, to see: some pres. 1. *se o*, *se*; 2. *sist* (O. *seest*, *sest*), 3. *sihit*, *seedil* (O. *seith*); pl. *seodh* (O. *sen*); imp. *se*; perf. *sah*; pl. *sawy*; p. p. *sen*; pr. *eye*, *sen*.

§ 139. Verb of Secondary Inflection (Weak Verbs). The first class forms the perfect by adding *de* (*te*, after *s*, *d*) directly to the root, before which *te*, *e* k. *ch* sometimes changed to *k*, and the vowel *e* in the root to *a*; thus *secken* (O. *seke n*) to seek.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1	*seche*	*sech*	*sohi*	*sohi*
2.	*sechest*	*se he*	*sohi t*	*sohi*
3.	*sechedh*	*sech*	*sohi*	*sohte*
Plur.	*sechedh*	*s chen*	*sohien*	*sohien*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2	*sech*	*sehen*	Act. *seehende*
Plur. 2	*sechedh*	*sechenne*	Pass. *sohi*

§ 140. The second class form the perfect by adding *ede* to the root: as *makien* to make.

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1.	*makie*	*makie*	*makied*	*makiede*
2.	*makiest*	*makie*	*mak dest*	*mak de*
3.	*makiedh*	*makie*	*makiede*	*makied*
Plur.	*makiedh*	*makiene*	*makiede*	*makieden*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 2	*makie*	*makien*	Act. *makiende*
Plur. 2.	*makiedh*	*makienne*	Pass. *makied*

§ 141. The first of these verbs is lost in O. the stem (*makien* only) *make* f. *makien*, *makie*; *luffenn* (A. *luve*) to love; *oppenn* (A. *openien*) to open; *spellen* (A. *spelie*) to declare. In the class of the imp. is sometimes omitted; as, *mace*, in O. for *makie*; *loe*, O., *lok* B. though both has also *loke* from *lokien* (O. *loken*) to look.

§ 142. From *leonien* (pronounced *leonien*), O. *libben* to live. A. makes pres. 1. *leonie*, *libbe*; 2. *leonest* (O. *lifes t*); 3. *leonedh* (O. *lif dith*); perf. *leoned*. F. omits *libben*, in her come pres. 1. *halbe*; 2. *hauest*, *hafest*; 3. *hauedh*, *hafedh*; pl. *halbedh*; imp. *halbe*; perf. *hafde* (also *h de* in A. *hadd* in B.); pass. part. *haued*.

§ 143. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preterit-Presents (§ 91) are:

	Pres. 1. 3.	Sing.	Plur.	Perf.	
(a)	*on*		*u nen*	*uthe*	grant
(b)	*can*	*canst*	*cu nen*	*cuth*	know
(c)	*tha f*	*th u(f) t*	*th fen*	*thear(f)te*	need
(d)	*da*	*d st*	*d rre*	*d t*	dare
(e)	*scul*	*scal*	*sculen*	*sco le*	shall
(f)	*m y*	*?t*	*m ge*	*m ht e*	may
(g)	*h*		*ge*	*ht*	owe
(h)	*wat* *ot*	*wast*	*wite*	*wiste*	know
(i)	*dieh*				vail
(j)	*mot*	*m te*	*moten*	*m t*	may

The verb (k) *wellen* to will, in keeping pres. 1. *wull* *will* (= *e wull*, *will*); *wult* *w lt* 2. *wi ll* *w lt*; 3. *wolleth* *l. dh*; perf. *wolde*, *nolde*; 1. the pres. B. has *wolt* *nolle*, *w L. wolt* to, and O. *wi* *w e wil t* *w lt*; pl. act. *wl n*.

§ 144. B. (*) The verb *be* exists in three distinct forms:—

	Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Subj.
Sing. 1	*am*		*w*	*were*
2	*ert*		[*w*]	*w re*
3	*is*		*s*	*were*
Plur.	*sn den*		*w re*	*weren*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. 2	*beo* *beo*	*beo*		
2	*beost* *bi t*	*beo*		
3	*beodh*, *b dh*	*beo*		
Plur.	*beodh*, *beo*( )	*beon*		
Sing. 2	*beo*	*beon*	Pass. *be*	*beo*
Pl. 2	*beodh*			

I. B. and O. *eo* often contracted to *e*: thus O. *is*, *b*, *f*, *r*, *beost*, and *be ben*, *beth* as well as *b*, *beon*, *beoth*. In the perf., O. writes *were*, *w re*, instead of *were*, *weren*; but, in the 1. d. 2d sing. it has *wass* *w rt*. The plur. *ln*, *m de*, *f* ot, *f* in B. which *se*, *be th*, *beth* instead. O. has *e nden*, *b t*, *w* also *aren* (*ln*, *are*). The subj. *sn* still *f* d in O.

(b) *g* d inf. *g ne*; pres. (1. *go*) 2. *gast* (O. *gi st*); 3. *gedh* (O. *gath*), pl. *gadh* *g* (O. *ga*); imp. *gi*; pl. *gadh*; p. act. *gennied* (B. *gende*, *got*, *g*); p. pass. *g n*. 1. all these forms B. has *fo n*. A. verb *y ong* (B. *gi ren*, O. *gaang*) 1. also used in the present and A. and B. has perf. *gengde* or *gende*. The common perf. is *ede* (B. *gende*, O. *y de*). In frequent use also is the perf. *wende* went from the regular verb *wenden*.

(c) *don* d. inf. *do ne*; pres. (1. *d t*; 2. *dest* (B. O. *dest*); 3. *dedh*, *d th*; pl. *dodh* (O. *don*); imp. *do*; pl. *dodl*; perf. *did*, *did* (O. *d d*); p. act. *donde*; pass. *don*.

§ 145. C. Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection: as, perf. *bah*, *hay de* from *bugen* to bow; perf. *for* o. *feed* from *fornen* to fare; perf. pl. *heo l nden* B. *hd el nden*, from *l nden*, to limb.

The verbs *fon* to take *h* to hang, make pres. 1. *f* from *fi* or root *a* *underfodh* they *n* dert *h* bot from *fangen* and *ha gen*; the perfect *feng* *heng*. The verb *tanien* (O. *tannden*) make perf. *atod* pl. *stoden*, part. *st nden* (O. *sta den*).

§ 146. D. The *f* ll *winn* verb *f* secondary *f* *f* *ell* are irregular: thus *the che* (O. *the nken*) to think; perf. *thoht*, part. *th ht*; *th* *hedh* (O. *thi n-hetith*) seemeth; perf. *thuhte*; *wurchen* (O. *wirrien*) to work; perf. *wroht*, part. *wroht* (in A. also *worht*, *worht*); *buggen* (O. *b ggenn*) to buy; perf. *boht*, part. *boht*; *bringen* to bring, perf. *brohte*, part. *broht*.

EARLY ENGLISH INFLECTION.

§ 147. The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Old English and the Middle English, differ chiefly in the vocabulary; in grammatical points they are so close as to require a separate treatment. One can be brief here, as the transitional system is now treated more nearly to its modern proportions; and in the Ormul in which stand out the forms of the Semi-Saxon period which already seem more like what most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic forms.

§ 148. It must be observed that the unaccented final *e* which is silent in modern English was generally pronounced by Chaucer. A number of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these two peculiarities in the poet's verse. The unaccented final *e* generally unite in one syllable with a word at the beginning of the next word; and the *e* union takes place even when the next word is a pronoun or *e* verb with initial *h* or a form of the verb *to have*. An unaccented final *er* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable; its *e* being suppressed, especially where *r* is followed by the next word; and sometimes an unaccented final *en* or *es* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruption introduced by the transcribers.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 149. Nominative Singular. Where the Anglo-Saxon had a final *e* (*e*, *a*, *u*) in the nom. sing. the early English still has (like the Semi-Saxon) *e*; as, *pore herte* *erre* *herd* *lowe* *alde* (A-S. *eorm*, *x heord*, heart, *earm*, *hreow*, (*hrg*)*heard*, *f gu*, *l w*, *gilde* *age*). In words where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most form in *w rd*, *k re*, *en* and *ild* as, *dede* *sorwe* *youth* (A-S. *dæd* deed, *so h* sorrow, *geogoth* youth); but the verbal in *ing* do not generally add *e*; as *con ying* less often *on y ge*, *en ulo*. In Chaucer the final *e* is not unfrequently suppressed in poetry, and occasionally after two consonants, in writing: thus *herte* sometimes counted as one syllable and sometimes as two.

§ 150. Genitive Singular. The genitive ending in *e* is as *kinges name* from *kn g name*. In Chaucer this is not always a separate syllable. Genitives without *e* are sometimes found in accordance with the modern form: *syn herte Lord* *his lady g ace*, *his fader hous*; but *kreon kl g* A-S. *Kreonas-cy i g* is properly a compound word.

§ 151. Dative and Accusative Singular. The accusative is always like the nominative. Not where the noun ended in a consonant, dative in *e* is often found with prepositions, especially *t* the end, *f* into, *in*, *on*, *to bed* *to* with *golde* *in house*, *out of hus* *erye* from *hed* *gold* *hous* *leg*. By confusion of forms the dat. in *e* is occasionally used in lieu of the regular nom. or acc. as, *All* *b t* *l* *childe* 1. nom. and acc.

§ 152. Plural. The plural has *e* in all the cases: more gen. *d t* *kinges ded* *shippes*, *wyfes* *names* *herte* (A-S. nom. pl. *cyn* *gee* *dæda* *scip*, *wif* *naman* *heorta*). In Chaucer the plural form end in *e* more for pronouns, especially where two or more are L. like proved *a* *fiaes* *gesynes* *lovers* *frenkelyn* *servantes* (pronounced *serv t*). Some words still retain the plural of the 2d declension in *e*, as, *ey* *f* *lim* *fiaes* *shoes* (*hes* *hoe* etc.) which some other take by mistaken analogy

ren, brethren, *ei tren* (also *sustres*), *children* (also *childre* or *childer*), *hyn* (kine) etc Some words, which were of neuter gender in the A-S, make the plur like the sing, as, pl *deer, good, sheep, swin* (swine), *folk* (or *folkes*), *hors* (or *horses*) *thing* (or *thinges*), *ner* (or *yeres*) The plurals with change of vowel *men, feet, geese, mice, teeth*, etc, as in modern English

§ 153 If the ending *es* (or *s*) is not used in the nom pl, it is added to form the gen pl, as, *folkes wyres, mennes soules, sygnnnes counseiles*

ADJECTIVES

§ 154 Adjectives are inflected as in the Ormulum the pl of the indefinite adjective and both numbers of the definite end in e, as, *yong man, yonge men, the yonge man, the yonge men* In Chaucer this inflection is confined to monosyllables, all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjectives that end in e, are uninflected. In occasional instances the indefinite adjective takes e in the sing, especially after prepositions or before names of persons On the other hand, e of the indefinite plural is sometimes omitted, when the adjective is a predicate, as, *they were glad* the predicate participle is almost always uninflected

§ 155 Chaucer has a remnant of the old gen pl indef, in *aller* or *alther*, of all, as, *of gyn alther cost, alther best*

§ 156 The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English Superlatives of one syllable are inflected as, *the beste man, his laste word* Change of vowel is seen in *lenger*, from *long*, *strenger, strengest*, from *strong*, *elder, eldest*, from *old*

§ 157 Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in the earlier language, either with the ending *e*, as, *brighte, faire, harde, longe*, from *bright, fair*, etc, or with the ending *lie* (A-S *lice*, Semi Saxon *liche, lile*), as, *shortly, sothely, wisely, specially*, from *short, soth*, etc

PRONOUNS

§ 158 In the first person, Chaucer has *I*, rarely *yl* and *ich* (for A S *ic*, which is still found in Old Eng) In the second person, he has *thou, ne, you* (which are found also in Old Eng), for A S *thu, ge, eow* The dual forms are no longer met with In the third person, he has

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur
Nom	*he*	*she*	*it*	*they*
Gen	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hire*
Dat	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*hem*
Acc	*him*	*hire*	*it*	*hem*

The forms *hire* (gen and *hire* were pronounced *hir, her* and were sometimes written so In the Old Eng we still find *heo* in the nom sing fem, and *heo* or *ha, hii*, in the nom plur

§ 159 Adjectives are made in Chaucer by adding *self*, or *selve*, or *selven*, to the *hire, his, our, your, hem, me, myself, myselven*, etc

§ 160 The possessives *mine, thine* in Chaucer, retain *n* before a vowel or *h*, and before other consonants they retain it also when used absolutely, i e, when the sub tantive, or without a substantive or as predicates, in which cases, they are not of inflection, as, *children myne, thine be the glorie, neghebour of myne* The possessives *oure, youre*, are pronounced *our, your*, and are sometimes written so when used absolutely, they usually take *s* *oures, youres* (in Scotch *ours*). *Here, his*, and *hire*, their have the same absolute form (*hers*)

§ 161 Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the Semi Saxon, there are some that appear more frequently and irregularly in Old English *the* is the form generally, and at length constantly, used for all genders and numbers The Old English article no longer takes up its *n*, except before a vowel

§ 162 The relatives in Chaucer are sing *that*, pl *the*, and sing *that*, pl *the*, *the* and *the* are available and sometimes written *thes, thes* The *the* is the *the* takes from a demonstrative to a mere article

§ 163 The interrogatives are *who, whether, what, where, which, whether*, used as in modern English

§ 164 The [illegible] in Chaucer, as in the Ormulum, is *that* for all [illegible] *that*, as, *I seyn, that* [illegible] *that* is used as a relative, [illegible] *that* is used as a substantive following. We [illegible] but they are comparatively rare.

VERBS

§ 165 The [illegible] (strong verbs) are now generally [illegible] taking up the [illegible] have become [illegible] the plural

[illegible]

IV *beten, beet, beeten, beten*
V *weepen, weep, weepen, wept*
VI *finden, fand, fonden, fonden*
helpen, halp, holpen, holpen
kerven, carf, corven, corven
biginnen, -gan, -gonnen, -gonnen
VII *geten, gat, gaten, geten*
beren, bar, beren, boren
spekenen, spak, speken, spoken
comen, cam, comen, comen
VIII *risen, roos, risen, risen*
drinken, drok, drunken, drunken
writen, wrot, writen, writen
IX *chesen, chees, chosen, chosen*
creepen, creep, cropen, cropen
X *shapen, shoop, shapen, shapen*
waxen, wex, waxen, waxen
drawen, drough, drowen, drawen

We also find *slepte, wepte, crepte*, secondary perfects for *sleep, weep, creep*, also *fond, bigon*, for *fand, bigan*, and *founden* for *fonden* In the forms of *waxen*, *a* and *e* are much confounded, and a participle *woxen* is met with Chaucer and others often use *y* for *i*, as, *fynden, bygynnen, dryven*, or *e* for *i*, as, *geven*

§ 166 Final n In the inflection of the verb, the final *n* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, is omitted with great freedom thus, *to mal en* or *to mal e, we knowen* or *we knowe, they sayden* or *they sayde, foundden* or *founde* An unaccented *e*, before the omitted *n*, is generally sounded in Chaucer, but was sometimes dropped in pronunciation, and occasionally so in writing, as, *to let, they sayd*

§ 167 Present Indicative The first person singular still ends in *e*, which in Chaucer is generally sounded, as, *I saye, I knowe* The *est* (or *st*) of the second person singular occasionally drops the *t*, as, *thou ne has* (for *hast*) The third person singular ends in *eth*, from which *e* is sometimes omitted; as, *telleth, comth* The 3d sing in *es* or *s* is not frequent in Chaucer Where the root ends in *t* or *d*, contraction generally occurs, as, *sit* for *sitteth, byt* for *byddeth, stant* for *standeth*, and in like manner *rist* for *riseth* In the plural the old ending *eth* is still found in Chaucer, as, *we loveth*, but the common termination is *en* (or *e*), *we loven* (or *love*)

§ 168 Perfect Indicative Verbs of primary inflection make the second person singular like the first and third, as, *thou bar, thou spak, thou swor*, but a few instances show the old ending *e*, as, *thou were, thou gave*, and a few others show the secondary *est*, as, *thou knewest* The plural has *en* (or *e*).

§ 169 Verbs of secondary inflection, add *de* to the root, either immediately, as, *sayde, answerde*, or with a connecting *e*, as, *waddede, servede* In the former case, *de* after *p, k, t, s*, or *gh*, becomes *te*, as, *kepte, mette, kaste alighte* *de* is changed to *alighte, fast-de* to *faste, send-de* to *sende* or *sente, went-de* to *wente*, and the like For other changes, see § 181 The final *e* of the 1st and 3d sing is often dropped, as, *seyd, loved, went* The 2d sing has *est*, the plural *en* (or *e*)

§ 170 Subjunctive The subjunctive in both tenses has *e* in the three persons of the singular, and *en* (or *e*) in the plural

§ 171 Imperative The singular of the imperative is the same as the root of the verb, as, *spek* (speak), *ber* (bear), *com* (come), *gif* (give) But verbs which have *ede* in the perfect take *e* in the imperative, as, *love, aske*, and this is true of some others also, as, *bygynne, telle* The plural ends in *eth* (or *th*) as, *cometh, drawth, saith, goth, beth* but in Chaucer this ending is occasionally reduced to *e*, as, *hold* (for *holdeth*), and is frequently omitted altogether, as, *tel* (for *telleth*) *tal* (for *talketh*), *let* (always for *letteth*)

§ 172 Infinitive The infinitive ends in *en* (or *n*), but often drops the final *n*, as, *helper, given, don, ben*, or *helpe, give, do, be* A few forms in Chaucer, like *to doone, to sayne*, appear to come from the old dative case of the infinitive

§ 173 Participles The old ending for the active participle, A-S *ende*, Semi Saxon *ande*, is still found in the Old English, as, *weepinde*, weeping even Chaucer has it in a few instances under the form *and*, as, *lepand*, leaping But it has to yield more and more to the termination *inge* or *ing* (Chaucer *ynge* or *yngo*), which, in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages, belongs solely to the abstract nouns of action

§ 174 The passive participle of primary inflection freely gives up the final *n*, as, *come*, or *come, sungen* or *sunge* It is thus often omitted in Chaucer from *go, ben* and *be* The prefix *i* or *y* (A S *ge*) is often used by Chaucer before this participle, as, *i-waked* (or *i-wand*), *y-brent* (burnt), *i-writen, y-corve* (carved), *ydo* (done), sometimes before other forms of the verb.

§ 175 Primary Inflection *helpen*, to help

	Pres Ind.	Pres Subj	Perf Ind.	Perf Subj
Sing 1	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
2	*helpest*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
3	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
Pl	*helpe(n)*	*helpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*

Imp	Inf.	Part
Sing 2 [illegible]		

§176. Secondary Inflection: *seken* (*sechen*) to seek.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1	*seke*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
2.	*sekest*	*seke*	*soughtest*	*soughte*
3.	*seketh*	*seke*	*soughte*	*soughte*
Plu.	*seke(n)*	*seke(n)*	*soughte(n)*	*soughte(n)*
	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. —	*seke*	*seke(n)*	Act. *seking(e)*	
Plu. —	*seketh*		Pass. *sought*	

§177. Secondary Inflection: *loven*, to love.

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1	*love*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved*
2	*lovest*	*love*	*lovedest*	*loved*
3.	*loveth*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*loved*
Plur.	*love(n)*	*love(n)*	*lovede(n)*	*lovede(n)*
	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing. —	*love*	*love(n)*	Act. *loving(e)*	
Plur. —	*loveth*		Pass. *loved*	

§178. The verb *haven* loses its *v* in several forms: thus inf. *ha(n)* or *han*; pres. 2 *hast*, 3 *hath*; pl. *have(n)*; perf. *hadde*; pass. part. *had*. The verb *maken* loses its *k* in certain forms: thus perf. *maked* or *made*; pass. part. *maked* or *maad*, *mad*.

§179. Anomalous Verbs. A. The Preterite-presents (§ 61) are as follows: in all of them, the form of the pres. 1, 3 sing. is also used as plural.

	Pr. 1, 3 Sing.	2 Sing.	Plur.	Perf.
(a)	*can*	*canst*	*conne(n)*	*couthe*, *coude*
(b)	*dar*	*darst*	*durre(n)*	*dorste*, *durste*
(c)	*shal*	*shalt*	*shul(le)n*	*sholde*, *shulde*
(d)	*may*	*miht* *myght*	*mowe(n)* [illegible]	*mi(g)ht(e)*
(e)	*owe*, *oweth*	*owest*	*owe(n)*	*ought(e)*
(f)	*wot*	*wost*	*wite(n)*	*wiste*
(g)	*mot*	*most*	*mote(n)*	*moste*
(h)	*wil* *wol*	*wilt* *wolt*	*wil(e)n* *wol(e)n*	*wolde*
(i)	[illegible]	*nylt*	[illegible]	[illegible]

The A.-S. and S.-S. [illegible] needs, is represented by the defective [illegible] used only in the pres. ind.

§180. B. (a) The forms of *wesen* are thus declined:—

	Pres.		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1	*am*	*be*	*was*	*were*
2	*art*	*be*	*were*	*were*
3.	*is*	*be*	*was*	*were*
Pl.	*be(n)* or *are(n)*	*be(n)*	*were(n)*	*were(n)*
	Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing.	*be*	*be(n)*	Act. *being(e)*	
Plu. —	*beth*		Pass. *be(n)*	

(b) Inf. *go(n)*; pres. 1 *go*, 2 *gost*, 3 *goth*, pl. *go(n)*; perf. *wente*; pass. part. *go(n)*.

(c) Inf. *do(n)*; pres. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, 3 *doth*, pl. *do(n)*; perf. *dide*; pass. part. *do(n)*.

§181. C. Several verbs of secondary inflection have peculiar vowel-changes in the perfect and the passive participle. Thus *sellen* makes *solde*, *sold*; *tellen*, *tolde*, *told*; *cacchen*, *caughte*, *caught*; *techen*, *taughte*, *taught*; *rechen* (reach) *raughte*, *raught*; *recchen*, *rekken* (reck) *roughte*, *rought*; *strecchen*, *straughte*, *straught*; *seken*, *soughte*, *sought*; *beyen*, *boghte*, *bought*; *bringen*, *broughte*, *brought*; *thinken*, *thoughte*, *thought*; *werken*, *wroghte*, *wrought*. From *fecchen* (fetch) comes an irregular pass. part. *fet*.

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES

§182. *From the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew, eighth chapter, verses 1-10.*

Sothlice tha se Hælend of tham munte nyther astah, tha fyligdon hym mycle mænio. Tha genealæhte an hreofla to him and hine to him geeadmedde and thus cwæth: Drihten, gyf thu wylt, thu miht me geclænsian. Tha astrehte se Hælend hys hand and hrepode hyne and thus cwæth: Ic wylle, beo geclænsod. And hys hreofla wæs hrædlice geclænsod. Tha cwæth se Hælend to him: Warna the thæt thu hyt nænegum men ne secge; ac gang, ætyw the tham sacerde and bring hym tha lac the Moyses bebead hym on hyra gecythnesse. Sothlice tha se Hælend ineode on Capharnaum, tha genealæhte hym an hundredes ealdor, hyne biddende and thus cwethende: Drihten, min cnapa lith on minum huse lama, and mid yfle gethread. Tha cwæth se Hælend to him: Ic cume and hine gehæle. Tha andswarode se hundredes ealdor and thus cwæth: Drihten, ne eom ic wyrthe thæt thu ingange under mine thecene; ac cweth thin an word, and min cnapa bith gehæled. Sothlice ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe thegnas under me; and ic secge tothisum, Gang, and he gæth; and ic secge tothrum, Cum, and he cymth; to minum theowe, Wyrc this, and he wyrcth. Witodlice tha se Hælend this gehyrde, tha wundrode he and cwæth to tham the hym fyligdon: Soth ic secge eow, ne gemette ic swa mycelne geleafan on Israhel.

Translation. [Words wanting in the original are introduced in italics; explanations of old words are inserted in brackets.] Soothly when the Saviour from the mountain came down, then followed him a great multitude [mickle many]. Then came-near a leper to him and him(self) to him humbled and thus said [quoth]: Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayst me cleanse. Then stretched-out the Saviour his hand and touched him and thus said: I will; be cleansed. And his leprosy was quickly cleansed. Then said the Saviour to him: Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man say; but go, show thee to-the priest [Lat. sacerdos] and bring them the gift that Moses bade for their confirmation. Soothly when the Saviour went-in to Capernaum, there came near him a hundred's chief [centurion], him begging [bidding] and thus saying: Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic] and with evil afflicted. Then said the Saviour to him: I come and him heal. Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou go in under my roof [thatch]; but say thy one word and my boy will-be healed. Soothly I am man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me; and I say to this, Go, and he goeth; and I say to other, Come, and he cometh; to my servant, Work this, and he worketh. Indeed when the Saviour that heard then wondered he and said to those that followed him: Sooth I say to-you, I have not in [illegible] met [illegible] so much faith [belief] in Israel.

§183. *From the beginning of King Alfred's Translation of Boethius.*

On thære tide the Gotan of Scithia mægthe with Romana rice gewin up ahofon, and mid heora cyningum, Rædgota and Eallerica wæron hatne, Romane burig abræcon, and eall Italia rice that is betwux tham muntum and Sicilia tham ealonde in anwald gerehton; and tha æfter tham foresprecenan cyningum Theodric feng to tham ilcan rice (se Theodric wæs Amulinga, he wæs Cristen theah he on tham Arrianiscan gedwolan thurhwunode), he gehet Romanum his freondscipe, swa thæt hi mostan heora ealdrihta wyrthe beon; ac he tha gehat swithe yfele gelæste and swithe wrathe geendode mid manegum mane (thæt wæs to eacan othrum unarimedum yflum thæt he Iohannes thone papan het ofslean). Tha wæs sum consul (thæt we heretoha hatath), Boetius wæs haten, se wæs in boccræftum and on woruldthеawum se rihtwisesta.

Translation.—In the time that the Goths from Scythia country against the Roman-empire commenced war [upheaved], and with their kings, who Rædgast and Alaric were called [hight], the Rome-city sacked [broke], and all Italy realm that is betwixt the mountains and Sicily the island subdued [ruled]; and then after the aforesaid [fore-spoken] king, Theodoric took [laid hold to] the same kingdom—this Theodoric was an Amaling [of the royal race of the Amali]; he was a Christian, though he in the Arian error persisted [throughwonned]—he promised to the Romans his friendship, so that they must enjoy their old rights [of their old rights worthy be]; but he the promise very evil fulfilled and very quickly ended with many a crime—that was in addition [to eke] to other unnumbered evils, that he John the pope had [illegible]—there was [some] a certain consul that we heretoha [general, dux] [call], who Boethius was called, who was in book-craft and in worldly affairs the most perfect [rightwise, righteous].

§184. *From the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle.*

An. MLXXXVII.—Thissum thus gedone, se cyng Willelm cerde ongean to Normandige. Reowlic thing he dyde, and reowlicor him getimode. Hu reowlicor? Him geyfelade, and thæt him stranglice eglade. Hwæt mæg ic teollan? Se scearpa death the ne forlet ne rice men ne heane, se hine genam. He swealt on Normandige on thone nextan dæg æfter Natiuitas Sce. Marie, and man bebyrgede hine on Cathum æt Sce. Stephanes mynstre; ærer he hit arærde, and siththan mænifealdlice gegodade. Eala hu leas and hu unwrest is thises middaneardes wela. Se the wæs ærur rice cyng and maniges landes hlaford, he næfde tha ealles landes buton seofon fotmæl; and se the wæs hwilon gescrid mid golde and mid gimmum, he læg tha oferwrogen mid moldan. He læfde æfter him threo sunan. Rodbeard het se yldesta, se wæs eorl on Normandige æfter him. Se other het Willelm, the bær æfter him on Englelande thone kynehelm. Se thridda het Heanric, tham se fæder becwæth gersuman unateallendlice.

Translation.—A. D. 1087.—This thus done, the king William returned out to Normandy. A rueful thing he did and a ruefuller him befell. How ruefuller? He [hit to him] grew-ill and that struck him sorely. What may I tell? The sharp death, that neither rich men nor poor spares, this took him. He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary, and men buried him at Caen at St. Stephen's minster; earlier he it upreared, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred goods-on]. Alas! how loose and how untrue is this world's weal. He that was earlier a mighty king, and many a land's lord, he had not then of all land but seven foot-measure; and he that was whilom clothed with gold and with gems, he lay then covered-over with mould. He left after him three sons. Robert was named the eldest, who was earl [in] Normandy after him. The other [second] was named William, that bore after him in England the crown [kingly helm]. The third was named Henry, to whom the father bequeathed treasures untold [unreckoned].

§185. *From Layamon's Brut.* [The two short lines of the couplet are printed as one.]

Thā com [illegible] under [illegible] m
[illegible] gon un [illegible] virst ar
Myst [illegible] se [illegible] nan [illegible]
[illegible] heorrwen [illegible] ham [illegible]
[illegible] walm [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with depe d bes nd derk and dredfulnb f I hte
A l l t ncld fut off lk f d l ther bitwen
f lle manere of m n tl meen and th rhl
worchypnet and wandryngc a lhe world a keth
I wer hyng working

§ 104 *From Wycliff's Translation of the Bible, the first lesson, verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew*

Forsoll when Jhesus haddo com n d un fro tl hil many companyes folowiden hym And loo l p ouse man e mnyngc w hlpide hym sayng Lord yif lho w it, th u mai t ns ke me cleene A d Jh s h hym e forthe tl ho f touch de hym sayngc I wol; be th u mas l elen And anoon the lepre f hym w s clen id And Jhesus saith t hym See say thou to no man but go h w thes t prestis nd f th yifte that Moyse coma ndde into witn ine t l em. ot ly wh n he hadd entride in to Capharn um cent l nel id to hym, preyinge hym and sid Lord y child lyeth in the h sike o the palsie d is y l tourmentid And Jhesus saith to hym I hal me, and hal l ie hym. And ce t rio an weryngc saith to him Lord, I am n t w rth that th tre ndir my roof b t oo ly y bi word nd my child shall be h lid. F whl and I m man ordeynd vnd pow r, hauynge under me knyti and I say to this Go an t he goth; and to an other Come tho d h cometh; and to my seruant Do thou this thinge and h d th do h ly Jhesus, heeryngc thes thingis, wondrid and said to men a yage him Trewly I s ye to yo I fo d nat so grete feith in I rael.

§ 105 *The same from Percy Excision of Wycliff Translat*

But whan Jhesu was com d fro the hil may h pople sued hym A d lo le rouse man cam and worschipide hym nd seide Lord if th u wolt, th u maist make me lene A d Jhes held f rth the hound, and tou hid hym and seid Y w l be th u maad cleene. And a oon th lepre of hum was clen l l And Jh seide t hym Se l thou to n man t b t go shew tl w to the prestl and offre the yift that Moyses comaundid in witn s yng to hem. A d wl an he hadde entrid in to Caf rna m the centurion nel id to him nd preiede him, and seide Lord my child lyth in the hou lik on th palesis and is yuel t mentid And Jhes seide to him Y schal com d schal hi le him. A d the cent rion an weryd nd seide t hym Lord I am not worthi th t thou entre vndur my roof b t oonli sei thou bi word and my child h l be h lid. F w hl I m man ordeynd v d power and l k yyti vndir me. d I sei t tl l Go, and he goth and to a othe Com and he cometh and to m seru unt Do this, and h d yith it. And Jhes herd thes thingis and wondrid and sid to men that sueden hm Treuli I seie to voo Y found n t so greet feith in I rael

§ 106 *From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*

Wh that Aprill with his schowrcs soote
tl drou ht f M rche b th pereed t th roote
yl bathud every vynel wich licour
of which vertu engendrel the flour —
whan Zephirus eke with his swete breeth
yl ired hath in ery h lte sod hoeth
th tendre croppes nd he y ng sonne
ha h in the Ram hl half co rs l-rouu
nd sm l f wl makeen m lodie,
that lepen l th l bl with open yh t
so prik h h m nat rel h re corages — t
than lo gen f lh to gon on pilrimaiges,

I *swoote* sweet. *t i-renne*, run. *yhe* ye. *ver y s he ris*

and palmers for to seekcn traunge strondes
to firn h lwe ks th in sondry lond s;
and spec lly f om ery sch res end
f Ens gelo f to Ca turt ry they wen l
the h ly bl ssful mart f to seek
th t h m hath h pen whan tha they were seke.

§ 107 *From Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus*

A yong man called Melibeus, mighty and rich begat upon his wif th l lled wa l rnden do ghter whi h that called was Sophie l pon da b fel, that f bl di parth l went into the f ld a bloo to pl y Hi w f d bl d s hter eek hath l e laft within his hous, l which the d res were l st i-schitt l hre of his old foes han it espy d and ecten ladires to th walles f hi t ou and by the wynd wes ben entred, and betyn hi w f and wound l his d ghte w th fye m rtal wounds, in fve dry places, tl t t to sayn l here f et in h re h ndes in here eeres, in here nose and in h re mouth d lafte her for deed, and went w y

§ 108 *From Caxton's Prologue to Le Morte d'Arthur*

h It is n t yrly k wen th ru h th ny rsal world l that th re ben ix. w rtl y and th be t that ever were th t l t w t thre paynym thre J w s, and thre crysten men. As f the p ny s, l ey w re t f re tl l armeyon of Cry t whl he were named the first Hect of Troy f whom tl ys ry l comen both in balade and l in prose the seco d Al sa der th grei and the thyrd Julyn Cesa empero f Rom f wh m lhy ryes ben w l kn and had. A d f tl thre J we wh ch also w re t f re thynarnacy n f o Lord of whma th fy st w doe Jo ue wh he brought he l ldren I I rah I ma the l d of hyb ste th second I herved kyng f Jh rusalem and th thyrd J d s Machabe of these thre the hyrl rel ncth al they nobl hyst ry and ctes And syth the sa d incarn cyon h ve ben thre obl er, t n men talled and admytted thorugl tl ny rsal w rld into the nbre of the I hesto and worthy of wh me w fyrst the nobl Arthur whos nobl actes I pu pose t wryte in thy present book t re fol wyng th second was Charlem n, o Charl th gre f wh m lhy tory had in ma y place both in Fren h nd I gl h nd h thyrd nd last was Godefray f Lol f who actes tel f l mad book m h xcellent prynce and kyn of obl memoryo kyn, Edward the fo rth.

§ 109 *From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verse of the eighth chapter of Matthew*

When he was com downe from tl mno t yne meche peopl f lowed him A d lo, ther came leprc and w rshiped h m sa I ye Master if thou wylt, tl canst m ke m lene. A d Jes p t f the hy hond and touched hym sayng I wyll be th clene, t immediatly h lepro le was clensed And Jes sayd unt him See thou t ll no ma b t g d hew thy sel t the prest, nd offer th gyfte th t M se comma nded in wit to them. Wh Jes was entred into Capern m there m t him certayne Centurion nd besoocht hym sayinge M te m serv unt lyeth l k sick h m of the palsy d y grev ly payned A d Jes sayd I hym I will come and heal him The Centurion answered d sayde y I m not w rth that thou sl kest come vnder my rofe, bot speak the w rd only and my servaunt halbe healed Fo I lm myselfe am man dre power I h sowdi rs vndre me, and I say to go, and I goth and t ehre come nd h cometh and t my serv unt d thi nd h doeth it. When Jes heard th l h marveled and sayd t them th t f l wed l m Verely I y vnto you, I ha n t founde so great f yth no n t in I rael.

t *ferne halwes*, heaths, distant saints hallows *sicke*, sick.

KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, *long*, as in	Āle, Fāte, Chāmber, Grāy
Ă, ă, *short*, as in	Ădd, Păt, Hăve, Răndom
Ē, ē, *long*, as in	Ēve, Mēte, Prēace, Sēizure
Ĕ, ĕ, *short*, as in	Ĕnd, Mĕt, Chĕck, Lĕopard
Ī, ī, *long*, as in	Īce, Pīne, Mīne, Thrīve
Ĭ, ĭ, *short*, as in	Ĭll, Fĭn, Admĭt, Trĭbute
Ō, ō, *long*, as in	Ōld, Nōte, Lōaf, Depōse
Ŏ, ŏ, *short*, as in	Ŏdd, Nŏt, Tŏrrid, Resŏlve
Ū, ū, *long*, as in	Ūse, Tūbe, Lūte, Feūdal
Ŭ, ŭ, *short*, as in	Ŭs, Tŭb, Bŭt, Stŭdy
Ȳ, ȳ, *long*, as in	Flȳ, Stȳle, Skȳ, Edȳ
Y̆, y̆, *short*, as in	Cy̆st, Ny̆mph, Ly̆rie, Aby̆ss

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS

Â, â, as in	Âir, Shâre, Pâir, Beâr
Ä, ä, *Italian*, as in	Ärm, Fäther, Pär, Palm
Ȧ, ȧ, as in	Ȧsk, Grȧss, Dȧnce, Branch
A̱, a̱, *broad*, as in	A̱ll, Ta̱lk, Ha̱ul, Swa̱rm
Ạ, ạ, like short *o*, as in	Ạhat, Ạander, Ạallow
Ê, ê, like â, as in	Êre, Thêre, Hêir, Whêre
Ę, ę, like long *a*, as in	Ęight, Pręy, Obęy
Ĕ, ĕ, as in	Ĕrmine, Vĕrge, Prefĕr
Ī, ī, like long *e*, as in	Pīque, Machīne, Polīce
Ĭ, ĭ, like ĕ, as in	Ĭrksome, Vĭrgin, Thĭrsty.
Ô, ô, like short *u*, as in	Ôther, Dône, Sôn, Won
Ọ, ọ, like long *oo*, as in	Ọove, Dọ, Mọve, Tomb
Ǫ, ǫ, like short *oo*, as in	Ǫosom, Wǫlf, Wǫman
Ȯ, ȯ, like broad *a*, as in	Ȯrder, Fȯrm, Stȯrk
Ō̆O, ō̆o, as in	Mō̆on, Fō̆od, Bō̆oty.
Ō̆O, ō̆o, as in	Wō̆ol, Fō̆ot, Gō̆od
Ụ, ụ, preceded by *r*, as in	Rụde, Rụmor, Rụral
Ụ, ụ, like short *oo*, as in	Bụll, Pụt, Pụsh, Pụll
Ṵ, ṵ, as in	Ṵrge, Bṵrn, Fṵrl, Conceṵt.
e, *i*, *o*, (Italic) mark a letter as silent	Fall*e*n, Tok*e*n, Cous*i*n, Ma*s*on.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in	Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster, Toy.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in	Out, Round, Owl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in	Çede, Çite, Merçy, Aççept
C, c, *hard*, like *k*, as in	Call, Concur, Success.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in	Child, Much, Touching
Ch, ch, *soft*, like *sh*, as in	Chaise, Marchioness, Machine
Ch, ch, *hard*, like *k*, as in	Chorus, Epoch, Distich
G, g, *hard*, as in	Get, Tiger, Begin, Foggy
G, g, *soft*, like *j*, as in	Gem, Engine, Elegy, Suggest.
S, s, *sharp* (unmarked), as in	Same, Yes, Dense, Rest
S, s, *hard*, like *z*, as in	Has, Amuse, Prism, Reside
Th, th, *sharp* (unmarked), as in	Thing, Breath, Sympathy
Th, th, *flat* or *vocal*, as in	Thine, Smooth, Wither
Ng, ng (unmarked), as in	Sing, Singer, Single
N̆, n̆ (see § 82), as in	Linger, Link, Uncle
X, x, like *gz*, as in	Exist, Example, Auxiliary
Ph, ph, like *f* (unmarked), as in	Phantom, Sylph, Philosophy
Qu, qu, like *kw* (unmarked), as in	Queen, Conquest, Inquiry
Wh, wh, like *hw* (unmarked), as in	What, When, Awhile

*** When a consonant or an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letters [illegible] are not marked as to be regarded as silent; as in *f*[illegible], *chasm*, *cell*, *people*, *route*, *chal*, *journal*, *tion*, &c. The combined letters *ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *sc*, *si*, *ti* [illegible] before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh* as in o'cean, eta'ceous, so'cial, logi'cian, [illegible] to be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

LETTERS NOT TO BE PRONOUNCED.—(1) In respelling French words, *en*, *on*, *ou*, &c., the letters *n* and *n* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed [illegible] as pronounced through the nose and the mouth at the same time.—(2) The respelling of a word, when a number [illegible] word which is respelled.

[illegible] words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation [illegible] by a lighter mark, as in Sup'erintend'ent. In the [illegible] is the place of [illegible]

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY

VOWELS

§1. The vowel sounds in monosyllables and accented syllables are marked in this Dictionary by putting the letters according to the Key. Each of the vowels will now be considered under three heads, viz. it *regular long* and *short* and its *occasional* sounds as heard in monosyllables and in accented and unaccented syllables.

I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

A.

§2. Regular long sound, marked Ā ē, as in *ale*; heard also in *pain day gold gone ape age break veil whey &c.*

NOTE.—This sound is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight vanish, which is annexed to it, radical or initial sound, as in *pay*, where the y may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of this additional element, some considering it to be the sound of short e, while others assert that it is distinct, though very similar, sound, being like the other long vowels as compared with their corresponding short sounds, of slightly less purity of quality — see §11, and § 5 NOTE.

§3. Regular short sound, marked Ă ă, as in *add*; heard also in *plaid blade &c.*

NOTE.—This is distinct from the *a* in *grass*. Like the other short vowels, it is spoken very lightly, and is usually short, and has certain relations, especially harsher, which hard, in the language but our own. With respect to its position, the sound is a palatal vowel, intermediate between ă and ĕ, the tongue being raised higher than for ă and less high than for ĕ.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§4. Sound of *a* before *r* in such words as *care fare bear prayer parent*, marked Ā ē. This letter *a* has the same sound in a few words such as *there where, their, ere &c.*

Two errors in opposite extremes are here to be avoided. The first of these is by those who pronounce *where*, *what*, *bear*, *ere*, *their* &c., as if *pelt*, *pay*, *pray*, *rent*, &c. A fault of the latter error Mr. Smart remarks in regard to better. *This is not English pronunciation*; it is a peculiarity of the Scotch, and was by a party of the Irish and many American also.

Some have considered the *a* in *care* as a diphthong, however is not admitted by Smart, who maintains that it is a simple *a* in *fate* and owes its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. Such also is the statement of Dr. Webster and most English orthoepists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a "guttural flexion"—a sound which he represents by *er* and Dr. Webster by . In core we hear lightly as the *ē* sound (*ā* radical element without the vanish, see § 2), and then passing strongly into the guttural vibration (ea or er ea er) drawing the two closely as possible into the same syllable—so closely that Smart (not alone in this philosophical exactness) speaks of the *r* as actually *blending* with the previous vowel. In like manner *parent* is considered *pa-er-ent* and *fairy* as the same. If *fairy* was actually spelt by Spenser in his Faery Queene. Smart refers, also with approbation to Webster's mode of identifying the sound in question; viz., that of prolonging our short *e* before *r*. The *a* (Webster (with the *a* as in *fate*), drawn out into long quantity gives us *there* (thā) and *er* (the first syllable in *ferro*) gives us *ere* (ē). Thus, in the few words presented the (*ā*) sound should always be that of in *fate* (*ā* radical without the vanish, see § 2) thus the final impression upon the ear is that of a long a broad sound in consequence of the opening power* of the *r*. In printing words like *dare, fair, pair* and the others mentioned above it is very important not to dwell so long on the *a* as to make it diphthongal for if the close vanishing element of the vowel is retained it is impossible for the open *r* to blend with it in the same syllable. But in derivative words like *fairer, power, power* it is essential to preserve the terminational sound of the *a*, in order to keep up distinction between the two classes.

Some have, however especially in New England, given the word *fairy* the short sound, i.e., the sound of our short *a* before the *r*, as if pronounced *fer* with a somewhat lengthened sound of the *ă*. So *fairy* with the first syllable protracted gives a *fair*. This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above and is apt, in the mouth of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed however it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace. It is frequently heard among the well-educated in England; there is a tendency in many to intermingle the two, and it often requires the ear to determine which is used. Dr. Webster who adopted the former in his own practice, once remarked to the writer that he regarded the difference as unimportant, provided the New England sound be given without coarseness or undue breadth. Those who attempt it unless it and adopt the other sound need one caution, they are not to go too far and fall into the peculiarity of the Scotch so pointedly condemned by Smart.

§5. Sound of the Italian *a* marked Ä ä, as in *ran, father* &c.; heard also in *a before ss, f, gh, th &c.*

NOTE.—This sound occurs in monosyllables and in accented syllables followed by another consonant (as in *star far fast part aloof depart*) and in the derivatives of such words (as in *starred, fairy of* resembling *far deserve g*). But when a consonant is followed by *r* the sound will be found by vowel location by another rule; word *not* derivative it has its regular short sound: *a obtrude, dairy* to delay.

The Italian is the most open full vowel sound, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being ē and ō. It has from its natural and perfectly and the tongue is in its natural position for rest. It was formerly much more common in English than it is at the present day. The loss of it so great extent has been an injury to language and any further extension of it is thereby undesirable. Hence the sound of *a* prefixed to the word *before* hearth ought to be represented.

§6. Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *f, ft, ss, st, sk, sp* with few in *ss* and *t* marked Ä ä, as in *staff graft pass last, ask grasp chance chant* &c.

NOTE.—Down to the last century words of this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian *a*, but recently among the vulgar *a* was too broadly with kind drawl (as pronounced in *f, pass, fast, horse*, —without sounding the *r*) so that Walker disgusted by the [illegible] pronunciation terminated sounds in the *ah*. [illegible] the elementary with the sound of short *a* given in the vowel in *pat ask grass*, the sound of the *a* in *pat staff* (the *fatal* sound). It will not be surprising if we look back to the remark in § 5 on the extreme shortness and brevity of this sound and the change was strongly condemned by the orthoepists. Some [illegible] fail to explain [illegible] Elocutionists to perceive the difference between the sound in *palm father* and in *pat ever*. No colloquial familiarity will lead to be one for the other. The high [illegible] Walk and the increased quantity for every letter [illegible] drawl speaking [illegible] given to be burgs. It prevailed London and in some of the large towns of the [illegible] ice, until there grew up on both sides of the Atlantic what Smart has called [illegible] school and an old school. The extreme shortness of this *a* as marked by Walker was subjected to [illegible] and Smart, his [illegible] first published in 1836 censured Walker for the [illegible] of [illegible] he was no compromise between the broad Italian *a* with which vulgar mouths pronounce *ran* and the sound of *arrow* (*a* possible) than the *a* of with which has an affected speaker utters the same word. If there be some of medium sound of the [illegible] words of [illegible] lines, and [illegible] are pronounced even in London to give slight preponderation to the vowel (ä) which would, in other cases be the vulgar. The pronunciation has passed [illegible] America, and is now [illegible] among the lower [illegible] [illegible] country. It is a kind of drawl [illegible] such words as *pass fast &c.* Smart later, however [illegible] that in England the prolonging has now wholly laid aside. Customs with [illegible] he remarks [illegible] much has yielded [illegible] no longer affectation to [illegible] and prefer [illegible] pronunciation [illegible] Last [illegible] the lower London people [illegible] [illegible] ear of ear. In other words, Walker's [illegible] short sound of *a* [illegible] and place the place to be adopted by many London [illegible] as the true and only proper sound.†

The [illegible] has given trial and by Webster never [illegible] a great currency in this country except in a few large [illegible] places immediately affected by London [illegible] [illegible] lexicographers Webster and Worcester, declare [illegible] that if they were taught it to all hold have [illegible] [illegible] and there is no [illegible] of [illegible] speaking among our teachers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intermediate between the [illegible] of length of the *a* in *father* and the extreme narrowness or shortness of this [illegible] [illegible] given (mentioned above, now [illegible]) was [illegible] quantity and so also in another which Walker and Smart [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a short and [illegible] of the [illegible] sound. They give the word *hard* as [illegible] of the long Italian sound (as in *father* &c.) and *hard* of the [illegible] Italian sound and mark with the Smart [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] word [illegible] [illegible]

* If various English speakers protract the initial element of the *ā* sound in *pair* and then what we call they'd in our *pair*, &c. while, if we can find they are heard [illegible] not to be it [illegible] the vanishing [illegible] [illegible] apparent from *parent* there [illegible] [illegible]

† It also appears from Mr. Smart's letter that when he spoke of the above as sound pronunciation [illegible] no sound between [illegible] broad Italian [illegible] that a [illegible] be referred simply to an [illegible] the sound before the [illegible] in quantity with that of short *a*, and simply a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

consideration, such as *stof*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *gasp*, and a few words in *nce* and *nt*, as *dance* and *chant*. In this way, they guard against that undue prolongation of the *a* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked Ă, ă. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more toward that of *a* in *an*, and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker's sound. If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered. Mr. Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England. The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker; and it is natural and desirable that those among us who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic. Any one who heard the lectures of Mr. Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855–6, and noticed his pronunciation, with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class. He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America. A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St. James, told the writer that, except among Londoners, he almost uniformly heard the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate. Such also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge, to be the case now at those universities, and some of the most eminent preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark. It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with *a shortened or brief sound* of the Italian *a*, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr. Webster.

§ 7. Sound of broad *a*, marked A, a, as in *all*, *tall*, *haul*, *swarm*, heard also in *sauce*, *awe*, *georgic*, *fork*, *groat*, *bought*, &c.

NOTE.—This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader and more guttural sound, being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 8. Short sound of broad *a*, marked A, a, as in *what*, *wander*, *wallow*, &c., heard also in *knowledge*.

NOTE.—This is the extreme short sound of broad *a* and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound, that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (*a*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to *a* and *o*. It also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration. In each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *ape* and that in *what*. No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs.—See § 21, NOTE.

§ 9. An exceptional sound of *a* occurs in the words *any*, *many*. It is as if they were spelled *ĕn'y*, *mĕn'y*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

Ē

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked Ē, ē, as in *ēre*, *mēte*, &c., heard also in *Cæsar*, *heard*, *feet*, *leisure*, *people*, *key*, *machine*, *field*, *œsophagus*, *quay*, &c.

NOTE.—In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered. It is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, *ā* and *ōō* being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕnd*, *mĕt*, heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *says*, *feather*, *hĕifer*, *lĕopard*, *frĕnd*, *asafœtida*, *bury*, *guess*.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*; but most orthoepists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, record it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of *ā*, and lacking the vanish both are intermediate between *ā* and *ī*, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter.—See § 2, and § 3, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E

§ 12. Sound of *e* like *a* (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.), marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ere*, *there*, *heir*, *ĕer*, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*.—See § 4.

§ 13. Sound of *e* like *ī*, marked Ē, ē, as in *eh*, *eight*, *prey*, *rein*, &c.—See § 2.

NOTE.—This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ 14. Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *termer*, *vĕrge*, *prefer*, heard also in *learned*, *earth*, *myrtle*, &c.

NOTE.—The case here contemplated is that of *e* before *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in *herd*, *defĕr*, *deferring*, *ĕrr*, *erring*, *term*, *mercy*, *maternal*. When *e* occurs before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word not derived as above, it either has the short sound of *ĕ*, as in *ferry*, *peril*, *perilous*, *heritage*, *ferule*, or the long sound, as in *period*, *hero*, *material*.

The vulgar pronounce, and many uncultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, *mercy* for *ferry*, *fur* for *fĕrm*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding *ĕ* and that for sounding *ŭ*, the tongue being (as Smart observes) "a compromise between the two." In other words, this element is radically a distinct sound, a sound less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

It is a vulgarism among old people in New England, and also the error of some fashionable speakers, to change the *ĕ* into *i*, or into a prolonged sound of *ĕ*, as, *ĕrth* or *ăarth* for *ĕarth*, *tĕrm* or *tăarm* for *tĕrm*. This can not be too carefully avoided.

Ī

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked Ī, ī, as in *ice*; heard also in *aisle*, *key*, *lying*, *eye*, *tie*, *guile*, *buy*, *thy*, *rye*, &c., in *pint*, in *child*, *mild*, *wild*, and in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *kind*, &c., except *wind*, meaning air in motion, and *wind*, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

NOTE.—This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of *ā* and *ē* as extremes, with the *a* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *lit*; heard also in *English*, *lear*, *fin*, *been*, *there*, *women*, *busy*, *guinea*, *nymph*, &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*, but it is really a distinct, though closely allied element, and is so regarded by the best orthoepists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing *ē*; this is the only difference between the two sounds.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 17. Sound of *i* like that of long *e*, marked Ī, ī, as in *pique*, *machine*, *caprice*, &c.—See § 10.

NOTE.—This is appropriately the sound of *i* in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 18. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *irksome*, *virgin*, *thirsty*, &c., identical with that of *e* in *errine*.

NOTE.—*I*, in this case, is sounded by uncultivated speakers like *ŭ*, as *rugin* for *virgin*. The observations made under § 14 as to short *e* in words like *errine*, *verdure*, &c., apply fully to this sound of the *i*.

O.

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked Ō, ō, as in *old*; heard also in *beauty*, *beau*, *yeoman*, *sear*, *roam*, *lone*, *door*, *shoulder*, *grove*, *voice*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *oo* annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in *boat*, where the *o* may be regarded as representing the vanish. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate, with respect to the mode of its formation, between *a* and *ōō*, the tongue being less depressed than for *a*, and the labial aperture greater than for *ōō*. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality. The vanish of the *o* is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in *o-pin'ion*, *to bacco*, &c., but *ought not to be omitted elsewhere*. This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *bolt*, *most*, *only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz.: *boat*, *bolster*, *bolt*, *bone*, *both*, *broke*, *broken*, *choke*, *cloak*, *close*, n., *coach*, *coat*, *coax*, *colt*, *colter*, *comb*, *dolt*, *folks*, *goad*, *hold*, *holes*, *holster*, *home*, *homely*, *hope*, *jolt*, *load*, *molten*, *most*, *molt*, *none*, *only*, *open*, *pole*, *polka*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *revolt*, *road*, *rode*, *rogue*, *soap*, *sloth*, *smoke*, *sofa* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke*, v., *spoken*, *stone*, *stony*, *swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat*, *toad*, *upholsterer*, *upholstery*, *whole*, *wholly*, *whole-some*, *wrote*, *yoke*, *yolk*, and possibly a few others. Most persons in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some go further, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as, *hum* for *home*, &c. On this subject, Smart speaks strongly in the communication referred to above. He insists that all such words should have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full *o* of *dome* should be given to *home*, of *slope* to *hope*, of *poach* to *coach*, of *roat* to *coat*, of *yoke* to *yolk*, *cloak*, *smoke*, and *broke*, of *hone* to *bone* and *stone*, and similarly in the other cases. He adds, "I indicate *hole* and *whole* as identical in sound. As to *holly* and *wholly*, I prolong the vowel and middle consonant more in the first than in the second." This, in his view, is the only difference between them. Still the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short *o* described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoepy of our language as a defect and an anomaly. To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deprecate.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *ŏdd*, *nŏt*; heard also in *wander*, *knowledge*, &c.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 9.

NOTE.—This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *f*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

Occasional Sounds of O

§ 22 Sound of o like short u, marked Ŏ ŏ, as in *other, above* &c. heard also in *does, gloves, blood, double* &c.—See § 21.

Note.—The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with the sound by many orthoepists; but the greater or greater authority of the regular sound of combat and colonrad. The word *covering* had originally this sound, but has been changed by Smart and others in England within the last two or three years, been gradually passing into the short o (over, go), until this is now the prevailing sound.

§ 23 Sound of o like oo long, marked Ō ō, as in *prove, do, move, tomb* &c.—See § 20.

§ 24 Sound of o like oo short, marked Ŏ ŏ, as in *bosom, wolf, women* &c.—See § 6, Note, and § 9.

Note.—This sound coincides with that of u in *bull*, which is also used for oo short.—See § 33.

§ 25 Sound of o like a (broad a), marked Ô ô, as in *order, form, effort* &c.—See §.

Note.—The letter o has this sound when it occurs before r in a monosyllable (as in *for, form, lord, worth*) or in an accented syllable when *not* followed by a vowel or by h, as in *former, for, ordered, abhorrence*. But when o occurs in a contested syllable, but not followed by a vowel, by another r, or by a word not derivative with it, it regularly has the short sound, as in *forgiven, for, nor, horrid*. These two sounds, viz. the broad like that of o in *all* and the short like that of o in *what*, have been confounded by some orthoepists, but there is as decided difference between them as there is only in quantity, but also in quality, the short sound being more open than the broad.—See § 8, Note.

OO

§ 26 Regular long or open sound, marked Ōō ōō, as in *moon, food*; heard also in *lagoon, drew, to, canoe, manure, true, group, rule, recruit* &c.

Note.—This sound is the same element with the sound of the Germans, Spaniards and Italians, and coincides with the French *ou* in *ou, to, ne*. It is the lowest, blackest, and most central of all the vowels, that is to say, it is formed with the lips, tongue, and throat, in the most open position, the idea being that it is to act with each other so as to leave only the central portion to the escape of the voice.

§ 27 Regular short sound of oo, marked Ŏŏ ŏŏ, as in *wolf, foot*; heard also in *wolf, full, bull*, &c.—See § 8, Note.

Note.—Walker and some other orthoepists make the words *book, brook, cook, hook*, and here, *look*, exceptions, and pronounced with the long sound of oo as in *food*; but the best authorities, with the present day, and the best and most universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel.

§ 28. The following words, *room, root, roof, rood, broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of oo as in *food* (see § 26), but many pronounce them with the short sound as in *foot* (see § 27). *New Englanders especially are often* recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *room, rooms, root, roots, roof, roofs, rood, roods, broom* and *soon* as *room, rooms, root, roots, roof, roofs, rood, roods, broom* and *soon*. Smart properly insists that the quality of the sound in these should be the same as in *moon*, though the vowel is hardly so much prolonged in *quantity* except in dignified utterance.

U

§ 29 Regular long sound, marked Ū ū, as in *mute, use* &c. heard also in *beauty, feud, pewter, few, view, cue, ewe, pew, you, yule* &c.

Note.—This is compound, and formed from *oo* with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or the vowel *i* or *e* before it. When the syllable or is preceded by a vowel or of the guttural labial sounds *k, g, p, b, f, v, m* the sound of *y* is clearly perceived as in the words *mange, cube, gules, pure, gibe, refuge, fuel, mule*.

§ 30 When the ing *w* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d, t, n, s* and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*, and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *dooty, tune, toon, but, loot; wisance, noosance; suit, soot; th rible*, thoorible &c. The reason is, that in forming these consonants the organs are in a position in which perfect ease to the mouth and of so while it is very difficult to dolong so to touch the intermediate *y*, hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. On this point Smart remarks: "To say *tune* (tyoon), *due* (dyoo), with the *u* as perfect [*u* with a distinct sound of *y* prefixed to it] as in *cube, cubic, mute* &c. is to be there is no laborious pedantic, and a disagreeable pronunciation which prevails at the vulgar in our Eastern States, and to those who are over-nice at the south. The practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a very *brief* sound of long *oo*, or short *u*, both of which have a very close or intimate relationship to common sound of *y*. A special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*. We thus avoid the two extremes of over-doing on the one hand by making too much of the *y* and on the other hand of so sinking the *oo* only the manner of careless speakers."

It is hit to be such that where the sound of *h* or of *sh* precede the *u* the *y* is omitted as in *sure* sounded *shoor*; *sugar* sounded *shoor*; *nature* sounded *nah tor* &c.

§ 31 Regular short sound, marked Ŭ ŭ, as in *but*; heard also in *sun, other, blood, tough*, &c.

Note.—This is not the short sound of *u* long. It is distinct and kept clear and distinct as the peculiar guttural character from the half sound of the pronouns and the part of the most [illegible] from those it is essentially the same sound as in *but*, but is quantity and of rather more pronounced.—See § 3, Note 2 and § 8, Note.

Occasional Sounds of U

§ 32. Sound of *u* when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked Ṳ ṳ, as in *rule, rumor, rural*, &c.

Note.—All the English orthoepists agree that the *u* of *rule* can drop the *y* sound which it generally assumes after its consonant sound when preceded by the same syllable by an consonant than and becomes silent so that *rule* is pronounced *rule, rood, ruby* rooby &c. On this point Dr Webster says he has been greatly misunderstood. Many suppose that he wished to convert all that sound of *y* in such cases pronounced *rule, rood, ruby* rooby &c. Nothing could further from his intention. He had greater disgust for such prolongation of the sound. The whole question here turns on the analysis of rule and *rule*. We do not regard it as distinct and peculiar vowel sound resembling *ū* and *ŏŏ* but so much like them as to be properly considered an intermediary sound and which the reader marked it (but ought to do so the opposition) would do the same in every such case. This is giving it to the supposition that the *y* sound the insertion of *y* in such words as *rule* &c. The fact is on the contrary that, according to his scheme there is no *y* the case to be in *rule*.

In the volume the ordinary *u* has been adopted so that the *u* is, in most cases diphthongal as described in § 30 but that when preceded by *r* it is equivalent to *o* merely. This has been done in conformity to the general decision of orthoepists with the derivative question which of following the same syllable is liable to be not. Some may think the substitution of *u* for *o* with the view of the latter that is more full pronounced in the *rule* very light soft and so distinct that far it between the *r* and the *u* such words as *true, rule, rude* &c. (Comp. § 30) Cases here may consider this as more provincialism but the great body of people would readily pronounce it less of words with no other vowel sound than *oo* as marked by Smart and the English orthoepists.

§ 33 Sound of *u* like that of short oo (ŏŏ) marked Ṳ ṳ as in *bull, put, push, pull* &c.—See § 8 Note and § 27.

§ 34 Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *urge, burn, fur, concur* &c. marked Ṳ ṳ heard also in *worm, journey* &c.

Note.—This last rule, and *the not rule* case, because I require almost to effort to utter it with its being slightly peculiar in the ancient or most usual and universal manner of the pass over from voice in early modified form. But the name is scarcely appropriate for the sound is not rather was full in my judgment and with the [illegible] of the English [illegible] comparatively subordinate to place the [illegible] principal to given in which it occurs. It has been more pointed out *the central vowel*, with reference to it want of any strongly-marked distinct character and that is an [illegible] pointed as on the which preferable to [illegible] The sound differs from that of [illegible] (with which it has been identified) length not a sound with greater degree of [illegible] case, (see § 8 Note.) I prefer [illegible] only it be [illegible] so full and [illegible] *curve, fur, fur, hurt, burial, purse*) [illegible] centered [illegible] before a final [illegible] word by one more or less [illegible] from itself (as in *see, early, fuel, g, dub, sod*) [illegible] in such words as *earnest, fairy, pin, ring, recurring*. Except in such cases the peculiar letter *u* before *r* has its sound, as in *charity, hurry*.

Y

§ 35 Regular long sound, marked Ī ī, as in *ty, style, sky, cliff* &c.

Note.—This is the same sound long *i*.—See § 13.

The word *sky* when used with the emphasis, takes its regular short sound in England and to some extent in this country. I look down upon him. I'll so do it, or I would not be given to [illegible] in discourse. Also the *y* is turned into *i* in [illegible], as the Irish fable "I took down mine hat. Accordingly I walk. Sir, W. Forrest and Cooper the word by is, I think, not so long [illegible] pronounced by which most emphatic. In this pronunciation is very rarely heard in the United States.

§ 36 Regular short sound, marked Ĭ ĭ, as in *crystal, triumph, lyric, ally*, coincidence with the sound of short *i*.—See § 14.

Occasional Sound of Y

§ 37 *Y* has only one occasional sound, viz., in such words as *myrrh, myrtle*, in which it has the sound of *i* in similar circumstances (see § 14 and § 15) very near *y* the sound of *u* in *u*, *ge*. This is indicated in the Dictionary by respecting the words in which *y* has this sound being very few in number.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS

OI or OY

§ 38. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked ô) as heard in *oil, joy, oyster* &c.

Note.—The union of the diphthong *ou* in *coral* (the same as broad *a*), and *i* in *fain* (short *i*) with the accent [illegible] rather *oy* always regulated in the [illegible] and *oi* in regular [illegible] except the following words, viz. *voice, choice, poise* (pronounced [illegible]), *hoist, hoyden, choir* (*choyr*), *tortoise* (*torty*), *turquoise* (sometimes pronounced [illegible]) [illegible] the best [illegible] the present century [illegible] entirely pronounced like long *i*, as *f*, *join, point, voice*, &c. but the pronunciation is now tending closely to the lower classes.

OW

§ 39 The sound of *ow* (unmarked) as heard in *owl, now, flower* &c.

Note.—This diphthong is compounded of the elements *a* and *oo*, the form of which is connected with [illegible] in the number of words, as reference to the accented long *o* to the [illegible] in [illegible] rivalries, has the sound of long *o*, etc. These are according to distinguished by the proper [illegible] as *blow, allow, below, below, below*, &c.

OU

§ 40 This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out, house*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup, group* &c.

Note.—The words *rout* being directly from the French, is perhaps more commonly pronounced by careful speakers with the French sound (*root*) when

consideration, such as *stoff, graft, pass, last, ask, gasp*, and a few words in *nce* and *nt*, as *dance* and *chant*. In this way, they guard against that undue prolongation of the *a* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked Ȧ, ȧ. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more toward that of *a* in *an*, and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker's sound. If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered. Mr Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England. The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker, and it is natural and desirable that those among *us* who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic. Any one who heard the lectures of Mr Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855–6, and noticed his pronunciation, with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class. He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America. A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St James, told the writer that, except among Londoners, he almost uniformly heard the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate. Such, also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge to be the case now at those universities, and some of the most eminent preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark. It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with *a shortened or brief sound* of the Italian *a*, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr Webster.

§ 7. Sound of broad *a*, marked A̱, ą̱, as in *all, talk, haul, swarm*, heard also in *sauce, awe, George, fork, groat, bought*, &c.

NOTE.—This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader and more guttural sound being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 8. Short sound of broad *a*, marked A̱, ą̱, as in *what, wander, wallow*, &c., heard also in *knowledge*.

NOTE.—This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of o in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound, that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*o*) than for the latter (*a*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to ą and a; it also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration. In each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt, although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *ace* and that in *what*. No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs.—See § 21, NOTE.

§ 9. An exceptional sound of *a* occurs in the words *any, many*. It is as if they were spelled *ĕnny, mĕnny*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

E.

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked Ē, ē, as in *ēre, mēte*, &c., heard also in *Cæsar, beard, feet, leisure, people, key, machine, field, œsophagus, quay*, &c.

NOTE.—In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered. E is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, a and ōō being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕnd, mĕt*, heard also in *many, aphæresis, said, says, feather, hĕifer, lĕopard, friend, asafœtida, bury, guess*.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of the long e. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*, but most orthoepists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of ā, and lacking the vanish; both are intermediate between ȧ and ē, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter.—See § 2, and § 3, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 12. Sound of *e* like ā (as in *care, fair, bear*, &c.), marked Ē, ē, as in *ēre, there, heir, ēir*, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*.—See § 1.

§ 13. Sound of *e* like ī, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *eh, weird, prey, rein*, &c.—See § 2.

NOTE.—This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ 14. Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕrrant, ĕrrye, prefĕr*, heard also in *ĕarnest, mirth, myrtle*, &c.

NOTE.—The case here contemplated is that of e before *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable; which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in *her, defer, deferring, err, erring, term, eternal, mater*. When e occurs before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word not derived as above, it either has the *shut* sound, as in *ferry, peril, perilous, heritage, ferule*, or the long sound, as in *period, hero, material*.

The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, murcy for *pur*, murry for *ferry*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for each of the two. In other words, this element is radically distinct from ē and ĕ, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, in which it is nearly as far as possible from being originally colored.

It is a vulgarism among old people in New England, and also the error of some fashionable speakers, to change the ē into ī, or into a prolonged sound of ā, as, ārth or īrth for *ĕarth*, tārm or tīārm for *fĕrm*. This can not be too carefully avoided.

I.

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked Ī, ī, as in *īce*; heard also in *aisle, height, eying, eye, tie, guile, buy, thy, rye*, &c., in *pint, in child, mild, wild*; and in monosyllables ending with nd, as *bīnd, find, kind*, &c., except *wind*, meaning air in motion, and *wīnd*, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

NOTE.—This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of *a* and ĭ as extremes, with the *a* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭll*; heard also in *English, beaufin, been, sheep, women, busy, guinea, nymph*, &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of long e. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*; but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element, and is so regarded by the best orthoepists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing ē; this is the only difference between the two sounds.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 17. Sound of *i* like that of long *e*, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *pique, machine, caprice*, &c.—See § 10.

NOTE.—This is appropriately the sound of *i* in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 18. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭrksome, tĭrgin, thĭrsty*, &c., identical with that of *e* in *ermine*.

NOTE.—*I*, in this case, is sounded by uncultivated speakers like *u*, as *vurgin* for *vĭrgin*. The observations made under § 14 as to short e in words like *ermine, verdure*, &c., apply fully to this sound of the *i*.

O.

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked Ō, ō, as in *ōld*; heard also in *hautboy, beau, yeoman, sew, roam, hoe, doot, shoulder, grow, owe*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of o is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *oo* annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* may be regarded as representing the vanish. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate, with respect to the mode of its formation, between *a* and *ōō*, the tongue being less depressed than for *ą*, and the labial aperture greater than for *ōō*. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality. The vanish of the *o* is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in *opinion, to-bacco*, &c., but *ought not to be omitted elsewhere*. This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long o of certain words, as *bolt, most, only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality, but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz. *boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloak, close, a, coach, coat, coax, colt, colter, comb, dolt, folks, goad, hold, holm, holster, home, homely, hope, jolt, load, molten, most, molt, none, only, open, pole, poll a, poultice, poultry, revolt, road, rode, rogue, soap, sloth, smoke, sofa, sol* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke, s, spoken, stone, story, swollen* (or *swola*), *throat, toad, upholsterer, upholstery, whole, wholly, wholesome, wrote, yoke, yoll*, and possibly a few others. Most persons in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some go farther, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as, *hum* for *home*, &c. On this subject, Smart speaks strongly in the communication referred to above. He insists that all such words should have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full *o* of *dome* should be given to *home*, of *slope* to *hope*, of *poach* to *coach*, of *moat* to *coat*, of *joke* to *spoke, cloak, smoke*, and *broke*, of *hone* to *bone* and *stone*, and similarly in the other cases. He adds, "I indicate *hole* and *whole* as identical in sound. As to *holy* and *wholly*, I prolong the vowel and middle consonant more in the first than in the second." This, in his view, is the only difference between them. Still, the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short o described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoepy of our language as a defect and an anomaly. To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deprecate.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *ŏdd, nŏt*, heard also in *wrander, knowledge*, &c.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 9.

NOTE.—This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss, st*, and *th*, as in *cross, cost, broth*; also in *gone, cough, trough, off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation; to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 22. Sound of o like short u, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *other, dove*, &c.; heard also in [illegible] *flood* [illegible] — See § [illegible].

NOTE.— The words *comfort* and *comrade* are marked with this sound by many orthoepists [illegible] authority [illegible] The [illegible] sound, but as is [illegible] passing into [illegible] the present sound.

§ 23. Sound of o like oo long, marked Ọ, ọ, as in *prove, do, move, tomb*, &c. — See § 26.

§ 24. Sound of o like oo short, marked Ọ, ọ, as in *bosom, wolf, woman*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

NOTE.— This sound coincides with that of u in *bull*, which is [illegible] — See § 33.

§ 25. Sound of o like a broad, marked Ô, ô, as in *order, form, fork*, &c. — See § [illegible].

NOTE.— The letter o has this sound when it occurs before r in a monosyllable [illegible] *north* [illegible] in an accented syllable when not followed by [illegible] another [illegible] as in *former* [illegible] *north*, [illegible] accented syllable, before r followed by a vowel or by another r [illegible] the regular short sound [illegible] *florid* [illegible]. These [illegible] the long [illegible] be confounded by some orthoepists [illegible] there is [illegible] between them not only in quantity, but also in quality, the short [illegible] being more open than the broad. — See § 8, NOTE.

OO.

§ 26. Regular long or open sound, marked ŌŌ, ōō, as in *moon, food*; heard [illegible] *rule* [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— This sound is the same element with the u of the German and [illegible] Italian, [illegible] with the French ou in [illegible]. It is the [illegible] that is to say [illegible] the voice being brought into contact with [illegible] of the voice.

§ 27. Regular short sound of oo, marked ŎŎ, ŏŏ, as in *book, foot*; heard also in *wolf*, [illegible] *bull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE.

NOTE.— Walker and a few other orthoepists [illegible] be pronounced with the long sound of oo as in *food*; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and most general usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel.

§ 28. The following words, [illegible] *broom*, and *soon* [illegible] properly the long sound of oo, as in *food* (see § 26); but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot* (see § 27). New Englanders especially [illegible] censured [illegible] by their habit of pronouncing *room*, [illegible] *soon*, [illegible] Smart properly insists that the quality of the sound in *soon* should be the same as in *moon*, though the word is hardly as much prolonged in quantity, except in dignified utterance.

U.

§ 29. Regular long sound, marked Ū, ū, as in [illegible] heard also in [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— This [illegible] with a slight [illegible] of the consonant [illegible] sound [illegible] When the u [illegible] preceded by any one of the [illegible] sound [illegible]

§ 30. When the long u is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants d, t, l, n, s, and th, it is practically difficult to introduce the sound of [illegible] and hence [illegible] pronounced [illegible] The [illegible] is that in [illegible] these consonants [illegible] is in a position to pass [illegible] to the sound of oo, while it is very difficult to do so [illegible] Smart remarks [illegible] Eastern States [illegible] of the South. The [illegible] of good society [illegible] the sound of long u [illegible] only the [illegible] manner of [illegible] [illegible] speakers.

[illegible]

§ 31. Regular short sound, marked Ŭ, ŭ, as in [illegible] heard also in [illegible] &c.

[illegible]

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 32. Sound of u when preceded by r in the same syllable, marked Ụ, ụ, as in [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— Although orthoepists agree that [illegible] the sound of u [illegible] the [illegible] have been greatly [illegible] the sound [illegible] whether the u [illegible] The fact is, on the contrary, that according to [illegible] there is [illegible] [illegible] the ordinary view has been adopted [illegible] that the u in [illegible] changes, as described in § 30 [illegible] [illegible] marked by Smart and other English orthoepists.

§ 33. Sound of u like that of short oo (ŏŏ), marked Ụ, ụ, as in *bull, put, push, pull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

§ 34. Sound of u before r in such words as *urge, burn, fur*, [illegible] &c., marked Û, û; heard also in [illegible] *worm*, [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— This [illegible] of the natural vowel [illegible] [illegible] the letter [illegible] has the short sound, as in [illegible]

Y.

§ 35. Regular long sound, marked Ȳ, ȳ, as in [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— This is the same sound as long i. — See § 15.

The word [illegible] regular short sound [illegible] is very rarely heard in the United States.

§ 36. Regular short sound, marked Y̆, y̆, as in [illegible] coinciding with the sound of short i. — See § 16.

OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ 37. Y has only one occasional sound [illegible] in such words as [illegible] in which it has [illegible] This is indicated in the Vocabulary by [illegible] The words in which y has this sound [illegible] few in number.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ 38. The sound of oi or oy, unmarked, as heard in *oil, toy*, [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— The elements of this diphthong [illegible]

OU or OW.

§ 39. The sound of ou or ow unmarked, as heard in *out, town*, [illegible] &c.

NOTE.— [illegible]

EW.

§ 40. This diphthong has two [illegible] sounds.

(1.) That of oo in words derived from the [illegible] as in [illegible]

(2.) That of [illegible] in words from [illegible] from the French, as in [illegible]

NOTE.— [illegible]

rout has the Anglo Saxon sound of *ow* The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent taken the French sound (*woond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoepists against the irregularity.

§ 41 The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words, the sound of long *o*, as in *soul*, In a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (bawt), sometimes that of short *u*, as in *couple*, sometimes that of *ŭ* in *urge*, as in *adjoürn* (adjurn), and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *oŏ* as in *foot* These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ 42 When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable, as in *ăs sign'*, *con'dŭct*, *con'flict*, &c In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *yr* (as in *altar*, *offer*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur* As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in *bal'lad*, *bar'rack*, *ver'bal*, *bed'lam*, *cap'stan*, *jal'ap*, *bl'as*, *bal'last*, *lav'oc*, *meth'od*, *pis'tol*, *ven'om*, *compel'*, *flag'on*, *blsh'op*, *pl'lot*, *prov'ost* In such words, it would ordinarily be the merest pedantry or affectation to give the vowel its regular short sound

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*), but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com plāin'*), sinks into *ĕ* or *ĭ* in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced moun'tĕn or monn'tĭn So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into *ĭ* (as in *sur'fĭt*, *hon'ĕy*, *car'rĭed*), and *ou* is sounded as *ŭ* (as in *grĭev'oŭs*)

It is also to be observed, that, in the unaccented syllables of some words from the Latin, the vowel is long, though followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in *cantharidēs*; but, in such cases, the long mark is, in the Dictionary, placed over the vowel

§ 43 When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise, viz,—

(1) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a *vowel*, as in the words *a bound'*, *di rect'*, *e vent'*, *mo lest'*, &c

(2) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in ul'ti *mate*, fi'*nite*, rep'*tile*, &c

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No 1, the latter No 2 These will now be considered under each of the vowels

A.

§ 44 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in Ca'*ba*, *a* muse', *A* mer'i *ca*, but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *rur-rur*, &c In some words, like *ā-e'ri-al*, *chā otic*, &c, the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish" This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *e* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a*-bound', *fa* tal'i ty, but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoepists Formerly, *a* final had the same sound, especially in proper names, as, I-de'*a*, A'*sa*, so'*fa*, Vir-gin'i-*a*, Sen'e-*ca*, but this easily slid into *ĕ* or *ĭ*, and by careless speakers was omitted after e and i, as, I-dee', A'sy, so'fy, Vir gin'y, &c,—pronunciations still heard among illiterate people In the terminations *-a* ny and *-a-ry*, the *a* has usually the same sound as short *e* unaccented, as in mis'cel *la* ny, mo'ment-*a*-ry, &c

§ 45 (No 2 See § 43) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, as, ded'i-*cāte*, ed'u-*cāte*, &c In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in ul'ti-*ma*te, night'in-*gale*, pref'*ace*, &c In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in vil'*lage*

E

§ 46 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e*-vent', *e* mo'tion, so-ci'*e*-ty, &c. Care should be taken not to sink the *e* into an indefinite sound of short *i*, as, socl'ăty for society, &c

§ 47 (No 2. See § 43) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slightated, as in ob'so-*lete*. In a few instances, it verges toward short *e*, as in coll ge

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules, and Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation"

§ 48 (No 1 See § 43) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phi los'o phy, di rect', &c (But the *i* is usually long in the initial syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in ī-de'a, bī-ol'o-gy, crī te'ri-on, prī mer'al, &c

§ 49 (No 2 See § 43) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in ac-com'plice, ju'di ciāte, for'tīfy, mar'i time, ad-min'is tīre, an'ise, pos'i tive, &c, but there are some important exceptions, as, cock'a trice, ex'ile, gen'tile, con'cu-bine, ar'chīve, &c, also all names of minerals ending in *ite* or *ite*, as, chrys'o lite, ste'a tite, &c Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words According to Smart and Crabb, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, &c.) should be pronounced with the *i* long, but all other orthoepists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*

O.

§ 50 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in *o*-pin'ion, croc'*o*-dile, to bac'co, &c Care should here be taken not to sink the *o* into short *u*, as careless speakers often do, pronouncing *o* pin'ion, *up* pin'ion, &c An exception, however, is perhaps to be made in the case of the terminations *-o* ny and *o* ry, in which, according to universal usage in England, the *o* is sounded like short *u* unaccented, as in mat'ri-mo ny, prom'is so-ry, &c Yet most speakers in this country give the *o* in such words its long sound, slightly abbreviated, as in other unaccented syllables The practice—too common among us—of laying a secondary accent on the *o* is a fault which should be sedulously avoided. —See § 110

§ 51 (No 2 See § 43) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tel'e-*scōpe*, ep'*ōde*, &c Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in di'a *lōgue* in other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in pur'*pose*.

U.

§ 52 (No 1. See § 43) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac'*cu* rate, e mol'*u* ment, man *u* mit', an'*nu* al, dep'*u*-tize, *u*-til'i ty But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *joo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in ed'*u* cate (ĕj'oo kate), ha-bit'u al (ha bĭch'oo-al), sen'*su* ous (sĕn'shoo us), vis'*u* al (vĭzh'oo-al). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr Webster, but, in many instances, reference is made to the remarks contained in the present section When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced oo, as in *cr u di'tion* (cr oo dish'un) (See § 32.) Care should be taken never to sink the *u* into the sound of short *y* or *i*, as, *eddycate* for educate, or into any indefinite sound

§ 53 (No 2. See § 43) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 29, 30) slightly abridged, as in grat'*ū* tūde, in'sti tūte, rid'i-*cūle*, trib'*ūte*, im post'*hūme*, sub'ter-*fūge*, &c There are a few exceptions, as min'*ute* (min'it), *u*, and let'*tuce* (let'tis) If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in ce'*ruse* (se'roos), per'*uke* (pĕr'ook), &c (See § 32) On the other hand, when the *u* is immediately preceded by the letter *t*, it should never be changed into mere *oo*, as grat'i-*tood* for grat'i tūde, in'sti *toot* for in'sti tūte,—a practice which prevails among the vulgar.

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words tem'per a *ture* (tem'per a-choor), ver'*dure* (ver'joor), cy'no-*sure* (si'no shoor), ex-po'*sure* (eks-po'zhoor) (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur* or *zhur*, as in na'*ture* (na'chur), ver'*dure* (ver'jur), cen'*sure* (sen'shur), ex-po'*sure* (eks-po'zhur) The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, vĕrd'yoor, *creature*, kreet'yoor, &c), while *sure* is respelt shoor or zhoor, as in the examples given above. This, it is true, is an inconsistency, but it is one of little moment, inasmuch as general usage is so fluctuating and as reference is in most cases made to the present section

There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na'tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White (Shakespeare, vol xii, p 437) and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society

Y.

§ 54 (No 1. See § 43) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in hy poc'ri sy, my thol'o-gy, van'i ty, mer'ri ly, proph'e cy, &c, but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in jus'ti *fy*, mag'ni *fy*, &c, also the three following verbs, or'ci *py*, mul'ti *ply*, proph'e-*sy*

§ 55 (No 2 See § 43) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in an'o *dyne*, per'i-*style*, ne'o *phyte*, pros'e *lyte*, &c.

IV SILENT VOWELS

§ 56 Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in used burden, the *i* in cousin, &c Some of these cases require a more particular consideration, and will now be mentioned

E *final*.

§ 57. The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables con

low no other vowel in classical words and in some words from modern languages; but, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word ugh [illegible] lent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding vowel followed by a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined letters st or ng, has its regular long sound, as in *pane*, *hope*, *cube*, *be*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent e follows c or g at the end of a word it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft and not its hard sound, as in [illegible] *ake* [illegible] *ge*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *come*, *give*, [illegible], &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbade*, *become*, *forgive*), this e does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen'tile*, [illegible] *pine*, [illegible] *ar'tire*; but in a great many instances it exerts no such influence, [illegible] *tile*, *hos'tile*, *mar'itime*, *doc'trine*, [illegible], *gran'ite*, *plain'tive*.

EN with E *silent*.

58 Most words ending in en drop the e in pronunciation, as *often* (of'n), *haven* (hā'v'n), *eleven* (e-lev'n), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less), is that of pronouncing the words *even* (ēv'n), even, *heaven* (hev'n), heaven, or *often* (of'n), often, &c. Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "*puerile* and false pronunciation." If the writer is correctly informed, it is never heard among good speakers in England. The following are nearly or all the words in which the e should be sounded: *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *jerkin*, *latten*, [illegible] *llen*, *marten*, *mynchen*, *paten*, *patten*, [illegible] *ten*, [illegible] *wen*, *wicken*, and *y* [illegible] *wen*. The e is also sounded when preceded by [illegible] as in *woolen*, *omen*, *linen*, *siren*, &c., though *fallen*, *stolen*, *swollen* omit the e in pronunciation. With regard to *Eden*, [illegible] *sudden*, [illegible] and [illegible], there is a diversity of usage among good speakers in this country, some suppressing and some sounding the e.

ON with O *silent*

59 Many words ending in on preceded by c, ck, s, and t omit the o in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (rek'n), *bacon* (bāk'n), *treason* (trē'z'n), *mutton* (mut't'n), &c.

ED with E *silent*

60 The termination ed is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the e (as in *loved* (lovd), *aimed* (āmd), *diffused* (diffūzd), &c.) unless this letter is preceded by d or t (as in *amended*, *contented*, &c.), when the omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding *ly* to, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to, words ending in ed, the e of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly*, *confessedly*, *renewedly*, *amazedness*, *composedness*, &c. There are also some participial adjectives and some adjectives not derived from verbs in which the e is commonly sounded, as *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *cragged*, *crooked*, *cursed*, *cusped*, [illegible] *ed*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *picked* (sharp-pointed), *ragged*, *rugged*, [illegible] *ed*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*. The e is also pronounced in derivatives formed from such adjectives, as *learnedly*, *blessedness*, &c.; but it is generally omitted in the compounds, as *full-aged* (-ājd), *heath-*[illegible] *ged* ([illegible]). In poetry the meter often requires that pronounced ed as a distinct syllable when it would not be so pronounced in prose. In all cases where it should not be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity.

NOTE.—In reading the Scriptures and Prayer book some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination ed in most cases, even when it is not preceded by d or t (as in *believed*, [illegible]), as a distinct syllable. Thus: "Whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified." This usage was formerly very prevalent; but, at the present day, it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education.

EL with E *silent*

61 As a general rule, the e is sounded in the termination el, as in *gravel*, [illegible], *vessel*, *chapel*, &c. To omit the e in such cases, pronouncing *level* lev'l, *chapel* chap'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarism. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the e is properly omitted, viz., *bushel*, betel, [illegible] ttel, dra[illegible]el, drivel, [illegible] sel, grovel, hazel, [illegible], [illegible] rael, mantel, misspel, mussel, navel, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], shovel, [illegible], snivel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towel, weasel, and according to a few orthoëpists, model.

CONSONANTS

B

62 The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *bare*, *rob*, *labor*, *table*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath within the mouth while the lips are shut and the back nostrils closed, covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by m or followed by t in the same syllable, b is generally silent, as in *bomb*, *climb*, *tomb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, &c.; but *accumb*, *dithyramb*, *iamb*, *succumb*, *rhomb*, *rhumb* are said to be exceptions; yet in this country the first and the fourth of these words are commonly pronounced without sounding the b. B is also silent in *bdellium*.

C

§63 C marked thus, Ç ç (soft c), has the sound of s, as in *cede*, *trace*, *acid*, *cypress*, &c.

NOTE.—It takes this sound when it occurs before e (e), i, or y.—See S § 90.

When the letters ce, ci are immediately preceded by an accented syllable and are followed by a vowel, the [illegible] syllable they combine [illegible] pronounced with [illegible] as in *ocean*, *social*, *suspicion*, &c. In some words [illegible] first combine with the [illegible] to represent the [illegible] of k and the [illegible] the same syllable taking on itself an independent vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al'i-ty*.—See SH § 95.

§64 C marked thus, C c (hard c), has the sound of k when it comes before a, o, u, l, or r, but [illegible], and when it ends a word or syllable, as in *call*, *cot*, *cut*, *clot*, *crown*, *black*, *act*, *zinc*, *traffic*, *picture*, *flaccid*, [illegible].—See [illegible].

§65 C has the sound of z in the words *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives, and also in the termination scle, as in *muscle*, *corpuscle*, &c.

CH.

§66 Ch unmarked (English ch) has very nearly the sound of tsh, as in *child*, *much*, *richer*, *speechless*, &c.

NOTE.—The compound sound signified by this digraph is not precisely equal to that which is represented by tsh. [illegible] the tip of the tongue pressed against the gum of the upper front teeth. The first element of ch is uttered with the upper flat surface of the tongue, the tip applied to the gum at a point higher up, [illegible] where a relax [illegible] of the [illegible] produces the [illegible] of the compound. The two elements [illegible] so closely blended in pronunciation [illegible] like a diphthong or compound vowel [illegible] they have the effect of [illegible] a single sound [illegible] heat [illegible].

When the letter t comes before u (= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), [illegible] preceded by [illegible] in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by io (= yō) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian*, *question*, *admixtion*), both this letter and the y [illegible] following it are by some speakers preserved [illegible] their usual and appropriate [illegible] (na'tyoor), *Christian* (krist'yan), *question* (kwest'yun), *admixtion* (ad-mikst'yun), &c. But by others they are fused into ch, so that they become na'choor, *Christian* (kris'chan), *question* (kwes'chun), *admixtion* (ad-miks'chun), &c. In regard to the prevalent usage of words [illegible] which this termination [illegible] immediately preceded by the accent (as in *bounteous*), usage is far from being [illegible], some calling it bount'yus, others changing it to ch (as bown'chus), while the correct [illegible] *hideous* (hid'e-us) both the [illegible] customary sound (as *bounteous*), the most common [illegible] in the words *hideous*, which is properly pronounced hid'yus [illegible].

Walker marks ch when preceded by [illegible] with the sound of [illegible] spelling which he [illegible] This is treated [illegible] by Smart and other leading orthoëpists who give to ch its ordinary compound sound in all words of this class.

§67 Ch marked thus, Çh çh (French ch), has the sound of sh, as in *chaise*, *marchioness*, *machine*, &c.—See SH § 95.

NOTE.—Most words of this kind are derived from the French. According to the same analogy, *chivalry*, which comes from the French language, would be pronounced shivalry and not tchivalry, and it is so marked by able orthoëpists.

§68 Ch marked thus, C̶h c̶h (Latin ch) has the sound of k, as in *chorus*, *epoch*, *distich*, &c. This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but *cherub* and *charity* with their derivatives are exceptions. Ch is always hard (like k) before l and r, as in *chlorine*, *chrism*.

NOTE.—The prefix arch, denoting chief, is pronounced ark in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately used in English, as *archetype*, *archipelago*, *architrave*, &c. In all other cases it is pronounced artsh, as in *archbishop*, *archenemy*, *archduke*, &c.

§69 Ch is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma*, drak'ma) and also in *schism*, *yacht* (yot), and their derivatives.

D

§70 The sound of d (unmarked), as in *dare*, *sad*, *rider*, *tradesman*, &c.

NOTE.—The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gum, and then forcing up vocalized breath, the voice being [illegible] to the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

This is the regular and usual sound of d; but when the letter is immediately preceded by a non-vocal consonant in the same syllable, it generally takes the sound of t, as in *hissed* (hist) (see § 108). D is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

F

§71 The sound of f (unmarked), as in *fame*, *leaf*, *defeat*, *softly*, &c.

NOTE.—This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth and emitting the breath. F has only this sound except in the word of, in which it has the power of v. In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve this anomaly and equal [illegible] sound of the f; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

G

§72 G marked thus, G̶ g̶ (g hard) has the sound of that letter in the words *gave*, *gi*[illegible], *beg*, *keg*, *sluggish*, *smuggle*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound is produced by a compression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gate*, *gone*, *gun*, *ghastly*, *glad*, *grant*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *get*, *give*, *gibbous*, *muggy*. This occurs chiefly in words from the Anglo-Saxon, and in a very few from the Greek. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *crag*, *drug*, *fog*, *cragged*, *druggist*, *foggy*.

When *a* or *i* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of ē, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guide*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases, saying *kee-ard* or *ky-ard*, *kee-ind* or *ky-ind*, *skee-y* or *sky-i*, &c. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *a* or *i*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§73. *G* marked thus, Ġ, ġ (*g soft*), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*, *rage*, *engine*, *caged*, &c.—See § 77.

NOTE.—The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*; but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.) *G* has also its soft sound before *a* in the single word *gaol* (now commonly spelt *jail*), and in its derivatives and compounds.

§74. In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mē räzh'), &c.

G is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm*, *sign*, *gnat*.

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer*, *stronger*, &c., see § 82.

GH.

§75. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high*, *sigh*, *weigh*; and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought*, *fraught*, *fought*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions. In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough*, *cough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *lough*, *shough*. In the word *hiccough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*.

Formerly this digraph had the sound of *f* much more frequently than it has at the present day. *Daughter*, for instance, was often pronounced and sometimes spelt *dafter*, the *a* having the Italian sound. On the other hand, *rafter* has been found with the spelling *raughter*. Smollett gives *thof* for *though*, in representing the speech of the vulgar; and the poets of the Elizabethan period frequently used such rhymes as *naught* and *oft*, *taught* and *aloft*, &c.

H.

§76. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE.—It is an emission of unvocalized breath through whatever position of the mouth or organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed in position to utter the vowel before the *h* is pronounced. Thus, in *he*, the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered, and so with *hat*, *hood*, *home*, &c.

In the following words, *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *honorable*, *hour*, with their derivatives, the *h* is silent, and also in *hostler* (more properly spelt *ostler*). It is also [illegible] in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. This is [illegible] and not [illegible]. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c., after *r*, as in [illegible]; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as [illegible]. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is [illegible], where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where [illegible]. This very gross [illegible] if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

J.

§77. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar*, *jet*, *joke*, &c.—See § 73.

NOTE.—[illegible] Note.) [illegible]

K.

§78. [illegible] as heard in [illegible] § 45.

[illegible]

L.

§79. The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left*, *bell*, *chalice*, *melting*, &c.

NOTE.—This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond*, *malmsey*, *palmer*, *alms*, *calm*, *walk*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *should*, &c.

M.

§80. The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make*, *aim*, *clamor*, *armed*, &c.

NOTE.—This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

N.

§81. The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail*, *ten*, *panel*, *entry*, &c.

NOTE.—In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln*, *condemn*, *solemn*, *hymn*, *limn*, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in condem*n*atory, solem*n*ize, hym*n*ic, lim*n*er, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning*, *hymning*, &c.

§82. The sound of *n* as heard in *linger*, *link*, *uncle*, &c. (marked N̲, n̲).

NOTE.—This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. It is therefore undesirable to respell words ending in *nk* by the use of *ng*; and, in this volume, this is not done, a diacritical mark being placed below the *n* instead, as a sufficient indication of the true quality and quantity of the sound. But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger*, *finger*, *conger*, *hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllable utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of *n* into n̲ takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*,—*c*, *q*, and *x*=*ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in an accented or unaccented syllable, as in *link*, *cinque*, *minx*, *bethink'*, *adunque'*, *pharynx*, and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable, and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in con'cord, con'gress, un'cle, &c. Pen'guin and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in*, *non*, *quinque*, and *un*, as, in'come, non'conform'ity, quin'quevalve, un'compound'ed, &c. It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an *unaccented* syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an *accented* one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound, as in con cord'ant, con gres'sional, &c.

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like *hanger*, *singer*, *wronger* (from *hang*, *sing*, and *wrong*), the *g* is not sounded, but unites with the *n* to represent the sound which in the primitives just cited is represented by *n* alone. But in the comparative and superlative degrees of the three following words, viz., *long*, *strong*, and *young*, and also in the words *diphthongal* and *triphthongal* (from *diphthong* and *triphthong*), the *g* is always, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in *go*; thus, *lon'ger*, *stron'ger*, &c. It is further to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *g* its soft sound, as in *gem*. Of this class, the words *danger*, *stranger*, *ginger*, and *plunger* are examples.

§83. The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing*, *singer*, *singly*, &c.

NOTE.—This is a simple, elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance, which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *bring*, &c.—See § 82.

P.

§84. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *aptly*, &c.

NOTE.—The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

P has but one sound. It is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptisan*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, &c.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or by *sh* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded, as in *temptation*, *exemption*, *redemption*, *consumptive*, *sumptuous*, *bumpkin*, *pumpion*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words and in their derivatives, viz., *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, and *corps*.

PH.

§85. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *sylph*, *philosophy*. In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; and, according to most orthoëpists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (nev'ew), though in this country it has commonly its regular sound of *f* in that word.

In [illegible] initial, *ph* is silent, as in *phthisis*; it is also silent in *apophthegm*. In [illegible], and other similar words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as [illegible]

Q.

§86. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queer* (kweer), *conquest* (konk'west), &c.

In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

R.

§ 87. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects: —

(1.) *R* as in *rip*, *trip*, *carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough r*, *trilled r*, *dental r*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound, closely resembling that of *z* in the mode of its formation, but not partaking of its harsh, buzzing quality; the difference between the two sounds in this respect resulting from the fact that the tip of the tongue is approximated more closely to the upper gum for *z* than for *r*. *R* is sometimes strongly trilled or rolled by a forcible expulsion of the voice; but in customary speech it is very gently pronounced, and any marked vibration of the tongue should be carefully avoided as a pedantic affectation. The sound here described is heard in English in the two following cases: 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *cream*, *dream*, *prompt*, *spring*, &c.; 2. When it stands between two vowels, of which the first is short, as in *baron*, *merit*, *spirit*, *florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren*, *merry*, *torrid*; but in these cases only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, provided the preceding vowel is short. — See § 100.

(2.) *R* as in *far*, *form*, *terse*, *surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth*, *palatal*, *guttural*, *obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoepists, the sound represented by the letter *r* when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R* connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *fire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *our*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds; first, an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and secondly, a palatal *r*; so that the above words are pronounced [illegible] (see §§ [illegible]) [illegible] &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *for*, *err*, *core*, *wire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed both in the United States and the south of England. In the northern counties of England, *and in Scotland and Ireland*, *with equal impropriety*, *it is*, *when so situated*, always strongly trilled.

§ 89. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it usually represents both the palatal or smooth and the dental or trilled sound of this letter, as in *here*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced *hēr'ro*, *īr'ris*, *glōr'ry*, *lūr'rid*. In the United States this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the *derivatives* of words *ending in r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (poor'rer), from *poor*; *boring* (bōr'ring), from *bore*; *wary* (wâr'ry), from *ware*; *peerage* (peer'rage), from *peer*; *wiry* (wīr'ry), from *wire*; *securing* (secūr'ring), from *secure*; but on the other hand we say *hē'ro*, *ī'ris*, *glō'ry*, *lū'rid*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language. In Scotland, however, the universal practice is to join the *r* in *all cases* to the following vowel, or, in other words, to give it only its dental or trilled sound; thus, *pee-rage* and *hē-ro*, *bō-ring* and *ī-ris*, *wâ-ry* and *glō-ry*, *secū-ring* and *lū-rid*, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoepists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c., and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *peerage*, *boring*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*, which obscure sound is omitted by the Scotch.

S.

§ 90. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *some*, *yes*, *mossy*, *resting*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is the utterance of unvocal breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gums, the teeth being placed in the proper position for sounding it. It has always this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end of words. — See § 1[illegible]8.

§ 91. *S* when marked thus, *ṣ*, has the buzzing sound of *z*, as in *rose*, *as*, *his*, *amuse*, *rosy*, &c. — See § 1[illegible]3.

NOTE. — There has been much diversity among orthoepists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing with *dis*, as *disarm*, *disdain*, &c. Walker laid down [illegible] It [illegible] ought always to be pronounced like *z* when [illegible] followed by [illegible] g hard [illegible] vowel. Hence he gave the pronunciation like *z* to the following [illegible] *disable*, [illegible] *disdain*, *disdignify* [illegible] Walker's Dictionary [illegible] gives the sound of *s* in the following words only: [illegible] *disarm*, *disown*, [illegible] *dishonor*, *dismal*, *dismiss*, *dissolve*. Perry and [illegible] give the [illegible] Ogilvie, Craig, and Wright agree [illegible] with Walker [illegible] Smart, Worcester, Fowler, and Cooley [illegible] Walker has gone [illegible]

In regard to the pronunciation of [illegible] nouns and adjectives ending in *se*

a *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, [illegible] orthoepists are not agreed, and common usage is unsettled. [illegible] this termination [illegible] with [illegible] others — [illegible] most of the orthoepists — give it the buzzing or *z* sound of *s* in *seal*.

There are a few words ending in *se* which are also used as nouns and adjectives. To distinguish [illegible] the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and [illegible] in the noun and adjective; as, *close* [illegible] and *close*, [illegible] *house* [illegible] *use* and *use*, *diffuse* and *diffuse*.

§ 92. When the letter *s* has its regularly sharp or hissing sound, and follows another *s*, and precedes the letter *i* having the sound of consonant *y*, as in *pressure*, *passion*, and in a few cases when it precedes *u* (=yoo), as in *sure*, *sugar*, *censure*, *sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters [illegible] has the sound of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *presh'yoor*, *pash'un*, *shoor*, *shoog'ar*, *cen'shoor*, *sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *pres'yoor*, *pas'yun*, *syoor*, *syoog'ar*, *cen'syoor*, *sens'yoo-al*. Sheridan gave the same sound to the *sy* implied in *su* in all cases in which this combination occurs, even when under the accent, as *shoo-preme'* for *supreme*, *shoo'icid* for *suicide*, &c.; and for this he has been strongly condemned by subsequent orthoepists. But although this pronunciation is now very rarely heard, and that only among provincial, affected, or illiterate speakers, it was formerly in vogue among many of the most cultivated and fashionable people in England from the time of the Elizabethan writers down to that of Garrick.

In a few words *s* takes the sound of *sh*, as in *sugar*, *sure*, [illegible] the *s* [illegible] *cases does* [illegible] *with the s* [illegible] the sound of *sh* and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 93. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *osier*, *crosier*, [illegible] *confusion*, *pleasure*, [illegible] &c. (see § 10[illegible]). So also [illegible] *abscission*, *rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 94. *S* is silent in the words *aisle*, *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *corps*, *débris*, &c.

SH.

§ 95. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf*, *flesh*, *usher*, &c.

NOTE. — This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue [illegible] the tip with that [illegible] of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by [illegible] breath through the [illegible] Organically considered the [illegible] between those of *s* and [illegible] generally considered, it has been [illegible] from the [illegible] of these [illegible] which [illegible] character. Thus if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spes'i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to [illegible] the *s* (= [illegible]) and the *i* (= *y*) [illegible] *sh* [illegible] substituted as an [illegible] and [illegible] allied sound. So with *session*, *mission* [illegible] we [illegible] suppose the *s* to have been originally sounded [illegible] word [illegible] French [illegible] the process of development [illegible] may have been first [illegible] (with [illegible]) [illegible] (see § [illegible]) [illegible]

Sh is [illegible] By *s*, as in [illegible] 2. By *t*, as in [illegible] 4. By *c* [illegible] 6. By [illegible] 8. By *ti* as in [illegible] 9. By the [illegible] 10. By the *sy* implied in *s* (maybe) as in [illegible] 11. By the [illegible] 12. By *ch*, as in [illegible] 13 [illegible] 14. By *sc*, as in [illegible] 15. By *sch*, as in *schorl*. 16. By *sce*, as in [illegible] — §§ 63, 92, 97, 104.

[illegible] some orthoepists and speakers [illegible] others pronounce it with a slight sound, as [illegible] half-suppressed [illegible] in the Dictionaries of Smart and Cooley by an apostrophe, thus [illegible] *expatiate* [illegible] Worcester [illegible] pronounce [illegible] in one syllable [illegible] *expatiate* [illegible] this Dictionary [illegible] two syllables [illegible] in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage, but [illegible] the present section is generally appended [illegible] that the inquirer may not be left in ignorance of the fact that there is a want of uniformity in the pronunciation.

T.

§ 96. The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone*, *note*, [illegible] &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *d* (see § [illegible]) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance. [illegible] the position of the articulating organs is the same for both [illegible] but for *d* the breath is [illegible] within the mouth by [illegible] vocalized and rendered audible in a sort of murmur heard before the [illegible] separation, while for *t* it is kept pure [illegible] vocal and can not therefore be heard till the contact is forcibly broken.

T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten*, *listen*, *often*, [illegible] *thistle*, &c. It is also silent in the words *chestnut*, *Christmas*, *hostler*, *ostler*, *mistletoe*, and *mortgage*.

§ 97. When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, and *io*, and at the same time follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation*; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting, from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *partial*, *station*, *portion*, &c. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this [illegible]

and the s following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question* (kwest'yun or kwes'chun), *mixtion* (mikst'yun or miks'chun), &c — See § 66, NOTE, and § 95

TH.

§ 98 *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing, breath, arthor, athlete*, &c.

NOTE — This is the sound made in lisping It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath

Th has this sound generally at the beginning, and at the end, of words; but there are some exceptions

§ 99 *Th* marked thus, **Th**, **th**, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine, then, with, rather, writhed*, &c.

NOTE — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English as in *leather, whither, heathen* also at the end of the verbs *mouth, bequeath*, and *smooth*, and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe, clothe*, &c

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death, deaths sabbath, sabbaths*, &c ; but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal, viz , *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path*, and *wreath* as baths, cloths, laths, paths, &c Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist

Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith, therewith* and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word

§ 100 *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic* (tiz'ik), *thyme* (tim), and their derivatives, and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom'as) and *Thames* (temz) It formerly had the same sound in many words in which, at the present day, it has only its appropriate whispered or vocal sound, as *autor* for *author, apotecary* for *apothecary, yout* for *youth, wat* for *wrath*, &c. This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek In *asthma* and *isthmus*, it is said by the orthoëpists to have the same sound, but the great majority of speakers, in the United States at least, entirely suppress the *th*, pronouncing the former word az'ma or as'ma, and the latter is'mus or iz'mus — See § 108.

V.

§ 101. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vare, leave, evil*, &c

NOTE — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds

V is never silent except in *sevennight* (sen'nit), which is also written *sennight*, and, according to some orthoëpists, in the word *twelvemonth*, colloquially pronounced *twel'mun'th*

W.

§ 102. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet, worse, inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel *oo* but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture, and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative, instead of a smooth and purely vocal, character

NOTE — Some writers, however, maintain that the sound is merely that of a breathed *oo*; in other words, that it is no consonant at all, but a simple experiment will serve to show the incorrectness of this view If *w* is the same as *oo*, the word *wow* must be equivalent to *oo* pronounced twice in succession, but *wo-oo* is evidently a word of two syllables, and *wow*, as universally pronounced is emphatically a monosyllable Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of *w* If the other consonants, it is capable of stopping, or arresting a vowel, that is, of causing it to assume its regular short sound, as in the cockney pronunciation of *very* as vel'wy, of *marry* as mal'wy, of *horrid* as hol'wid, &c

After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in *glow, thrown*, &c , though sometimes significant, as in *figure* With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew, few, new*, but, by most speakers, it is sounded like *oo*, or like *u* in *rude*, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew, threw*, &c. *W* is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the dipthongal sound often expressed by *ou*, as in *brow, row, town*, &c — See § 73

W is always silent before *r* in the same syllable as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), *wry* (rī), also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to'ard, or tō'ard)

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as in *guard, guerdon, language, antique*, &c

WH.

§ 103 The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, viz , *hw*, e. g , *what* is pronounced *hwot* The *h* is here an emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w* (See § 76) It is, therefore, in reality a whispered *w*, as mistaken by many recent phonologists, but the peculiarity of distinguishing it from other forms of *h* — owing to the semi-vowel nature of *w* — is a sufficient reason for not regarding it as an independent elementary sound In *who, whole, whoop, where*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent

X

§ 104. This letter has two sounds; viz., its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *axes, tax*, &c, and its soft or flat sound (marked X, x) like *gz*, as in *exam, example*, &c

NOTE — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary, exert, exalt, luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary, exhalation*, &c

In *anxious, noxious, luxury*, and a few other words, the *x* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh*, thus *anksh'us, nok'shus, luk'shoo ry*, &c

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xeloe* (ze'-), *xylography* (zī-), &c

Y.

§ 105 The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn, year, young, beyond*, &c

NOTE — This sound — which is heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the *e* As *w* is often confounded with *oo*, so *y* is often confounded with *e*, but it may be proved to be a distinct sound by an experiment on the word *ye* similar to that by which *w* was shown to be distinct from *oo* — See § 102

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel and has precisely the sound that it would have in the same situation — See §§ 15, 16, 25, 45 54, &c.

Y is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar, minion, poniard*, &c

Z.

§ 106 The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone, raze, hazy frozen*, &c It is the vocal or sonant form of *s* (See § 90) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh* as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor), &c. (See § 107) In *rendezvous* it is silent

ZH.

§ 107 This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position

NOTE — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 106) and that of consonant *y* (see § 105) in immediate succession On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do so causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so, and hence *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fuz'yun*, and then *fu'zhun*; *grazier*, originally *grāz'yer*, and then *grāzh'er* — See § 95

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh* But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*), by the *zy* implied in *zu* (=*zyoo*), as in *azure* by *s* in *symposium*, &c , by *si* in certain situations (see § 93), by *ti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced, and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 108 When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first Thus, in *chintz*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *s*, in order to unite with the whispered *t* On the other hand, the *s* in *winds* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d* Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (spazm)

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, viz.; 1 Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maldz), 2 Plurals in *s* as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz); 3 *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (lōodz), *smooths* (smoothz), 4 Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *ingulfed* (ingulft)

It is necessary to observe that there are a few words ending in *dth*, as *breadth, hundredth*, &c., where the aspirate *th* is not assimilated to the vocal *d*, and also that, after *ng*, and the liquids *l, m, n, r*, — all of which are vocal consonants, — a whispered consonant can be pronounced without difficulty, and actually is pronounced, as in *melt, terse, tempt* (temt), *fence, strength*, &c

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS

§ 109. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables, nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner, robbing, madden, letter, horrid*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs, and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound

But although only one articulation is ever used, or, in fluent speech, possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent*

duplication of the sound. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends, or begins, with the same letter as that with which a separable suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends; as in *soulless*, *foully*, *keenness*, [illegible]. The same effect takes place in most compound words in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town*, *head-dress*, *half-filled*. — See § 1[illegible].

ACCENT

§ 110. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in in-tend', where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in su'per-in-tend', where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in'com-pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty.

NOTE.—(1) The [illegible] tendency of accent, whether the primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but u when further back than the penultimate syllable; as in [illegible] This tendency generally fails if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'ri-od*, [illegible], or by two vowels of which the first only is unaccented, as in [illegible], *o-ri-en'tal*.

(2) The primary and secondary accents are, in some cases, nearly equal, [illegible] principal and the principal secondary [illegible] and might be added a number [illegible] Nearly all of these [illegible] have now transferred the primary accent from the last [illegible] as [illegible] of principles which [illegible] § 1[illegible].

(3) Many in this country give a marked secondary accent to certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on the antepenultimate syllable, [illegible] *military*, *dictionary*, *circumstances*, [illegible] This [illegible] may be [illegible] by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word. It is [illegible] custom [illegible] an unaccented initial syllable followed by an accented [illegible] [illegible] Those [illegible] are always extremely liable to [illegible] them [illegible] — perhaps the [illegible] such [illegible] the territory of the great United States. It should be added, however, that, for the most part, most English people go to the opposite extreme of so hurrying [illegible] accented syllable as to rob them of much of the very small proportion of ness [illegible] which properly belongs to them.

DIVIDED USAGE

§ 111. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from conflicts between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity. It is all that can be done in a brief sketch like this.

§ 112. FIRST PRINCIPLE.—*Derivatives* take, for a time at least, and sometimes permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolv'er* from *resolve'*; *aspect* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspect*; *Hindostan*, from *Hindostan*, &c. So also words derived from other languages by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as *within*, from [illegible]; *improp'er* from *prop'er*; *poet'ic*, from *po'et*; *pleas*[illegible]*ly*, from *pleas'*[illegible]; *serv'iceable*, from *serv'ice*; *readjust'ment*, from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 113. SECOND PRINCIPLE.—*Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Ac'ceptable*, *rec'eptacle*, and a few others, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able*, *recept'acle*, and [illegible]. *Dis'crepant* and *dis'crepancy* are marked *discrep'ant* and *discrep'ancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. *Sub'altern* (instead of Walker's *sub-al'tern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. *Dys'pepsy* has taken the place of *dyspep'sy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground *ances'tral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campes'tral* and other similar words. *Confes'sor*, like *profes'sor*, has superseded *con'fessor* in this country and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. *Rem'ediless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *reme'diless*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. *Con'sistory* has given way to *consist'ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brand, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others. [illegible] *ac'cessary* and *ac'cessory* (as marked in most English Dictionaries) are commonly pronounced in this country *acces'sary* and *acces'sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle. It is important to notice its place; and though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind which promote ease of utterance will finally prevail.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 114. THIRD PRINCIPLE.—In words of two syllables there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or *penultimate* syllable, as in *a'gue*, *bar'on*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE.—(1) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, viz., that derivatives retain the accent of their primitives; as, *amuse'*, *deter'*, *effect'*, &c. It is natural, therefore, [illegible] on the radical part of the word, and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have the accent on the last syllable.

(2) Still the [illegible] tendency (especially among the common people, who [illegible]) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. [illegible] the common people, being a majority, are [illegible] upon those who [illegible] Principle No. I. [illegible] generally prevail [illegible] sanctioned by [illegible] Boag, Craig, and others. [illegible] English orthoepists Boag, Craig, Cull, and others. [illegible] become [illegible] usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and [illegible] the marking of a majority of the orthoepists [illegible] by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. [illegible] especially [illegible] authorized by some recent lexicographers [illegible] the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, [illegible] also Cull and Webster [illegible] admitted by Worcester [illegible] used in this country [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] generally applied to [illegible] sometimes used [illegible] sanctioned by [illegible] orthoepists [illegible] especially among the [illegible] by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clark, and Cull.

(3) No attempt has yet been made [illegible] believed to *romance* and *finance* (to *romance* and *finance'*) or to *re'search* and *re'source* (for *research'* and *resource'*), though these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America. These two last might perhaps be disposed [illegible] for [illegible] For all such words [illegible] should remain [illegible] they were from the first the chief objects of thought.

§ 115. We have about sixty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the *first* syllable and the verbs on the *last*, as a *con'vert*, to *convert'*; a *con'tract*, to *contract'*, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

NOTE.—There are a few cases of divided usage [illegible] will serve [illegible] be made to conform to the general rule [illegible] examples [illegible] will probably soon be permanently so: *per'fect*, of the adjective, and *perfect'*, of the verb; *per'mit*, of the noun, and *permit'*, of the verb; *pro'test*, of the noun, and *protest'*, of the verb; *per'fume*, of the noun, and *perfume'*, of the verb; [illegible] *det'ail*, for the noun, [illegible] *detail'*, of the verb; *in'crease*, of the noun, and *increase'*, of the verb; *re'tail*, of the noun, and *retail'* [illegible]; *sur'vey*, of the noun, and *survey'*, of the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the *first* syllable of the noun [illegible], and though without sanction as yet from English orthoepists, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the ground stated above, making the noun [illegible] and the verb [illegible]. The noun *cement* has been quite generally pronounced *cem'ent* as distinguished from the verb to *cement'*, but Smart thinks it will finally prevail, and the tendency due certainly now seems to be toward *cement'* for the noun as well as the verb.

§ 116. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable, and the adjectives on the *last*.

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an agreement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small, slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute, of time.	Minute', very small.
Su'pine, in grammar.	Supine', indolent.

The word *gallant* departs from the above rule. When it denotes a suitor or attentive to ladies, it is accented *gallant'*, and is changed into *gal'lant* when it means high-spirited or daring.

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 117. FOURTH PRINCIPLE.—In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult* or third syllable from the end, as in [illegible], *ac'cident*, *opportu'nity*.

NOTE.—This tendency is counteracted by that of derivation (Principle No. 1, See § 112), and hence arises another "conflict," which has, in some cases, [illegible] the body of the people [illegible] the other. Many scholars, for example, [illegible] inclined to say [illegible], *demon'strate*, [illegible] expecting that these come from participles [illegible] by Latin rule [illegible] is long [illegible] the mass of the people who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent upon saying *con'template*, *dem'onstrate*, [illegible] &c. The [illegible] is now [illegible] divided usage [illegible] to these and similar words. There is [illegible] botanical and mineralogical terms ending in *phyllous* and *phyllus* (from the

---

Smart, speaking on the subject considered above, says: "There is a sort of repugnance [illegible] to accent [illegible] till they learn [illegible] stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is [illegible] stock. A number of English [illegible] being among the uninitiated [illegible] accent this word [illegible] the first syllable, as [illegible] pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

§ 130. SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOEPISTS

NOTE.—The following Table contains a very careful selection of words of disputed pronunciation, being about [illegible] in number. It would have been an easy task to make the list much larger; but it was deemed worse than use[less] to record all the modes of pronunciation which have at any time been in vogue, or to report the opinions or decisions of orthoepists in those cases in which they have either been [illegible] ignorant of usage or have sought to impose upon the public some private fancy or local practice. It would, for example, be of no practical utility whatever to quote Walker as [illegible] *[illegible]*, Perry as saying *[illegible]* for *[illegible]*, when these modes had only temporary or local currency, or to cite Knowles and Jameson as [illegible] such barbarisms as *[illegible]* and *[illegible]*, which everybody [illegible] *[illegible]*. The [illegible] of pronunciation like these might indeed gratify the curiosity of some, but [illegible] excluded by the very plan of the Synopsis, which is mainly designed to take note of words whose *present* pronunciation is a matter of doubt or controversy.

Of the orthoepists here cited, six—viz., Perry, Walker, Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull—are English; and two—Webster and Worcester—are American. Many other orthoepists are quoted by Walker, Worcester, and Cooley; but these are the only ones whose opinions are now entitled to much consideration. They are arranged [illegible] with [illegible] chronological order, and the latest edition published in the lifetime of their authors [illegible] that which is referred to. [illegible] however, the first column contains the pronunciation given in the present revised edition of Webster's Dictionary, and not those contained in the edition of 1841, published shortly before Dr. Webster's death.

The authorities brought forward in this Synopsis are by no means deserving of equal respect. *Perry*, the earliest in point of time, is in some respects [illegible] the general usage of educated English men of his own day, [illegible] because his Dictionary—in an [illegible] and smaller form—was extensively circulated in this country during the latter part of the last century, and had a [illegible] upon the pronunciation of those who used it, and through them upon that of others.

Walker, who was a contemporary of Perry, possessed superior qualifications for editing a pronouncing dictionary. In early life he was an actor, and familiarly acquainted with Garrick and other theatrical celebrities who trod the stage at a time when it was [illegible] considered a model of correct speech. Subsequently he established himself as a teacher of elocution, and his [illegible] [illegible] distinguished in that capacity was patronized by many of the English nobility and gentry. In 1791 he published the first edition of his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language." This work, which embodied the results of much careful observation, and to [illegible] the "analogies of the language," became the popular standard of pronunciation, and ran through many editions both in England and America. And [illegible] after the lapse of more than half a century [illegible] the last edition revised by Walker himself, though custom has in [illegible] regard to many words, and through [illegible] recent and very meritorious works [illegible] place Walker's opinion and authority are too important to justify us in rejecting them [illegible] ther.

In 1835 appeared the [illegible] and Explanatory Dictionary of James Knowles, [illegible] of Ireland, lecturer [illegible] elocution, and a nephew [illegible] of Thomas Sheridan, the orthoepist, and the dramatist. Knowles's Dictionary was intended as a [illegible] of [illegible] of Sheridan's [illegible] can hardly be regarded as an improvement upon the original. Although the author [illegible] many years in London, his style of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of cases decidedly provincial. [illegible] in most of [illegible] as he seems to have put forward some [illegible] words peculiarly of his own, in total disregard of fact [illegible] usage. Comparatively [illegible] [illegible], there [illegible] to his decisions [illegible] that occasionally the pronunciation which he [illegible] opposed to the best English practice accord with that which generally obtains in the United States.

In the following year, 1836, appeared a most excellent and elaborate Pronouncing Dictionary by *B. H. Smart*, who, in an [illegible] [illegible] edition [illegible] [illegible] years later [illegible] of himself: "I pretend to reflect the [illegible] usage of English [illegible] as it [illegible] at present among the [illegible] and well-educated in the British metropolis; and I am now to state what my opportunities have been of learning this usage. I am a Londoner, the son of a London [illegible] and [illegible] nearly all my life in London. My early days were spent in preparing for a literary profession, and a 'Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation,' which I published thirty years ago, is an evidence of the length of time during which my attention has been fixed on the [illegible] view. It has been said that the example of pronunciation should be taken not exclusively from those who move only in the [illegible] circles, but from those who [illegible] all their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] observe the [illegible] of all [illegible]. As a teacher of the English language and literature I have been admitted into some of the first families in the kingdom, as one partial [illegible] [illegible] come [illegible] to enter with bookish men, while as a public [illegible] and lecturer I have been [illegible] to fashion my [illegible] pro[nunciation] to the taste of the day. This preamble I [illegible] warrantable [illegible] that my opinion may have some [illegible] with those who seek the [illegible] of another to regulate their pronunciation."

The Pronouncing Dictionary of *Dr. Joseph E. Worcester* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] and discriminating attention to the subject of pronunciation, and displays both [illegible] of [illegible] and sound [illegible] of taste.

The small but comprehensive Dictionary edited by *Arnold J. Cooley* [illegible] a faithful [illegible] of the prevailing style of pronunciation [illegible] the [illegible] of the general body of cultivated speakers of Great Britain and Ireland. It [illegible] products of considerable [illegible] and [illegible].

The work [illegible] under the name of *Cull* is the "Comprehensive English Dictionary" of Dr. [illegible] Ogilvie, in which the pronunciation is professedly "adapted to the best modern usage" by Richard Cull, Esq., of London [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], and which was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] phonetics. "The best modern usage, however, is assumed to be that of the educated society of the city of London, and the assertion is made that "no system of pronunciation can be regarded as correct unless it be in strict conformity" with this standard—an assertion which most persons in the United States would be apt to regard as involving a sophistical inference from an invalid assumption. It must be added that though both Smart and Cull claim to exhibit the most approved London usage, they differ widely and often as to what that usage is. One reason of this difference probably is, that Cull professes to [illegible] [illegible] doubtful [illegible] than Smart does, and [illegible] [illegible] he sometimes apparently mistakes his individual practice for that of the best London society, which is, for the most part, worthy of as great consideration, as being those of a [illegible] student, scholarly [illegible] who has for many years made the subject of pronunciation a special study.

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoepists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary; and although, as a consequence, the precise [illegible] of [illegible] sounds may not [illegible] be expressed [illegible], it is believed that very few, if any, important differences will be [illegible]. The chief instance of want of correspondence is the absence [illegible] an [illegible] to the [illegible] by [illegible] and Cooley in certain classes of words, to mark the sound [illegible] of a partially suppressed [illegible] the [illegible] the reference [illegible] use of [illegible] noting the pronunciation of these and [illegible] in the Synopsis.

	WEBSTER. 1864	*PERRY* 1805	*WALKER* 1806	*KNOWLES* 1835	*SMART* 1857	*WORCESTER* 1860	*COOLEY* 1863	*CULL* 1864
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]
ABBREVIATOR		[illegible]	[illegible]	ab-bre′vĭ-ā-tur	ab-bre′vĭ-ā-tur	ab-bre′vĭ-ā-t[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABDOMEN		[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABLAQUEATION			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
ABSTRACT (n.)		ăb′străkt	ăb-străkt	ăb′străkt	[illegible]	ăb′străkt	ăb′străkt	ăb′străkt
ABSTRACTLY		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ACCESSARY or ACCESSORY		[illegible]	ak-ses′	[illegible]	ak-ses′	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ACCLIVOUS		ak-[illegible]	ak-klī′vus	[illegible]	ak-klī′vus	[illegible]	ak-klī′vus	[illegible]
ACCOUCHEUR				ak-koo-shâr′	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ACETIC or ACETIC				a-sĕt′ik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]
ACHROMATIC				ăk-ro-măt′ĭk	[illegible]	ăk-ro-măt′ĭk	[illegible]	[illegible]
ACOTYLEDONOUS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADENOSE				ăd-en-ōs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADIPOSE					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADULTERINE (or [illegible])		a-dŭl′ter-īn	a-dŭl′ter-[illegible]	a-dŭlt′[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	a-dŭl′ter-[illegible]	[illegible]
ADVERSELY		ăd′vers-ly	[illegible]	ăd-vers′le	[illegible]	[illegible]	ăd′vers-le	[illegible]
ADVERTISE		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ăd′ver-tīz	[illegible] or [illegible]	ăd-ver-tīz	[illegible]
ADVERTISEMENT or ADVERTIZEMENT		ad-ver′tĭz-ment	[illegible]-ment, or ad-ver-tīz′	ad-ver′tiz-ment, or ad-ver-[illegible]	ad-ver′tiz-ment	ad-ver′tiz-ment, or ad-ver-tīz′ment	ad-ver′tiz-ment	ad-ver′tiz-ment
ÆGILOPS (Ē′)				[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
ÆNEID				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]		[illegible]
AERIE (or AERY)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AERIFORM		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AEROGRAPHY				[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
ÆSTHETICS (ĕs)					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AFFIRMATIVE			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGAIN (a-gĕn′)		a-gĕn′	a-gĕn′	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGAINST (a-gĕnst′)		a-gĕnst	a-gĕnst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGGRANDIZEMENT or AGGRANDISEMENT		ag′gran-dĭz-ment, or ag-grăn′dĭz-	ag-gran-dīz′ment	ag′gran-dĭz-ment	ag′gran-dĭz-ment	ag-grăn′dĭz-ment, or [illegible]	ag-grăn′dĭz-ment	ag′gran-dĭz-ment
AGIO		ā′jĭ-o		ā′jĭ-o, or ăj′ĭ-o	ā′jĭ-o	[illegible], or [illegible]	[illegible], or [illegible]	[illegible]
AGNOMEN						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AIDE-DE-CAMP (-kŏng)			[illegible]	[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALARUM		a-lăr′um		a-lā′rum	a-lā′rum	[illegible]	a-lā′rum	a-lăr′um
ALBUMEN						[illegible], or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALCALDE				[illegible] or [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALCORAN		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALCOVE or ALCOVE		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALDERMAN				al′der-man		[illegible]		[illegible]
ALDINE					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEBSTER 1864	PERRY 1805	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835	SMART. 1857	WORCESTER. 1860	COOLEY. 1853	CULL. 1864
ÂN'THEL-MĬN'TIC,	ăn thel m in'tik,	ăn thel mĭn'tik,	ăn th el mĭn'tik,	ăn'thel mĭn'tik,	ăn thel mĭn'tik,	ăn thel mĭn'tik,	ăn thel mĭn'tik,
ÂN'THO RĬZM,			ăn'thro rĭzm,	ăn'tho rĭzm,	ăn'thro rĭzm,		ăn thor rĭzm,
ÂN'THRO PO MÂN'CY (or			ăn'thro pō'man se,		ăn thro pō'man sē,		ăn thro pō'man sē,
ÂN'TI BAC CHĬ'US,		ăn to no mĭ'zhe ă,	ăn te băk'yus,		ăn tē băk'ē us,		ăn tē băk'ē us,
ÂN'TO NO MĂ'SI Ă,			ăn to no-mĭ'se-a,	ăn to no mĭ'zhe-ă,	ăn to no mĭ'zhe ă,		ăn to no mĭ'zhe ă,
ÂP'A-RĬTH'MĬ-SIS,			n pĭr ĭth mĭ'sis,	ăp'a rĭ th'me-sis,	ăp a rĭth'me sis,		ăp a rĭth'me sis,
A PĒ'SIS,			ăp'e se,				
A PHE'RE-SIS (-fĕr'e-),	a fĕr'e sis,	a fĕr'e sis,	a fĕr'e sis,	a fĕr'e sis,	a fĕr'e sis,		a fĕr'e sis,
A-PHĒ'LION (-yun),	a fĕ'lil on,		a fĕ'lyun,		a fĕ'le on,		
ÂPH'THONG (or ăf'),			nf thong,		ăp'thong,		
ÂP'LŌMB,					a plōm',		
ÂP'O PHLEG-MĂT'IC,					ăp o fleg măt'ik,		ăp o fleg măt'ik,
ÂP'O THĒ'O SIS,	ăp-o thē'o sis	ăp-o thē'o sis,	ăp o thē'o sis,	ăp'o thē'o sis, or thē'o-sis,	ăp o thē'o sis,		ăp o thē'o sis,
ÂP'RI O BĂ'TIVE,				ăp'pro bā tĭv,	ăp pro bā'tĭv,		ăp pro bā'tĭv,
AP-PRŌ'PRI A TA-RY,					ăp pro pri'a ta ry,		
ÂP'PULSE, or AP PŬLSE',	np pŭls',	np pŭls',	np pŭls',	np pŭls',	ăp'pul se, or ăp pŭls',	np pŭls',	np pŭls',
A'PPON (purn, or prun),	ă'purn,	ă'purn,	ă purn,	ăp'pur un,	ăp'pur un, or ăp'pron,	ă'pron, coll ă'purn	ăp'pron,
A PŬ'PODS (or ăp'i rus),					ăp'er rus,		ăp'er rus,
ÂQ'UE-DUCT (-kwe-),	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,
ÂQ'UI LINE (or -lin),	ăk'wil in,	ăk'we lin,	ăk'wil in, or in,	ăk'we lin,	ăk'we lin, or -lin,	ăk'we lin,	ăk'we lin,
ÂR'AB,			ă'rab,		ăr'ab, or ă'rab,		ăr'ab,
ÂR'CHIT,			ărch'ĭt, or ăr'kĭt,		ăr'ch i t, or ăr'kĭt,		ăr kĭt,
AI'CHI-VAL,			ar kĭ'val,		ar kĭ'val,		ăr kĭ'val,
ÂR'E-ŌM'E TER,			ăr-e-ōm'e ter,	ăr'e ōm'e ter,	ăr e ōm'e ter,		ăr e ōm'e ter,
AR'GEN-TĬNE,			ăr'jen tin,	ăr'jen tin,	ăr jen tin,		ăr'jen tin,
AR-GIL'LOUS,	ar jĭl'ĭus,	ar jĭl'ĭus,	ar jĭl'us	ăr'jil lus,	ăr jil'lus,		ăr jil'lus,
AR'I E-TĂT,	ăr'i e tet,	ăr ri'e tĭt,	ăr'i e tĭt,	ăr'i e tĭt,	ăr'i e tĭt,		ăr'i e tĭt,
A-RĬS'TO-CRAT (or ar'is),	ăr is to krăt',	ăr is to krăt',	to krăt', or a rĭs'-,	ăr is to krăt',	ăr is to krăt',		ăr is to krăt',
ÂR'IS-TO TĔ'LI-AN,			ăr is to kĭ'yan,	ăr'is to-tĕ'li an,	ăr'is to-tĕ'li an,		ăr'is to-tĕ'li an,
ÂR'ITH-MĂN'CY (or -rĭth'),		a rĭth'man se,	ăr'ith mă'nĭ se,	ăr'ith mă'nĭ se,	ăr'ith mă'nĭ se,		a rĭth'man se,
A RŌ'MA-TIZL (or ăr'o),	a rōm'a tĭz,	ăr'o ma tĭz,	ăr o ma tĭz,	a rōm'a tĭz,	a rōm'a tĭz, or rō',		a rō'ma tĭz,
AI'QUF-BŪSP,	ăr kwe bŭs,	ăr'kwe bŭs,	ăr'kwe bŭs,	ăr'kwe bŭs,	ăr'kwe bŭs,		ăr'kwe bŭs,
AR LĔT' (or or rŭ'),	ar rĭ',	ar rĭl',	ăr'rak,	ăr'rĭt,	ăr'rĭt,		ăr'rĭt,
AI'SE-NIC,	ăr'sen ik,	ăr'sĭ nik,	ăr'sĭ nik,	ăr'sĭ nik,	ăr'sĭ nik,		ăr'sĭ nik,
AR'TE ZĂN,	ăr'tĭl zăn,	ăr tĭ zăn,	ăr'tĭz an,	ăr tĭ zăn,	ăr tĭ zăn,		ăr tĭ zăn,
AS-PĬ'RANT,			as pĭ'rant,	as pĭ'rant,	as pĭ'rant,		as pĭ'rant,
AS SĔRT'O RĬ,			as sĕrt ur-e,	as sĕrt'ur-e,	as sĕrt'o re,		as sĕrt'o rĭ,
ASSIGNAT (ăs'in-yĭ, or ăs'-ig năt),			ăs'ein yĭ,	ăs'sen yĭ,	ăs'sen yĭ,		ăs'sen yĭ,
ÂS'YMP-TOTE (-im),	ăs'im tōt,		n simp'tōt,		ăs'im tōt,		
ATF,	ăt,		ăt,		ăt, or ăt,		ăt
ATH'A-NĂ'SIAN (-zhan),			-năs'ian, or -năs'-ath ĭ'ne,	ăth'an ăzh'e an,	ăth a nă'zĭ an,		ăth a nă'zĭ an,
ATH'LETE,			nwd'yens,	ăth'lĕt,	ăth'lĕt,		ăth'lĕt,
AU'DI-ENCE,	aw'je ens,	av'je ens,	ăv a lawnsh',	nr'de ens,	nr'de ens,		nr'de ens,
AVA LANCHE',			a vong kŏr yăz',	ăv'ăng lŏnsh',	ăv'ăng lŏnsh',		a vong kŏr'ē er,
A-VANT'GŎR-I ERR (-vŭng'),	a-vănt'gĭrd,	a-vănt'gĭrd,	n vŭng'gărd,	a vŭng'gărd,	a vŭng'gărd,		n vŭng'gărd,
A-VĂNT'GLARD,			a vĭ'tar,	a vĭ'tar,	ăv'a tĭr,		a vĭ'tar,
AVA-TAR',			n vŏk', or a vŏk',	a vŏk', or a vŏk',	a vŏk', or a vŏk',	a vŏk'a tĭv,	a vŏk'a tĭv,
A-VŌ'CA-TĬVE,			n vow'e,	n vow'e,	a vow'e,		n vow'e,
A-VOW-EE',	ăv ow-ee',	ăv ow-ee',	ăks'ĭl la re,	ăks'il la re,	ăks'il la re,		ăks'il la re,
AXIL-LA-RY,	ăks'il la re,	ăks'il la re,	ăks'ĭ um,	ăks'ĭ um,	ăks'ĭ um,		ăks'ĭ um,
AXI-OM,	ăk'sĭ ŭm,	ăk'shum,					
AZ'I MUTH AL,							
A ZŌTF',			n zōt',	ăz'ōt,	ăz'ōt, or ăz'ot,		ăz'ot,
AZURE (ăzh'ur, or ā'zhur),	az'yur,	ā'zhur,	ā'zhōor, or ā'zhur,	ăz'hoor,	ăzh'ur,		ăzh'ur,
BACK-SLIDE',	băk'slid,	băk slid',	băk'slid,	bak slid',	bak slid',		bak slid',
BAI'CO NĬ,	bal kō'nĭ,	bal kō'ne,	bĭl'ko-ne,	bĭl'ko-ne,	bĭl'ko, or bal kō',		bĭl'ko,
BXI'LLT,	băl'let,	băl'let,	bal-ĭ', or băl'let,	bĭl'ĭt,	bal lĭ', or băl'let,		bal lĭ',
BXI'LIS-TER (or -lis'-),			bĭl'ĭs-ter,	bal l'a ter,	bĭl is ter,		bĭl is ter,
BXI'LO-TADE,			bĭl'ĭo tăd,	bĭl'o tĭd,	bĭl'io t id		bĭl'io t id
BA NA'NA,	ba nă'na,	ba nă'na,	ba nĭ'nă,	ba nĭ'nă,	ba nĭ'nă, or ba nă'-,	ba nĭ'nă,	ba nĭ'nă,
BXN'IAN (or -yăn'),	băn'i an,	ban yĭn',	băr'ĭ an,	ban yăn',	ban yăn',	bŏn'yan,	băn'i an
BA SALT',			bă sălt',	ba sawlt',	ba sawlt',	ba sŏlt',	ba-sawlt',
BĂS'A NITE,			băs'a nĭt,	băs'a nĭt,	băs'a nĭt,		băs'an it,
BAS TILL', or BĂS'TILE,			băs teel',	bas teel',	bas teel',	băs teel',	bas-teel',
BATON (bĭ tŏng'),				bĭ'tŏng,	bĭ tŏng', or băt'on,	bĭ tŏng',	bĭ tŏng',
BEAU I DE'AL (bo),	be-dĭ'zn,	be-dĭ'zn,	be-dĭ'zn,	bŏ'e dĭ'al,	e-dĭ ĭl', or -i-dĭ'-,	bŏ-e dĭ'al,	bŏ i dĭ al
BEE'N (bĭn),	bĕn,	bĭn,	bĭn,	be-dĭ'zn,	be dĭ'zn,	be-dĭ'zn,	be-dĭ'zn
BELLES-LI TTRES (bel lĭt'-ter),	bĕl lĭt'er,	bĕl lĭ'ter,	bĕl lĭ'-,	bĭn,	bĭn,	bĭn,	bĭo
BEL'LIN (or lĭn'),	bĕr'lin,	bĕr lĭn',	bĕr'lin,	bĕl lĭt'er,	bĕl lĭt'er,	lĭt'er, or lĭ'ter	bĕl lĭt ter.
BEST'IAL (-yal),	bĕs'tĭ al,	bĕs'che al,	best'yal,	bĕr'lin,	bĕr'lin,	bĕr'lin,	bĕr'lin
BEST-IĂL'I TY (-yăl'-),	bĕs te ăl'e-te,	bĕs-che ăl'e te,	bĕst yăl'ĭ t e,	bĕst'e al,	bĕst'e al,	bĕs'y al,	bĕs'il al
BEV'EL,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el,	bĕst ĭ ăl'e te,	bĕst ĭ e ăl'e te,	bĕst ĭ e ăl'e te,	bes il ăl i tĭ,
BEZ'EL,	bĕz'el,	bĕz'el,	bĕz'el,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el
BIBLI O THE'CAL,		bĭb-le-ōth'e-kal,	bĭb'le-o thĭ'kal,	bĭz'el,	bĭz'el,	bĭz'el, or bĕz'zl,	bĭz'el
BI DĔT' (or be-dā'),			bĭd'ĕt, or bĭd'ā',	bĭb'le-ōth'e kal,	bĭb'le-ōth'e-kal,	-ōth'e-, or -o thē'-,	bĭb li-ōth'i kal.
BI FŌ'PATE,				bĕ dĭ',	be dĭ',	be dĭ', or be-dā',	bĭ dĭt'.
BIJU-GOUS, or BĬ JŪ'GOUS,						bĭ fō'rĭt,	bĭ fō'rĭt
BI-I Ō'BATE,			bĭ-lō'bāt,	bĭ lō-bāt,	bĭ lō'bāt,	bĭ jū'gus,	bĭ jū'gus,
BI-PAP'ILLE,			bĭ pārt'ĭl,		bĭ lō'bāt,	bĭ lō'bāt,	bĭ lō'bat
BĬ PLĬ'CATE,					bĭ'pĭr'ĭl,	bĭp'ar ĭl,	bĭ pārt'ĭl
BĬ'SON,			bĭ'sŭn,		bĭ'ple kāt		
BIV'I-OUS or BĬ'VI-OUS,			bĭv'yus,	bĭz'un,	bĭ'sun, or bĭz'un,	bĭ'sŭn,	bĭz'on
BIV'OUAC (-wak),			bĕ'oo-ăk,	bĭ've us,	bĭ've us,	bĭv'y'us,	bĭ vĭ'us
BI ANG-MANGL (bio mŭnj'),	bŏm'bast',	bŏm'bast,	bĭv'wăk,	bĭv'wak,	bĭv'wak,	bĭv'wak,	bĭv'ōo ak
BŎM'BĂST,			bĭōng mŏngzh',	bĭo-mŏngzh',	bio-mawngzh',	bio-mŏngzh',	bio mănj'.
BŎN'ZE,	bŭr'ij,	bŭr'ij,	bŭm bast',	bŭm bast',	bŭm bast',	bŭm bast,	bŭm bast.
BOR'AGE,	bŏd'zum,	bŏd'zum,	bŏn'ze,	bŏn'ze,	bŏn'ze,	bŏn ze	bŏn ze
BOS'OM,			bŭr'ij,	bŭr'ij,	bŭr'ij,	bŭr'ij, coll bŭr ij,	bŭr'ij
BOUQUET (bŏo kā', or bŏo-kā),			bŏd'zum, or bŏo'-,	bŏz'ŭm,	bŏz'ŭm,	bŏz'um,	bŏd'zum.
BOURNE,	bŏrn,	bŏrn,	bŏo kā',	bŏo'kā,	bŏo kā', or bŏo'kā,	bŏo kā',	bŏo i ā'
BOWL,	bŏl,	bŏl,	bŏorn,	bŏrn,	bŏrn, or bŏorn,	bŏrn,	bŏrn
BŎW'LINE,	bon'lin,	bŏn'lin,	bŏl,	bŏl,	bŏl,	bŏl,	bŏl
BI ACH'I AL (or brăk'i al),	brăk'yal,	brĭk'yal,	bŏ'lin,	bŏ'lin,	bŏ'lin, or bon'lin,	bŏ'lin,	bŏ lin
BRA'VO,	brăv'o,	brĭ'vo,	brĭ'ke al,	brĭ'ke al,	brĭk'yal, or brĭ'-,	brĭ'ke al,	brĭ'ke al.
BRA VĬ'T,		brĕ vĭt',	brĭ'vo,	brĭ'vo,	brĭ'vo, or brăv'o,	brĭ'vo,	brĭ'vo
BI ONZ'I (brŏnz, or brŏnz),	brŏnz,	brŏnz, or brŏnz,	bre vĭt',	bre vĭt',	bre-vĭt', or brĭv'et,	bre vĭt',	bre vĭt'.
BROOCH (brŏch),	brŏoch,	brŏoch,	brŏnz,	brŏnz,	brŏnz, or brŏnz,	brŏnz,	brŏnz
BU-BŎN'O-CŬLE,		bu bŏn'oo seel,	brŏch,	brŏch,	brŏch,	brŏch,	brŏch
BU-CĒ'TAUR			bu bŏn'oo-seel,	bŭ'bo no seel',	bu bŏn'o-seel,	bu bŏn'o-seel,	bu bŏn'o seel.
BUD'DHISM (bŏod'ĭzm),	bŏod'ĭz'n,	bŏod'ĭz'n,	bŭ'sun tŏr,	bŭ'sun tŏr,	bu sŭn'-, or bŭ'sen-,	bu sĕn'tŏr	bŭd'ĭ'm
BUL'LE-TIN,			bŭd'dizm,	bŭd'dizm,	bŏod'izm,	bŏod'ĭz'm	bŏo'le tin
CAB'I-NET,	kĭ'ko,	kĭ'ko,	bŭ'le-tĭn,	bŭ'le-tĭn,	bŏol'e tĭn, or bŏol'-ĭ	bŏol'le tĭn,	kăb'a ret
CA-CĬ'O (ka kĭ'o),			kăb'a rĭ,	kăb'a rĭ,	kăb'a rĭ, or -rĕt,	kăb'a rĭ,	ka kĭ'o.
CACHA LŎT,			kĭ'o,		kĭ'o,	ka kĭ'o,	kĭch'a lot
CA-DĔ ĢL-AN, (or -sĕ'an),			kăsh'a lŏt,	kăd u sĕ'an,	kăsh'a lŏt,	kăsh a lo, or kăch'-a lŏt,	ka dĕ'se-an
			kăd u sĕ'an,		kăd u sĕ'an,	ka dŭ'sh an,	

	WEBSTER. 1864	*PERRY* 1805	*WALKER* 1806	*KNOWLES* 1835	*SMART* 1847	*WORCESTER* 1860	*COOLEY* 1863.	*CULL.* 1864
...ĀS ŠOŎN	kăs soon'			k. sŏŏ	kăs'son	kă so	kăs-z	kăs sŏŏn
CĂL A MĪNE,	kăl a-mī	kăl -ĭ-ī		kăl a-mīn	kăl e-mī	kăl m e mī	kăl -mīn	kăl mī
...ĪL'ČŬ LĀ TED		kăl k -ā ted,		kal ou-lā-ted	kăl ou-lā ted	kăl ou- t d	kăl -ĭ l ĭ	kăl ou lāt d
...AL-ČĬN A BLE,				k wl ĭn a-bl	kal l na-bl	kal-s -, kăl	kal-sĭ a-bl,	k l-s bl,
...ĂL'Č-ŬM				kăl ce lum	k l c um	kăl he- m,	kăl e-um or kăl k m	kăl ĭ um
...ĂL-KĬN (or k w'kin)				kawl kin	kăl kin only k w	kăl'kĭ or k w	kăl kĭ coll k k	kawk?
...A LĬČ'Ĭ AL,						kăl e ĭ al	k llĭ'ĭs l	kal ĭ ĭ al
...LĬ'Ē-ČĪ E				kăl e- ĭ	kăl ĭ	kăl ĭ	kăl e-al	kăl ĭ ĭ
Ā LYX				kă ĭlks	kăl'ĭks,	k ĭlk	kă'lĭk	kă lĭk
...MĔL'O PĂRD, or CĂM EL-O-PĂRD	k m l o-pārd	k mĕl o pā d	kăm el-o-pārd	kăm l-o pā d	k mĕl o-pārd or kăm e-lo-pārd	ka mĕl pārd,	kam-ĕl o-pārd
...AM ĒĀ DO	kăm l-ĕd d	kăm-e-ăl'do	kăm-e ĕă d	kăm e-ĕ do	kăm-e-ĕa d		kam-ĕ-ĕa d
...AN TĀ TA or CAN TĀ'TĪ	kan tĕ'tĭ,	kan-tă tĭ	kăn-tă tă	kă -tă'tă	k tă tă, -tă tă	kă -tă tă	k n tă tă
...AN TA TĬ'N ĀĂ,			kăn t ĭĭ er	kă te ĭ-ĕe	kă ta ĭĭ r		kă ta l r
...ĂP'ĬL-LA RY (or k pĭl)	ka pĭl'la-r	kăp ĭl la-re	kăp/ĭl ĭ -e	kăp'ĭl lăr e	kăp ĭl r ka pĭl -,	kăp'ĭl la re	kăp'ĭl la ĭ
...PON (kă p or kă p),	kă-p	k p	kă'pun	kă p	k p	kăp'	kă pu
...ĂP'RĔ-O-LĀTE,			kăp'ră-o lāt	kă pre-o lāt	k pr lāt	kăp're o-l t,	kăp re lāt,
...ĂP'RĬNE,			k p ren	kă p ĭn	kăp rĭ o kă prīn	kă p ĭ	kăp
...ĂP'RĬ ŌLE		kăp- e-ŏl	kăp -ŏl	kă pre ŏl	kăp re l	kăp re-ol	kăp' l-ol
...ĂR A BĬ E,	kăr -bīn',	kă bīn'	kăr' bī	kăr b	kă bī	kă bī	kăr'a bĭ
...ĀR A VĂN (or kar'a- ă)	kă a-vă	kăr	kăr' ăn	kă văn	kăra ă	kă a- ă	kă a- an
...ĀR BĪ E,	kă bĭ	kăr-bĭ	kăr'bĭ	kăr'bĭn	kăr'ĭl k bĭn	kă bĭ	kăr'bĭ
...ĂR MĪNE	kă mīn	ka mī	kăr'mī	kăr-m	kă mĭ or -mīn	kăr'mīn	kă mī
...ĒL or CĂR TEL,	kar t l	k tĕl	kăr tĕl e t l	k tel	k t l	kă tĕl	kar tel
...ASE'MENT	kăs mĕ t,	kă 'mĕ t,	kăs mĕ t,	kă mĕnt,	kă 'ment,	kă mĕ t	kă 'mĕ t,
...A ĔĬ ŎŬ,			kă h	kă h	kăs-e ork h	kăse r h'u	k se-ous,
...A HEW (ka hōō')		ka- hōō,	ka-sh ŭ',	k -sh ŭ ,	k hōō, or kăsh	ka- hōō'	kăsh ŭ
...ĀSS A DĀ		kăs ă dă,	kas- ă dă	kăs -dă	kas ă dă kăs		kă sa-dă
...ĀSS- VĀ					k să ă, or kăs'-,	kă sa ă	kă sa-vă,
...ĔT Ĭ TY	se'tĭ tĭ,	s e-te	s e-te	sĕ se te	se ĭ or e te	s ĭ-e	s ĭ
...Ĕ DRINE	s d ĭ	d ĭ	d ĭ	s d ĭ,	se drĭ	se d ĭn	se drĭ
...ĔL'ĔB'RĬ TINE,				se l ĭ ĭ	l rĕ ĭĭ	se ĭĭ		l e t
...ĔN E T or CE NĔNT	ĕm ĭ	s'n ĭ	sĕm nt	se mĕ t	ĕm ent	s-l tee	s mĕ t
...ĔN'SŬ-ĬNE,			ĭ be	o k	be e	ĭĭ	sĕ bĭ,
...ĔR'Ĭ Ĭ'ĬVE,				er vĭ	s ĭ' ĭ		s ĭ' ĭ
...HĂ A ĬE			hăb a se	shăb -e	k'h or hăb		ĭ ĭb e
...HĂB A-S TE,			ĭ ĭb a- t,	hăb' ĭt	kĭb ĭt, r hăb		kĭb- ĭ,
...HA-GRĪN (sha-grĕ)	h gree	ha green	ha-gree	ha green'	h gree	sha-gree	h green
...HAL'ĈE-DO NY (or kăl)			kăl se-dŏ -e	kăl-e d o-	k l-sĕd',or kăl se-	kăl d	k l ĭĭ ĭ-ĭ,
...HĂL DRŎN		chăl drun	k wl dro	ch wl dro	h wl or chăl	hawl d ĭ	hăl dr
...HĂM'ŎIS (sham' ĭ)	shăm'ĭ	sh-moi	hăm' ĭ	hăm wĭ	hăm ĭ or mol	hăwl ĭ hăm	hăm w
...HĂM PĂIGN (shăm p)	hăm pĭ	chăm păn	sl ăm păn,	shăm pă '	ĭ ăm păn	hăm păn	ĭ ĭ p
...HĂM PER TY			hăm pe ter	ham pĕrte	hăm pe t	ĭ ăm pĕr t r	hăm ĭ ter
...HAP (ŭ hop)	h p	ĭ p	chŏ or hŏp	h p	h p	ĭ p	hŏp
...HAPER ON (shăp er)	hăpe-	hăp-er-ŏn'	hăp e- -ŏng	hăp r-ŏ g	hăp -ŏn	hăp ĭ -ŏ	shăp n
...HĂR'ĬĬ-ĬĬ-LĀ RY (hăr),	sh l l lă-ĭ	shăr ĭ ĭ l e	shăr ĭ, or hăr ĭ	shă ĭĭl -e	hĭ ĭ la		hă l ĭ ĭ ĭ
...HĂRĬTY (chăr ĭ)	hăr ĭ ĭ	ĭ ĭ ĭ	hăr ĭĭ	hăr'ĭl	hăr ĭĭ or hăr' ĭ	hăr'ĭ,	hăr'ĭ ĭ
...HĔM'ĬS TRY (kĕm'ĭ)	kĕm'ĭs trĭ	kĕm ĭs tre	k m ĭs tre	kĕm ĭ try,	kĕm'ĭs tre or kĭ	kĕm ĭs tre	kĕm ĭ ĭ ĭ
...HĔ ROOT (shē-rōōt)					he- rŏŏt	ĭ rŏŏt	he- rŏŏt
...HĬM PĂN Z E			chĭm pă	chĭ p	kĭm păn'	hĭm pă e	hĭm p
...HĬ ROMĂNCY	kĭ rŏ mă ĭ	kĭ ro-măn-se	kĭ ro-măn-s	kĭ'ro mă se	kĭ ro,or kĭ'ro-	kĭ ro măn	kĭ'ro mă ĭ
...HIV AL-RĪ (shĭv)				he- ĭl rĭk	he- ĭl rĭk or he-	he- ĭl rĭk	hĭ al rĭk,
...HIV AL-ROUS (shĭv)		shĭ l rus	shĭ l rus	shĭv' l rus,	shĭ l or shĭ l	shĭ l rŭs,	shĭ l rus
...HĬV'A-RY (shĭv')	shĭv' ĭ ĭ	sh v ĭ-	shĭv ăl re	shĭv'al re	shĭ l or shĭv' ĭ	shĭ l re	shĭ'al ĭ
...HŎP PY	hŏp ĭ	hŏ-pee	hŏ pă g		hŏp ĭ or pee	hŏp'ĭ	hŏ'ĭ ee
...HŎŎR A TER	k r l ĭ	kwĭ ĭs-e	kwĭ ĭe- or kwĭ ĭs-	kŏr'ĭ ĭ	k ĭer	kŏ ĭ ĭ r	k r'ĭ ĭe
...HRĬSTĬ'ĂN TY (yăn')	krĭ tĭ ăn'ĭ tĭ	krĭs- he-ă -e-te	k ĭ ĭ yă -ĭ-e	k ĭ ĭ ă e-t	k ĭ ĭ-y ă t	k ĭ t ăn'ĭt-e	k ĭ ă ăt'
...HRŎN O-LŎG'ĬC-AL,	k ŏ no l ĭ'ĭ kal	krŏ -o l ĭ ĭk-el	k ŏ no loj ĭk ĭ	kr o l ĭ kal	kr ŏ-ĭŏj ĭk al	krŏ o-lŏj ĭk al	krŏ ĭŏj'ĭk al
...HRĬ-SĂ'LĬ-TĬVE,	kĭ ĭl-ĭăk ĭv	klĭ-e-lăk ĭl	kĭ'ĭe lăk ĭl	kĭl lăk ĭ	kĭ ar kĭl e-lăk'ĭl	kĭ ĭ lăk'ĭl	kĭl lăk ĭl
...LEF	kĭ f	kĭĭf	klĭf	klĭf	klĭf or klĭf	klĭf	kl f
...Ĕ MĀ TĬS,					kl m a tĭs,	klĭ'm tĭs,	kle-măt'ĭ
...Ĕ M ĔN T'Ĭ-Ĭ			klĭm en-tĭn	klĭm en tĭ	klĭm'en-tĭ		klĭm ĭ ĭ
...LEP SY-DRA (or)			kl p-el drā	klĕp -el ă	kl p e- or el dră,	klĕp e-ră,	klĕp l-dră
...LERK (in Ĕ g klărk)	klărk	klĭ k	klĭ k,	kl k	klă k or klĕ k,	klĕ k	klĕ k
...LIM AC TĔR'ĬC (or -tĕr)	kl ăk tĕ ĭk	kl m-ak tĕ ĭk	klĭ-mak-tĕr'ĭk	kl ak-tĕr'ĭk	ĭ ĭk or mĭk k	klĭm k l rĭk	klĭm ak tĕ ĭk
...LŌ THĬNG (ă klus)	klŏths	kl	kl th	kl th	kl ĭh	klŏth	klŏth
...LOU GH (ŭ)	kl f	klow	klŏf	klŭf	klŭf, or klŏf	klŭf	klŭf
CŎ'Ĭ ALT (bŏlt),	kŏ'l ălt	kŏ b'alt,	kŏ bălt,	kŏ bowlt,	k b wlt, o k b	k b lt	kŏ b wlt,
...CŌ ĬI ĬĬ,	kŏ hĭ eel	kĭ hĭ	kŏ hĭ eel	kŏch e- eel	koch e eel ĭ ĭt	kŏ h ĭ eel	kochĭ neel,
...ŎCK A TRĬCE	kŏk tr	k k trĭs,	k k-trĭ	kŏk a-trĭ	k k ĭ ĭ	k k ĭ s,	k k tri
...ŎG NĬ ZĀNCE (or kŏn'ĭ-)	k n ĭ	kog-nĭ- kŏn e-	k n ĭ a,	kŏ ĭ ăs	k g or k n e-	kŏg e k e	kŏg ĭ
CŎL LĬ-ĬĬĬC (kŏl-)	kŏl-e- ĭĭk	k l-er ĭĭk	k lo rĭĭk	kŏl e ĭĭk	kŏl ĭĭk	kŏl r-ĭĭk	kŏl ĭĭk
...LŎ'PŎRT ER					k l port'r	kŏl pŏrte	kŏl pŏ ĭ
...COL UM-BA RY	ko-lŭm'ba-rĭ	ko-lŭm'ba re	kŏl'um b -e	kŏl m bŏ -e	k l m bă ĭŭm	k lŭm bă e	kŏl um ĭ rĭ
...CŎM'BĂT			kŏ'măt		kŏm ăt,	kŏ'măt,	kŏm ăt
...CŌ MĀ TO	kŏ-ma tŏ	k -ma-tō'	k -ma-t	kŏ'ma to	kŏm ĭŏ	k m tŏ	kŏm ĭŏ
...CŎM'Ĭ TOŬS,					kŏm tŭs	k m ĭŭs	kŏm ĭŭ
...CŌ BĂT	kŏ 'băt,	kŏm'băt,	kŏm'b t,	kŭm'b t,	kŭm bat, k m	kŏ băt,	kŭm b
CŎM MENT v ĭ.	kom mĕnt	k m m t,	kom-ĕ t	kŏm m ĭ,	kom or mĕ t	kŏm ĕnt,	kom mĕ t
CŎM MIS ĂĬ AT			k m l ĭ yat	k m'mĭ -sĕr ĭ	kŏm-mĭs ăr-e-ă,or kŏm-mĭ sĕ re at	k m-mĭ ăr ăt	kom mĭ sĭ rĭ at
...Ĭ M ĭ	kŏm-mod	kom m d ĭ	kŏm mŏd	k m mod,	kom m d	kŏm mŏd [kŏm	kom mod
...Ŏ M Ĭ E -SĬTE or pŏ)	kŏm p	k p ĭ	k(p e-pŏ'zĭt	k m pŏ'zĭt,	kom p ĭĭ	kom pŏ ĭ, or	kom pĭ ĭt
...ŎM PLOT	kom plŏt	kŏm pl ĭ	kŏ plŏt	k m plŏt,	kŏm plŏt,		kŏm plot,
CŎM RĂDE,	kŏm d	kŏm d	kŏm d	kŭm ăd	kŭ ăd or kŏm	k m ad,	kŏm ĭd
...-CĬL'Ĭ ĀTE,	kŏ -ĭl ĭ ĭt	ko ĭl y ĭt,	kŏn- ĭl yăt,or-e-ăt	-ĭl e-ăt, or-ĭl'yăt,	k ĭl e-ăt,	k -ĭl e-ăt,	kon ĭl'ĭt,
...N SĬL'Ĭ A TO-RY	kŏ sĭl'ĭ a-to- ĭ	kon-sĭl e-ĭ -e	kĭl ĭe -ĭŭr-e	k n ĭ ya-tŭr-e	k ĭl to-re	ĭl e- coll. ĭl y	ko ĭl ĭ a-to-rĭ,
CŎ CRETE ŭ	kŏ kret	kon kreet	k k et	kŏ g-kret,	kŏn or kreet	kon kreet'	k n'kre t,
...ŎN FE YŎ	kŏn-f	kŏ n'f e	k ĭe ŭ orkŏ	kon fee-o	kŏn' ĭs or ĭĭ' k	k fe-ŏ	kon f'eeŏ
CŎN FE-DĀNT	kŏn'fĭ-dă t	kŏ f dănt	kŏn fe-dă t	kŏ fe-dănt	k n ĭ -dă ĭ	k fĕdă t	kŏ ĭĭ dant,
CŎN FĬ E (fin),	kŏn ĭĭ	kŏ ĭĭ	kŭ ĭĭ	kŏ ĭin,	k ĭ or k	k'nĭĭ	k ĭ
CŎN FĬS-CĀTE (ĭĭs)	kŏn-fĭs kăt	kon-fĭs'k t	ĭ or k fis-	kŏ ĭĭ k'ĭ,	k ĭ k	k n-f' k t	k ĭĭ k t,
CŎN ONT (frŭnt)	kŏ f ŭ ŭ	k ŭ f ŏ t	kŭ frŭ ĭ	k n-frŭnt	frŏ or frŏ t	kŏn-frŭnt	k frŭ ĭ
CŎ GĒ	kŏ ĭ	k n jee'	k ĭ hĭ	kŏnĭ	kŏ ĭ	k ĭ	kon jĕ
CŎN'GĒ-NERS,	ĭ ner	k ĭĭ	kŭ je	k nĭĭ	k je-ner o jĭ',	kŏnĭ jĭ	kon je
CŎN GLŎ-BĀTE	kŏ glo-b t	k ĭ-glo'bă	k glo-băt,	k g glo-băt,	k glo'băt,	k'ĭo-gl bat	kon gl b t,
CŎN NATE (kon ŭĭ')	kŏn-nat'	kŏ ĭĭ	kon-ă ĭ	k n- ĭ	kon ĭ [-nāt'	k nāt	kŏ ĭ
CŎN Ĭ ŭ -ĬĬ (-ăl)	k ĭe-ăl	k ĭ-e -ăr'	kon ăr'	kŏn' ĭ -ăr'	k ĭ ĭ ŏr	k ĭ -rĭ -ăr'	kĭ ĭa ĭ
CŎN SĬ'TO RY	k n ĭe-to-rĭ	kon ĭe-ĭŏ -e	k ĭĭ ĭo-re	k l ĭŭre	kŏn', or kon-ĭl	kon ĭ re	k l ĭŭ ĭ
CŎN ŎĔ ĬŎN SOLE			k ĭ sŏle	k n ol	k n-ol or kon-ol	k n' l	kŏ ĭ
CŎN STEL-LĀTE(-eal)	kŏn stĕl'lăt	kon- ĭĭl lăt	k n- ĭĭl lăt,	k n stĕl lăt,	k ĭĭ lăt, y	k ĭl lăt,	k ĭĭ lăt,
CŎ SULT (or kŏ)	kŏn' ŭlt, or -sŭlt	kŏ ĭt or -sŭlt	k n'sŭlt	k n ĭĭ,	kŏ ĭt, ŭlt'	k ĭŭlt	k sŭlt,
CŎ (M MĀTE (-ăm)	kŏn-sŭm mĭt,	k ĭŭm t	k m ĭ mĭt,	k n-sŭm'măt,	kon-sŭm măt,	kŏ ĭŭm m t,	kŏ m-măt,
CŎ TEM PLĀ TE (or kŏ)	kŏn-tĕm'p t,	kŏn-tĕm pl t,	kŏ tem or tĕm	k tĕm plăt,	k ĭĭ tĕm plăt,	kŏn ĭĭ-tem pl t-e	k n tĕm ĭ ĭ
CŎN'T MPLĂ-TŎ	kŏn-tĕm plă-t	kŏ -tĕm plăt-u	kŏ tĕm plă ĭ	k -tĕm-plă ĭ	kon tĕm ĭ ĭ	k n-tĕm pl t-o	k tĕm pĭ ĭ-er
CŎ TĔNTS (or kŏ)	kŏ ĭe ts	k nt ts'	k -ĭĕnts'	kŏn-ĭ ts	k nt ts or k	k -ĭĭ ts	k n'tents

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806	KNOWLES. 1835	SMART. 1857	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863	CULL 1864
CON-TIN'Ū-Ā'TOR,	kŏn tĭn′u-ā tur,	kŏn tĭn ū-ā′tor,	kŏn tĭn′ū ā tur,	kŏn tĭn′ū ā′tur,	kon tĭn u ā′tor,	kŏn tĭn′u ā tur,	kon tĭn′u ā-tur,
CŎN'TRĪTE,	kŭn trīt′,	kŏn trīt′,	kŏn trīt′,	kŏn trīt′,	kŏn′trīt,	kŏn′trīt,	kŏn′trīt,
CON-VĔN'TENT, (-yent),	kŭn vĕ′nt ĕnt,	kŏn vĕ′ne ĕnt,	kŏn veen′yĕnt,	kŏn vĕ′ne ĕnt,	kon veen′y ent,	kŏn veen′y ent,	kon vĕn′ent
CŎN'VERSE LY,	kŭn′ vĕrs′lĭ,	kŏn vĕrs′le,	kŏn vĕrs′le,	kŏn vĕrs′le,	kŏn′vers le,	kŏn′vers le,	kon vĕr′l-al
CON-VIV'IAL,	kŭn vĭv′y ăl,	kon vĭv′y al,	kŏn vĭv′y al,	kŏn vĭv′y al,	-vĭv′e, or -vĭv′y al,	kŏn vĭv′y al,	kon vĭv′l-al
CŎ'NY, or CŎN'Y,	kŭn′ĭ,	kŭn′e,	kŏn′o,	kŏn′o,	kŏn′o, or kŏn′	kŏn′ne,	kŏn′nĭ
CŎOP'ER,	kŭp′er,	kŭp′er,	kŏŏp′er,	kŏŏp′er,	kŏŏp′er, or kŏŏp′	kŏŏp′er,	kŏŏp′per
CO PĂI'BĂ,			ko pī′bā,	ko pī′bā,	ko peo′bā,	ko p-ī′bā	ko pī′a
CŎR'DI-AL, or CŎRD'IAL,	kŏr′dĭ ăl,	kŏr′de al,	kŏrd′y ăl,	kŏrd′y ăl,	kŏrd′y al,	kŏrd′y al,	kŏr′dĭ al
CŎR'OL-LA-RY,	kŏr′ol la rĭ,	kŏr′ol la re,	kŏr′ol lăr e,	kŏr′ol lăr e,	kŏr′ol-, or ko rŏl′-,	kŏr′ol lăr e,	kŏr′ol′la rĭ,
CŎI'RO-NAL,	kŏr′o năl,	kŏr-ō′n al,	kŏrō′n-năl,	kŏrō′n al,	I o rō′nal, or kŏr′	kŏr′o năl,	ko rō′nal
CORSE, or CŎRSE,	kŏrs,	kŏrs,	kŏrs,	kŏrs,	kŏrs, or kŏrs,	kŏrse,	kŏrs
CŎ'TE-RIE',	kŏt′e ree,	kŏ ter ee′,	kŏ′tĕr ee,	kŏ′tĕr-ee′,	I ŏt′ĕr ree′,	I ŏ tĕ′ re′,	kŏ te rē′
CO TIL'LON (-tĭl′yun),	ko-tĭl′yon,	ko tĭl yŏng′,	ko tĭl′y ŭn, or-yŏng,	ko tĭl′y ŏng,	ko tĭl′y un,	ko tĭl′y ŭn,	ko tel′y onz
CŎTY-LĔD'O-NOUS,				kŏt-e lĕd′o nŭs,	kŏt o lĕd′o nŭs,	kŏt-e lĕd′on ŭs,	kŏt-al ĕ′don ŭs
CŎU-LEI', (kŏo-pee′),	koo-pee′,	kŏŏ pee′,	kŏŏ pī′,	kŏŏ pī′,	kŏŏ pī′,	kŏŏ pī′,	kŏŏ′pā
CŎU'RI ER,	kŏŏr′ĭ er,	kŏŏr′yer,	kŏŏr′yer,	kŏŏr′e-er,	kŏŏr′ĭ er,	kŏŏr′e er,	kŏŏr′e er,
CŎŪI'TI ŎŪS,	kŭr′che-us,	kŭr′che us,	kŏrt′y ŭs,	kŏrt′e-ŭs,	kŏrt′y ŭs,	kŏrt′y ŭs,	kŏrt′e ŭs
CŎŪRT'I ŞĂN,	kŭr′te zăn′,	kŭr te zăn′,	kŏrt′o zăn,	kŏrt′o zăn,	kŏr te-z′ăn′,	kŏr′te zăn′,	kŏrt′o zan
CRŎĔ'O DĬLL,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl, or -dĭl,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl
CRĪS'TAL-LINE,	krĭs′tal lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn, or -lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn, or lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn, or lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn,	krĭs′tal-lĭn
CŪI'RĂSS (kwē′-, or răs′),	kŭr vĕt′,	kŭr′ĭs,	kŭr′ĭs,	kwē′rĭs,	kwe rĭs′, or kwĭ′	kŭr′ĭs,	kwĭ′rĭs
CŪR'VET, n		kur vĕt′,	kŭr′vet,	kŭr′vet,	kŭr′vet, or kur vĕt′,	kŭr′vĕt,	kur vet
CY'MŌSE,			sĭ′mōs,	sĭ mōs′,	sĭ mōs′,	sĭ mōs′,	sĭ′mōs
DA-GUERRE'O TYPE (ĕr′-),				da-gwĕr o tĭp,	da ĕr′o tĭp,	da gĕr′o tĭp,	da gĕr′o tĭp
DAH'LIA (dăl′yă, or dăl′y a),				dăl′e-a,	dăl′e a,	dăl′y a,	dăl′i ā
DĂM'AS-ŞĬN,					da mŭs′ăn,	dăm′as ăn,	dăm′as sĭn
DAUNT,	dawnt, or dănt,	dănt,	dawnt,	dănt,	dănt,	dănt	dawnt
DĔC'A-NAL,			dĕk′ăn ăl,	dĕk′a nal,	dĕk′an ăl,	dĕk′a nal,	dĕ kăn′al
DĔ'CAN-TĀ'TION,	dĕ kăn tā′shŭn,	dĕk an tā′shun,	dĕ-kăn tā′shun,	dĕ-kăn tā′shun,	dĕ kăn′ tā′shun,	dĕ kăn tā′shun,	dĕ kăn tā′shon
DĔ ÇĔP'TO-RY,	dĕ sĕp′to rĭ,	dĕs′ep tŭr-e,	de sĕp′tŭr-e,	de sĕp′tŭr-e,	de sĕp′-, or dĕs′ep,	de sĕp′tŏr e,	de-sĕp′to rĭ
DĔ-CŎ'ROUS (or dĕk′o rus),	dĕk′o rŭs,	de kŏ′rŭs,	dĕk′o, or de kŏ′-,	de kŏ′rus,	de kŏ′-, or dĕk′o-,	de kŏ′rus,	de kŏ′rŭs
DĔ CRĒ'TAL,	de krē′tăl,	de krē′-, or dĕk′re,	de-krē′tăl,	de krē′tal,	de krē′tal,	de krē′tĭ ăl,	dĕk′re tal
DĔ'FĬLL', or DĔ'FĬLY, n,	de fĭl′,	de fil′,	de feel′, or de fĭl′,	def lŭ′grăbl,	de-fĭl′,	de fil′,	de fĭl′
DĔ-FLĀ'GRA-BLE (or dĕfl′-),	de flăg′ra bl,	de flĭ′gra bl,	dĕl′ĭbl,	dĕl′ĭbl,	de fl ĭ′, or dĕfl′ĭ,	de fl ĭ′gra bl,	de fl′ĭgra bl
DĔL'E BLE,				dĕ lĭk′ ĭbl,	dĕl-e-bl,	dĕl′ĭ ĕbl,	dĕ′le bl
DĔ'LEC-TĀ'TION,	dĕ-lĕk tī′shŭn,	dĕl-ek tā′shun,	dĕ lĭk tā′shun,	dĕ mŭn′,	dĕl ek tā′shun,	dĕ lĭk tā′shun,	dĕ lĭk tā′shon
DE MĒSNE' (meen′),	de meen′,	de meen′,		de meen′,	de meen′,	de meen′,	de meen′
DĔ'MON ŎL'O-GY,	dĕ mo nŏl′o jĭ,	dĕm-o nŏl′o je,	dĕ mun-ŏl′o je,	dĕm′on-ŏl′o je,	dĕ mŏn′ or dĕm′,	dĕ mŏn-ŏl′o je,	dĕ mon-ŏl o jĭ,
DĒM'ON-STRĀ'TOR,	dĕm ŭn strī′tur,	de-mŏn′strĭ′tur,	de mŏns′trĭ′t,	de mŏn′strĭ,	de mŏn′strĭ′t,	de mŏn′strĭ,	dĕm′on strĭ′tur
DĒ'NU DĀ'TION,	dĕ nū-dā′shun,	dĕn ū dā′shun,	dĕm′on strā′tur,	dĕm′on strā′tur,	dĕn u dā′shun,	dĕm′on strā′tur,	dĕ nūd ā′shon
DĒ'PHLEG-MĀ'TION,		dĕf lĕg mĭ′shun,	dĕn ū-dā′shun,	dĕn′u-dā′shun,	dĕf leg mā′shun,	dĕ nū-dā′shun,	dĕ flĕg mā′shon
DEI'O SĬ'TION (-zĭsh′un),	dĕp o-zĭsh′un,	dĕp o zĭsh′un,	dĕf lĕg mĭ′shun,	dĕf lĕg mā′shun,	dĕp o zĭsh′un,	dĕf lĕg mĭ′shun,	dĕ-pn zĭsh′on
DI-POT'(de-pŏ′, or dĕ′po),			dĕ pō′,	dĕ pō′,	de pō′,	dĕ pō′, or de-pō′,	dĕ pō′
DĒS'IC-CĀTE (or sĭk′-),	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de-sĭc′ĭt
DĒS'PER-Ā'DO,	des pe-rā′do,	de sĭn′,	de zĭn′,	de-sĭn′,	de sĭn′, or de zĭn′,	de sĭn′,	de sĭn′
DĒ'TAIL, or DE-TĀIL', n	de tāl′,	de tāl′,	-ā′do, or -ā′do,	dĕs′per ā′do,	dĕs pe rā′do,	dĕs pĕr-ā′do,	dĕs pe rā′do
DĒT'I-NUL,	de tĭn′ŭl,	de tĭn′ŭ,	de tāl′,	dĕt′ĭl,	de-t ĭl′, or dĕ′tĭl,	dĕt′ĭ ăl	dĕ′tĭ nŭ
DEV'AS-TĀTL (or de-vĭs′-),	de vĭs′tăt,	de văs′tĭ′t,	dĕt′ĭn ŭ,	dĕt′ĭn ŭ,	dĕt′o, or de tĭn′ŭ,	dĕt′ĭ nŭ,	dĕt′ĭ nŭ
DI'AL-LAGE (Min),	dī′o mŭnd,	dĭ′a mond,	dĕv′ăst-ĭt,	dĕv′ăst-ĭt,	de văs′tĭt, or dĕv′-,	dĕv′as-tăt,	dĕv′as tăt,
DI'A-MŌND (or dĭ′mund),	dĭ′a trĭb,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭ ĭn′ je,	dĭ ĭn′ je,	dĭ ăl′ la je,	dĭ′a l ĭj,	dĭ′al-ĭj
DI'A TRIBE,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭs′kre pănz,	dĭ′mŭnd,	dĭ′mŭnd,	dĭ′a, or dĭ′mund,	dĭ-n-mŭnd,	dĭ a mond
DIPH'THONG (dĭf′-, or dĭp′-),	dĭs′kre pănt,	dĭs′kre pănt,	dĭ′o trĭb,	dĭ′o trĭb,	dĭ′a trĭ′be,	dĭ′a trĭ′ba,	dĭ′a trĭb
DIS CRĒ'ANCE,	dĭs′kre p ĭnt,	dĭs′kre p ĭnt,	dĭf′thŏng,	dĭs′krĕp ăns,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭf′thŏng
DIS CREP'ANT,	dĭs′pu-, or dĭs pū′-,	dĭs pu′-, or dĭs′pū-,	dĭs′kre pănz,	dĭs′kre pănz,	dĭs′kre pans,	dĭs′kre pănz,	dĭs′krep ans
DIS'PU-TA BLE,	dĭs′pu-ta bl,	dĭs′sĭl la bl,	dĭs′kre p ĭnt,	dĭs′kre p ĭnt,	dĭs′kre pănt,	dĭs′kre pănt,	dĭs′krep ant
DIS SĬL'LA-BLE (or dĭs′-),	dĭs sĭl′ĭn bl,	drĭ′mă, or drĭm′ĭ,	dĭs pū′-, or dĭs′pū-,	dĭs pū′-, or dĭs′pū-,	dĭs′pu ta bl,	dĭs′pu t ĭbl,	dĭs pū′a bl
DRĀ'MĀ, or DRĀ'MĀ,	drĭ′mă,	dĭ′năs ĭt,	dĭs′sĭl ăbl,	dĭs′sĭl ăbl,	dĭs′sĭl-, or dĭs′sĭl-,	dĭs′sĭl ăbl,	dĭs′sĭl la bl
DĪ'A-ŞĬ-TĪ,	dĭ′năs tĭ,		drĭ′mă,	drĭm′a,	drĭm′ă, or drăm′a,	drĭm′ă,	drĭm′ă
DYS PĔP'SY,			dĭ′năst e,	dĭn′as te,	dĭ′nas te, or dĭn′-,	dĭn′as te,	dĭn′as tĭ
EC-CĔ'GI-ĂS'TIC,	ĕk klĕ zĭ ăs′tĭk,	ĕk klĕ zĭ ăs′tĭk,	dĭs′pĕp se,	dĭs pĕp′se,	dĭs′pep, or pĕp′,	dĭs pĕp′se,	dĭs pĕp′se
E-CLAT' (e klĭ′),	ă klăt′,	ĕk klaw′,	ĕk klaw′,	ĕk klĕ′ze ăs′tĭk,	ek klĕ ze ăs′tĭk,	ĕk klĕ-zĭ ăs′tĭk,	ĕk klĕ-zĭ ăs′tĭk,
E'CO NŎM'IC-AL,	ĕ ko nŏm′ĭ-kăl,	ĕk o nŏm′ĭk al,	ĕk′o nŏm′ĭk ăl,	ĕk′o nŏm′ĭk ăl,	ĕ klăt′,	ĕ klăt′,	e-klăt′
E'GĬ-LAN-TĬNE (or -tĭn),	ĕg′lum tĭn,	ĕg′lon tĭn,	ĕg lăn′ tĭn′,	ĕg′lan tĭn,	ĕk o, or ĕ′ko-,	ĕk o-nŏm′ĭk-al,	ĕ kon ŏm′ĭk al
E'GO TĬSM,	ĕ′go tĭzm,	ĕ′go tĭzm,	ĕ′go tĭzm,	ĕg′o tĭzm,	ĕg′lon tĭn, or -tĭn,	ĕg′lan tĭn,	ĕg′lan tĭn
E GRĒ'GĬOUS (-jus),	e grē′jĭ us,	e grē′je us,	e grē′jus,	e grē′je ŭs,	ĕ′o tĭzm, or ĕg′o-,	ĕg′o tĭzm,	ĕ′got ĭzm
E LĂ'TINL,			e lăt′in,	e lăt′in,	e grē′jus,	e grē′jus,	e grē′jĭ us
E LĔ'GI-AC (or ĕl′e jĭ′ak),	e-lĕ′jĭ-, or ĕl e jĭ′-,	ĕl-e jĭ′ak,	ĕl-e-jĭ′ăk,	ĕl e jĭ′ăk,	e lăn′, or e lăn′,	e lĭ′n,	el ăn′
E LĔG'IC (e lĕgk′),			e lĕntsh′,	e-lĕngk′,	ĕl e jĭ′ak,	e-lĕ′je ăk,	el ĕlĭ′ak
E ION GĂ'TION,	ĕ lŏn gĭ′shun,	ĕl-ong gă′sbun,	ĕ lŏng′gă′shun,	ĕ lŏng′gă′shun,	-lĕngk′, or lĕntsh′,	e lĕngk′,	e lĕngk′
EL'A-TRŬM,				ĕm brā′zhur,	ĕl ong gă′shun,	ŭ long gă′shŭn,	ŭ long gă′shon
EM-BRĀ'SURE (-brā′zhur),	ĕm-bra-zūr′,	ĕm brā′zhūr,	ĕm brā′zhūr,	ĕm′bro zūr,	ĕl′e trum, or e lĭ′-,	ĕl′e trŭm,	e lĭ′ĭ trum
E MŎL'LI-ĂTL,				e mŏl′y ĭt,	-bra zhŭr′, or brā′-	ĕm-bra zhŭr′,	em br -zhŭr
E MŎI'LIENT (mŏl′y ent),	e mŏl′lĭ ĕnt,	e mŏl′y ĕnt,	e mŏl′e ĭt, or -yăt,	e mŏl′y ĕnt,	e mŏl′y ĕ ăt, [zhur,	e mŏl′y ĭt,	e mŏl′ĭ-ĕnt
EM-PYR'E AN,	ĕm′pĭr-, or -pĭr′-,	ĕm′pĭr-, or pĭr′-,	ĕm′ pĭr′ĭk,	ĕm′pĭr ĭk,	e mŏl′y ĕnt,	e mŏl′y ĭnt,	e mŏl′ĭ-ĕnt
EN FEOF'F (en fĕf′),	-pĭr′e-, or -pĭ rĭ′-,	-pe rĭ′-, or pĭr′e-,	ĕm po rĭ′on,	ĕm′po rĭ′an,	ĕm′pĭr ĭk,	ĕm′pĭr ĭk,	em pĭr′ĭk
EN'TI I ĂDL',	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕm′pe rĭ′an,	ĕm′pe rĭ′an,	em pĭ rĭ′an
E'NIG MĂT'IC-AL,	ĕn fo lĭd′,	ĕn fo-lĭd′,	ĕn fĭl′ ĭd′, or ŏng′-,	ŏng′fo lĭd′,	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕn fĕf′,	en fĕf′
EN'NA-GŎN,	ē nĭg măt′ĭ kăl,	ĕn ig mĭ′c kal,	ē nĭg măt′ĭk-ăl,	ē nĭg măt′o kal,	ŏng′fo lĭd′,	ŏng′fo lĭd′,	ē nĭg-mĭ′ĭk-al
EN'NI-LĔ-ŎI E, EN-NĔL'OI,	ĕn′ne lŏp,	ŏn ve-lŏp′,	ĕn nĕ′a gŏo,	en nĕ′o gon,	ē nĭg măt′o kal,	ē nĭg măt′ĭk ăl,	ĕn′ne o gŏn,
EN-VĬ'RONS (or ĕn′vĭ-),	ĕn vĭ′rŭnz,	ŏn′ve rŏnz, or ĕn vĭ′rŭnz,	ĕn′vĭ′up,	ŏng vĕ-rŏnz′, or	en nĕ′a-, or ĕn′ne-	en nĕ′o gon,	ĕn′vel ŏp,
E'PĬ-CŪ'RI-AN (or ku rĭ′),	ĕp ĭ ku rĭ′ăn,	-ku rĭ′-	ĕn′ vĭ′rŭnz,	ĕn′ vĭ′rŭnz,	ŏng ve-rŏnz′, or	ŏng′ve rŏnz′,	ĕn′vĭ rŏnz
EQUI'PAGE, or ĔQ'UI-PĂGE,	ĕ′pŭk,	ĕp′ŏk, or ĕ′pŏk,	ĕp e ku rĭ′ăn,	ĕp′e-ku rĭ′an,	ĕn′ve rŭnz,	ĕn′ve rŭnz,	ĕn′vĭ rŭnz
E'RI-ŎN'LE-TER,	ĕk′wŏr-rĭ,	ĕk′wĕr e,	ĕp′ŏk, [or e kĕr′e,	ĕp′ok, or ĕ′pŏk,	ĕp e ku rĭ′on,	ĕp′o-ku rĭ′on,	ĕp ĭ ku rĭ′an,
FI'RAD,		e kw ĕr′e,	ĕk′wĕr-e, e kwĕr′e,	ĕk′wĕr e,	ĕk′wĕr e, or e-	ĕp′ŏk,	ĕ′pok
FI I'NING,	ĕr′rĭnd,	ăr′rund,	ĕr′ĭnd,	ĕr e-ŏm′e ter,	ĕr′e-ŏm′e ter,	ĕk′wĕ rĭ	ĕk′we rĭ
I S-CAL'OI (es kăl′up),	ĕr′ĭng,		ĕr′ring,	ĕr′rand,	ĕr′rand,	ĕr′ĭ-ŏm′e ter,	ĕr′ĭ-ŏm′e ter,
ESCHA-LŎT' (ĕsh′-),	ĕs kŭl′ŭp,	sk ŏl′ŭp,	ĕs kŏl′ŭp, or sk ŏl′-,	ĕr′ring,	ĕr′rĭnd,	ĕr′rand	ĕr′rand
ES'CPI-TOIRE' (twŏr′),	shăll′ ĭŏt′,	sh ĭl ŏt′,	shia lŏt′,	ĕs kŏl′ŭp, or es-kŏl′-,	ĕr′ring,	ĕr′ring	ĕr′ring
ES'PRI ON-ĂGE' (or ăzh′),				ĕsh′a lŏt′, or sha-	es kŏl′-, coll sk ŏl′-,	es-kŏl′lop	es-kŏl′lop
ES'SAY-IST (or es sā′ĭst),	ĕs′ĭ ŏt	ĕs krū tŏr′,	ĕs krŏ-twŏr′,	ĕs′kre-twĕr′,	ĕsh′a lŏt′,	ĕsh′a lŏt′,	ĕsh a lŏt′,
EU'PI PUS,	ĕs′ĭ ĭst,	ĕs′ĭ ĭst,	ĕs pŏ′o năzh,	ĕs′po o năzh,	ĕs′kre twŏr′,	ĕs′kre twŏr′,	ĕs krĭ twŏr′,
FŪ'RO PĔ'AN,	ū rĭ′pus,	ū rĭ′pus,	ū ro-pŏ′an, or ū rō′-,	ĕs′ĭ ĭst,	-o nŭ, or -o năzh,	-ŭl, or ăzh,	ĕs′pĭ-on ŭl
LŪ'CI YTH-MY,		ū rĭ′th me,	ū′rĭth me,	ū′rĭp ŭs,	ĕs′ĭ ĭst, or es sĭ′-,	ĕs′ĭ ĭst,	ĕs′ĭn-ĭst
LŪ'THA NĂ'SĬ (or ū thăn′-),	ū ro-pŏ′an, or ū rō′-,	ū′rĭth me,	ū thăn′a se,	ū′ro pŏ′an,	ū rĭ′pus, or ū′re,	ū′rĭ-pus	ū′rĭ-pus
I'A AN CĔL'IC-AL,		ū thăn′a se,	ĕv ăn jĭl′e kal,	ū′rĭth me,	ū ro-pŏ′an,	ū ro pŏ′an,	ū ro pŏ′an,
FY-XĂ'VI LĬ,	ē văn jĭl′ĭ kăl,	ĕv ăn jĭl′e kal,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	ū′rĭth me,	ū′rĭth me, [tho-,	ū′rĭth me	
LAN'CA-VĂTL,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	ĕks kăv′ăt,	ĕks′ăv ăt,	ĕks′ăv ăt,	ū thăn′a se, or ū′-	ū thăn′a se,	ū thăn′a sĭ
LY CĔP'TIC,				ĕks′ăr pt′,	ĕv ăn jĭl′e kal,	ĕv-ăn jĭl′ĭk-ăl,	ĕ vau jĭl′ĭk al
I N CĬR'ANT,				ĕk sĭr′ĭnt,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	egz ăm′pl
EN'CI L-TIV,	ĕks′kre tĭv,	ĕks′kre tĭv,	ĕks′se tant,	ĕks′kre tĭv,	ĕks′ăr pt′, or ĕl′s-,	ĕks′ăr pt′,	ĕks′ĭ a vĭt.
					eks sĭ′-, or ĕl′-se-,	ĕks sĭr′ĭnt,	ek-sĭt′ant
					ĕks′kre, or krĕ′-,	ĕks′kre tĭv,	ĕks′krĕt′iv.

WEBSTER 1864	PERRY 1805	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES 1835	SMART 1837	WORCESTER 1860	COOLEY 1863	CULL 1864
EX'CRE TO-RY	ěks'kre-to rĭ	ěk 'kre tŭr-e	ěks kr tŭr-e	ěk kr tŭ -e	ěk k e-o k	ěk kre tŭ -e	ěk 'kre t rĭ
EX E-CRA TO-RY			ěk br tŭr-e	ěk e-k ā tŭ -e	ěks' k ā to-	ěks'e-krā to -e	ěk e-kr to rĭ
EX EM PLA RY	ěgz m pla rĭ	ěg em pla r	ěk ěmp'lē -e	ěgz m plā -e	ěg m pla-	ěgz ě plā -e	ěgz em pla rĭ
EX ILE, v		g zīl	ěk 'īl	'g 'īl	gz īl ěk īl	ěks'īl	ěg īl
EX PLE TO-RY	ěks pl-e-to rĭ	ěk pe-e tŭr-e	ěks p ē-tŭr-e	ěk pe ē tŭ -e	ěk p e-to-	ěk p -ē tŭr-e	ěk pl ĭr ĭ
EX PLI-CA TO-RY			ěk plĭ kā-tŭr-e	ěk 'pl kā tŭ -e	ěk pl kā to-	ěk pl kā to -e	ěks'pli kā to rĭ
EX PLOR'A T RY		ěk plō tŭ e	ěk pl r'a tŭr	ěk plō a-tŭr e	ks plōr'a-to -e	ěk plōr' tō -e	ks plōr lo-rĭ
EX PO T U LA TO-RY	ks pŏs'tu la to- rĭ	ěks pŏs tu la-tŭr-e	ěks-pŏ tu lat ŭr-e	ěk pŏ tu lā tur-e	ěk [illegible]	k pŏ tu lā-tu	pŏs't la tō rĭ
EX PRO BRĀTE	ěks pro br t,	ěks pro'b t	ěks'pro b āt	ěk pro b āt	p o'b āt ěks	ěk pro-brāt,	ěk p o-b t,
EX PUR-GĀTE (or pŭr')			ks-pŭ gāt,	ks-pŭ gāt,	ks pŭr'g t	e s-pŭr' or ěks',	k pŭ g t,
EX PUR GA TOR (or pŭr)	ěk pu g't r		k pŭr'gāt or	ek pŭ ga-r	eks pŭ ěks	ěks pŭr'ga tor	k pŭr'gāt r
EX SIC-CĀTE (-sĭk)	ěks- k'kāt	ěks-sĭk'kāt	ks- k āt,	k ĭ kāt,	k ĭk kāt	ks ĭk kāt,	k ĭk k
EX TER MI NA TO RY	ěk tĕ'mĭ na	ěks-tĕ' me	ěk tĕr mĭn a-	k tĕr'me-	ěk t m n	k t rm n ā	ks t n-nā
EX TIR PĀTE (or tĕr')	k t r pāt,	ěk tĕ'pāt,	k ĭ rp'āt	ks-tĕ p t,	ks tĕr pāt,	ks-tĕr'pāt,	k-st rp t
EX TIR PA TOR (or tĕr')	tĕr' or t pā	ěk t p t	ěks'tĕ p ā t r	eks-t p ā t	k t r or ěk	k t r'p to	k t rp'āt-u
EX TRAOR DI NA RY (or	ks trŏ di r	ěk t ŏ d r	ěks-trŏr dĭ ār'e	ek t ō d ē -e	-trŏ -trā-ŏ	k trŏr'de-nār-e	ěk tra r'
EX TRAV E NATE (-tra ŏr')		ěk t ā e nāt	ěks-tra nāt,	ěk 'tra ā āt re or ĭr	k trā e-nāt	ěk tra ā or ĕr'	
FA'E RY (fā'e rĭ)	fā rĭ	f	f e		fā're		f ĭ
FAB RIC	fāb'rĭk	fāb 'k or fā b ĭk	fāb' ĭk	fā brĭk	fāb rĭk	fāb' ĭk	fāb' ĭk
FAL CHION (fawl)	fawl ĭ u	f wl hu	f wl	f wl ch	f wl h or h	f wl	f wl h n
FAL CO-NET		f wl'ko t	fawl ko t	fāl k t	fāl or f wl	fāl ko- t,	fāl k -et
FA MIL IAR I TY	f mĭl ĭ-ăr'ĭ tĭ	fa mĭl y ā te	f mĭl yăr ĭt-e	f -mĭl e-ăr e-te	f mĭl y ā t	f mĭl y ā ĭt-e	f mĭl ĭ ăr'ĭt-ĭ
FE BRILE, or FĔB RILE	fē brĭl	f b r	f b l	f b ĭl	f brĭl or fĕb rĭl	f b rĭl	f b
FE CUN DATE	f kŭn d t		fe kŭ d āt	fĕk ŭn-dāt,	f kŭ or f k u	f k un-dāt	f k d āt,
FE LINE,	fē līn,	f' ln	fe-līn	f l	f l	f l	f l
FEME-COV ERT (kŭv)	fām		f wm kŭ vĕrt'	fem kŏ-vĕrt'	fām k rt	fem kŭv' rt	fām k rt
FEME-SOLE	fām-s l		fawm ōl,	f m-sol	f m sol	fā m-sol	fām l
FE OF	fĕf	f f	feef or f f	fĕf	f f	fĕf	fĕf
FEOF FEE	fĕf fee'	f f fee	f fee'	f fee'	f f fee or f f fee	fĕf fe	fĕf fee'
FER RULE (rĭl or rŭl)	fĕr rĭl	fĕ rĭl	fĕr ŭl	fĕ rŭl,	fĕr'rĭl fĕ rŭl	fĕ rŭl	fĕr'ŭl
FES TI-VOUS	f tĭ vu	f tĭ vu	f tĭ s	fĕ tĭ vŭ	f tĭ s	fĕ ĭ vŭ	f tĭ vŭs
FIELD'FARE	f ld f	fĕl far	f ld	feeld fār coll f	f ld'fā	f ld fā	f ld fā
FI DŪ'CI-A	f nu' he-o	f -nu' h -o	fī ŭ h ya	f ŭ h-e	f he	fī r-e h y	fī -nŭ' ke-o
FLAUNT	f wnt	f t	f wnt, or flănt	f t	f t	fl t,	fl w t
FO LI-O (or fōl'yo)	f lĭ-o	f l'	f'ly	f l o	fōl f l y	fōl -o,	f l
FORE FA THE	f f th r	fōr fā th	f r'fā th	f fā th	fōr fā th	f r'fā th	f r'fā th
FORE HEAD (f r'ĕd)	fōr'hĕd	fō h d,	fōr h d	f hĕd coll fōr ed	fōr' d e f hĕd	fō 'hĕd coll f	f h d
F R AT-ICY				f rt al	f rt ĭ	f rt ĭ	f rt al
FORT'NIGHT (nĭt)	f rt t,	f rt t	f rt t, or -nīt,	fōrt' t	fōrt t or nīt	f rt t	f rt' t
FRA CAS			f kā,	f kā,	fra kā or f ā kā	fr k	fra kā
FRE NET IC	f ĕ tĭk r t	fre t'ik, or f	fre ĕt'ĭk	f e- ĕt'ĭk	f ĕt'ĭk	fre nĕt ĭk	f ĕ ĭk
FRONT (frŭnt)	frŭ t	f ŭnt, o f ŏ t,	f ŏ t,	f ŏ t,	f ŭ t	frŭ t	f ŭ t
FRONT IER	f ŏ teer	frŏ h or frŏ t	f ŏ teer	f ŏ ĭ e	frŏ t	frŏ teer	f ŏ teer
FUL MI NA TO-RY	fŭl mĭ n to-rĭ	fŭl me- [illegible]	fŭl mĭn-ā-tŭ -e	fŭl m ā tŭ-e	fŭlm fa e	fŭl mĭ ā t -e	fŭl mĭ ā to-rĭ
FU NAM BU LA TO RY			fu nām'bu lāt ŭr-e	fu nām'bu lā tur-e	fu nām bu la-to-re		nām b lā tō rĭ
FU SIL	fū zĭl	fū	f zĭl	f zee	fū zĭl	fū z'ĭl	fū zĭl
GA'BE LLE				gā ld	gā d ld		gā d ld
GAL'LIC			gāl ĭk	gāl ĭk	gāl'ĭk	gā ĭk	gāl ĭk
GALL'E		gāl yas	gāl y	gāl	gāl yas or g 'le-as	g ly	gāl as
GAL LI-OT	gāl'ĭ-ŭt,	gā yut,	gāl y t,	hal e-ut	gāl yut	gāl yŭt,	gāl ĭ-ŭt
GAL LANT	gal-lā t	g l lā t	gāl lā t	g l lā t	gal lā t	gal lā t	gāl l t
GAL LANT			g wl at	g wl t	gāl lāt,	gāl lāt,	gāl'lāt
GAL LIC (Che)				gawl ĭk	gawl ĭk		g wl ĭk
GAL'LI MĀ TI A (mā' hĭ)	gāl lĭ mā'hĭ ā	gāl le-mā hā	gāl-e-mā hĭ	gāl mā w	gāl le mā h ā	gāl le-mā hā,	gāl lĭ mā hĭ-ā
GA-LOCHE		ga-lō h	h lō h	gal h	ga l h	g lō h	g l h
GA VOTT				g ld	g ld		g ld
GAPE	gāp,	gāp	gāp, or gāp	gāp	hāp or h p	gāp	gāp
GAR'DEN	gār'dn	gā d	gār'do	h ārd	gār' or gā d	gā d or gā dn	gār'd
GAR OU	g ru	g ru	gā ru	gār'u	g r e	gā n	gā us
GAR LOON			gā hue	gā	gā o gā e	gā	gā e e
GAR LOCK			gār'lŏk	gā k	g rlŏk		gā lŏk
GAV OT	g t		ga vŏt'	gā ŏt	gā t,	gā ut	ga-vŏt
GE'NE-A-LOG'IC-AL	je-ne-a-lŏj'ĭ kal	je-ne-a-lŏj'e-kal	je-ne-a-lŏj ĭk al	je-ne-a-lŏj ĭ-kal	je-ne-a-lŏj k t	je-ne-a-lŏj k a	je-ne-a-lŏj'ĭk al
GE'NE-AL O-GY	e-ăl o-jĭ	al j	ăn-e-ă o-je	e-ăl o-j	e-ăl o-j	ăl j	e-ăl o-j
GEN ITS (jĕn yŭ)	yŭ	e ŭ	y	ŭ s	en yu	en y	en y
GEN'TILE	tĭl	n tĭl o -tĭl,	tĭl	tĭl	tĭl	tĭl	tĭl
GE-OD'E SY			-ŏd -se	e o-d e	-ŏd -e	e-ŏd	-ŏd e-sĭ
GE STIC U-LA TO RY			es tĭk lāt-ŭ -e	tĭk u lāt' r-e	tĭk u l to-	es-tĭk lā to	es-tĭk u lā-tō-rĭ
GHĚ SPH					ser	ser	
GI ASTAFF				gĭb tāf	gĭb tāf or gĭb tāf	gĭb tāf	gĭb tāf
GI RĀFFE			h rāf, r je-rāf	h rāf	jĭr' ĭf	he- āf	jĭ rāf
GIR AN DOLE	j -d l		jĭr' -dōl	jĭr -dōl	jĭr'an-dōl	j r -d l	jĭr' -dōl
GLA CIAL (-shal)	gl hĭ l	glā h al	glā e l or -shal	glā he al,	glā h al	glā h al	glā hĭ-al
GLE'BE,			gl n	gl	gl bē	gl	glee
GOUGE (gowj)	gowj	g ōj	gōōj	gōōj	gowj o g ōj	g ōj	g wj
GOURD	g r d	g ō d o g ōrd	gōrd	g ōd	g d or g ōrd	gō d	go d
GRAT'U LA TO RY	grăt' la-to-rĭ	g ăt'ū lā tŭr-e	grăt u lāt-ŭr-e	grăt ū lā' tŭr-e	grăt' l to-re	grăt' lāt -e	grăt' lā to rĭ
GUA VA (gwā)	gwā ā,		gw w ā,	gwā ā	gwā ā	gwā vā	gwā ā,
GUIL LO-TINE (gĭl)	gĭl lo-t ēn		gĭl-o teen	gĭl y te	gĭl lo te	gĭl lo-te	gĭl lo tee
GYM-NA SI UM			jĭm nāz yum	jĭm nā ĭ ŭm e ĭ jĭm-nā h yŭm	jĭm nā ĭ-ŭm	jĭm nā ŭm	jĭm nā ĭ ŭm
HA BER'GE ON	hā-bĕr'je-ŭn	hăb ĕ j ŭ	h bĕ j	hăb'ĕ j	hā bĕ j ŭ	hăb ĕ	hā-bĕr'je-ŭn
HAL BERD (hol)	h wl be d	h wl b d	h wl bu d [hun hal]	hăl'b rd	hawl'b d hăl	hăl'b rd	h wl bĕ d
HAL CY-ON,	hăl shĭ-ŭn	hăl t u	hăl y	hăl e-ŭn	hăl he- or hăl se-	hăl	hăl s-e
HALLOO or HALE e	h wl	hăl, h wl	hăl,	hăl	hăl or h wl	hăl h wl	hăl
HALF PEN NY (hāf pĕn or hā)	hā pĕn nĭ	hā'pē n	hā pē -e	hā pē -e	hā pĕn ĭ, hāp' e- e,o hāf pē ne	h pē	hāf'p n-nĭ
HAL LI BUT (hŏl ĭ)	hā ĭ bŭt,	hŏl e-bŭt,	h wl bŭt	hŏl bŭt	hŏl e-bŭt	hŏl bŭt,	hŏl'ĭ bŭt,
HAL'L MA	hăl'lĭ mă,	hŏl e-mās	hăl -mās	hăl mas,	hŏl mās		
HA REM			hā'rem	hār' m	hā rem hā rem	hā'rem	hā em
HAR'LET	hăr'lĕt,	hă t t	hăr let	hăr t t	hā t t or hăr'let	hā lĕ [h lr]	hăr'l t,
HATCH EL,	hăch l	hăk kl	hăk l	hăk h l	hăch e or hăk kl	hăch el elloy	hăt h el,
HAWSE		h w	h ws	h wz,	haw	h w	h w
HE'TH EN (both e)			hēth	h th	hē th r	hēth	hēth
HE BRA ISM,	h b ĭ m	hē'b ra-ĭ m	h b ā ĭ,	hē'bră ĭ m	h b ā- or hē b ră-,	h b ĭ m	h bra ĭ m,
HEC'A TOM B (tŏom)	h k tŏ m	hĕk tŏ m	h k tŏ m	hĕk tŏm	hĕk tŏ m	h k a-tŏm	hĕk tŏom
HE'GI RA or HE JI RA	he-j' rā	h j rā or hĕj	h ji rā,	hĕd rā,	h j ā or h j	hĕj rā	h je-rā.
HEI'DUKE	he'dūke	j dūk	h dūke,	hĕd ĭk	h ī ās	h dūk	h dūk
HEL-LEN'IC (ĭ lĕn'nĭk)			hĕl ĕn ĭk	h l ĭk nĭk	hĕl le-nĭk, or lĕ	h l ĭ ĭk	h l ĕn ĭk.
HE LOT or HĔL OT			hĕl'ot,	hĕl ŭt,	hĕl ŭt	hĕl ŭt	hĕ lot
HEM I TRI TE	h m'ĭ-tĭk	hē-mĭ t'ĭk	hē mĭ t'ĭk	h m e-tĭk	hĕm e- or he-mĭ	hĕm e-tĭk,	hĕ ĭ tĭk.
HERB (ĕrb)	ĕ b	h b,	hĕrb	h b	ĕ b	h rb	ĕ b
HERB AGE (ĕrb ĭj or h b)	ĕ b ĭj	ĕ b ĭj	hĕrb ĭj	h bĭj	ĕ b' ĭ e h b'ĭj	h b'ĭj or ĕrb'ĭj	ĕ b' ĭj
HERE IN T	h ĭn tō	heer'ĭn tōō	he r ĭ tō	heer ĭ tō	hee ĭ or ĭ	hee tĭn tō	
HER'BA RI UM (h r ŭm)	h r bĭ k	h r ĕ'be ā k	he-r e'sed k	h r ĭ rk	he- -ă'k [ŭt	h r k	he r ĭ rk,
HER MIT AGE			hĕr ĭ e		he r' an	hĕr ĭ e-ĭ	hĕr ĭ -aj
HER O INE	h rō ĭ	hĕr ō ĭn	hĕr'o ĭ or hĕr'ro-	hĕr' ĭ	hĕ o-ĭn or h o-	h r o-ĭn	hĕr'o-ĭn.

WEBSTER 1834.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1801.	JONWITS. 1836.	EMORY. 1837.	WORCESTER 1859.	GOODRICH. 1857.	CULL 1864.
HĒR'O IQU,	hē'ro-izm,	hēr'o-izm,	hē'ro-iz-m, or hēr'o-,	hēr'o-izm,	hēr'o-izm, or hēr'o-,	hēr'o-izm,	hēr'o-izm,
HĒT ER ŎCH'RO-MOŬS,				hēter-ŏch'ro-mŭs,	hē'ter-ŏch'ro-mus,		
HIC'COUGH (-kŭp),	hik'kof,	hik'kup, or -kof,	hik'kup,	hik'kof	hik'kup, or hik'of,	hik'ku	hik'kup
HI ER O-GLY'PHIC (or hī'-),		hi'er o-glif',	hī'er o-glif',	hī'er o-glif',	hī'er o-glif',	hī'er-o-glif',	hī'er-o-glif'
HI-LĀRI TY (or hī'),	hil lar i ti,	hil lar'e te,	hil-lar'i-te,	hil-lar'i-te,	hil-lar'i-te,	hil-lar'i-te,	hil-lar'i-te,
HIN'DOŬ,			hī'nd,	hīnd,	hīnd,	hīnd,	hīnd,
HŌI'LA,	hōl lō',	hōl lō',	hōl lō',	hōl lā,	hōl lā,	hōl lā,	hōl lā,
HŌI'LO,	hōl lō',	hōl lō',	hōl'lo,		hōl lō',	hōl lō',	hōl lō',
HŌL'LOW,				hōl'lo,	hōl'lō,	hōl'lō,	hōl'lō,
HŌLM (hōm),	hōlm,		hōm,	hōm,	hōm,	hōm,	hōm,
HO-MŎCH'RO-MOŬS,					hō-mō-krō'mus,		
HŌ'MO GĒ'NE OŬS,	ho-mo-jē'ne ŭs,	ho-mo-jē'ne ŭs,	ho-mo-jē'ne-ŭs,	ho-mo-jeen'yus,	hō'mo-jē'ne-ŭs,	hō'mo-jē'ne-ŭs,	hō'mo-jē'ne-ŭs,
HŌ'MOI-OU'SI AN,					hō'mo-i-ōō'se-an,	hō'mo-i-ōō'se-an,	hō'mo-i-ōō'se-an,
HŌ'MO-OU'SI AN,					hō'mo-ōō'se-an,	hō'mo-ōō'se-an,	hō'mo-ōō'se-an,
HŌŎP, or HOOP,	hōōp,	hōōp,	hōōp	hōōp	hōōp	hōōp	hōōp
HŌ'RA RY,	hō'ra ri,	hō'ra re,	hō'ra-ri,	hō'ra-re,	hō'ra-re,	hō'ra-re,	hō'ra-re,
HŌR'O LŎGE,	hōr'o lōj,	hōr o lōj,	hōr'o-lōj,	hōr'o-lōj,	hōr'o-lōj,	hōr'o-lōj,	hōr'o-lōj,
HŌS'PI TAL,	hōs'pi tal,	ōs'pe tal,	ōs'pi tal,	ōs'pi tal,	ōs'pi tal,	ōs'pi tal,	ōs'pi tal,
HŌS'TEL-RY,		hōs'tel re,	hōs'tel re,	hōs'tel re,	hōs'tel re,	hōs'tel re,	hōs'tel re,
HŌS'TI ER (hōs'tē-er or -ēr'-),	ōs'tler,	ōs'ler,	ōs'ler,	ōs'ler,	ōs'ler,	ōs'ler,	ōs'ler,
HOUSE'WIFE (or hŭz'wif),	hou-s'wif, or hŭz'if,	hŭz wif,	hŭz wif,	hŭz wif,	hŭz wif,	hŭz wif,	hŭz wif,
HŬM'BLE,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm bl,	ŭm bl,	ŭm bl,	ŭm bl,	ŭm bl,
HŬ'MOR (or yū'mur),	ū'mur,	yū mur,	ū'mur,	ū'mur,	ū'mur,	ū'mur,	ū'mur,
HUZ ZĀ',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',	hŭz zā',
HŪ'DA TĬD,					hū'da tid,	hū'da tid,	hū'da tid,
HY EMAL,	hī-ē'mal,	hī-ē'mal,	hī'e mal,	hī'e mal,	hī'e mal,	hī'e mal,	hī'e mal,
HY'GI ĒNE',							
HY'LO-THĒ'SIS,							
HYP O-CHŎN'DRES (-dēz),	hip o kŏn'derz,	hip o kŏn'derz,	hip-o-kŏn'drez,	hip'o kŏn'drez,	hip'o kŏn'drez,	hip'o kŏn'drez,	hip'o kŏn'drez,
HYS SOP (his'sup, or hī'-),	his'sup,	hīs'sup, or hī sup,	hī'sup,	hī'sup,	hī'sup,	hī'sup,	hī'sup,
IDO CRASE,							
IG NO MĬN'I OŬS,	ig no min'i ŭs,	ig no min'yus,	ig no min'yus,	ig no min'yus,	ig no min'yus,	ig no min'yus,	ig no min'yus,
I GUA'NA (-gwā'-),							
I-GUA'NO DŎN (-gwā'-),							
IM'AGE RY,	im'a je ri,	im'ma-jē'ri,	im'i ri,	im'i ri,	im'i ri,	im'i ri,	im'i ri,
IM'BE CILE (or -seel'),	-bē'sil, or be sil',	-bē'sil, or -be-seel',	im'be-sil',	im'be-sil',	im'be-sil',	im'be-sil',	im'be-sil',
IM-MŎ RA'TO,	im-mo-rā'to,		im-mo-rā'to,	im-mo-rā'to,	im-mo-rā'to,	im-mo-rā'to,	im-mo-rā'to,
IN CĒN'DI-A RY,	in sen'di a ri,	-sen'de-, or -sen'je-	in sen'di-a-ri,	in sen'di-a-ri,	in sen'di-a-ri,	in sen'di-a-ri,	in sen'di-a-ri,
IN'CENSE (to perfume),	in'sens,	in'sens,	in'sens,	in'sens,	in'sens,	in'sens,	in'sens,
IN CĒN'SO-RY,		in kēn'sur e,	in kēn'sur e,	in kēn'sur e,	in kēn'sur e,	in kēn'sur e,	in kēn'sur e,
IN CHŎA-TIVE,	in kŏ'na tiv,	in kŏn'a tur e,	in kŏn'a tiv,	in kŏn'a tiv,	in kŏn'a tiv,	in kŏn'a tiv,	in kŏn'a tiv,
IN CI DĒN'TA TO RY,	in kī'den ta ri,	in kī'den ta re,	in kī'den-tā-ri,	in kī'den-tā-re,	in kī'den-tā-re,	in kī'den-tā-re,	in kī'den-tā-re,
IN CŎN'DITI,	in kŏn'di ti,	in kŏn'di ti,	in kŏn'di-tī,	in kŏn'di-tī,	in kŏn'di-tī,	in kŏn'di-tī,	in kŏn'di-tī,
IN'CON-VĒN'IENCE (-yens),	in con vē'ni ens,	in con vē'ne ens,	in kon-vē'nyens,	in kon-vē'nyens,	in kon-vē'nyens,	in kon-vē'nyens,	in kon-vē'nyens,
IN-CREASE' (or In'-), n.,	in'crees,	in'crees,	in'crees,	in'crees,	in'crees,	in'crees,	in'crees,
IN'DE-CŎ'ROUS (or -dēk'o),	in dēk'o rŭs,	in de kō', or -dēk'o,	in de kō', or -de kō'-,	-dēk'o, or -de kō'-,	in de kō'rus,	in de kō'rus,	in de kō'rus,
IN'DIAN (Ind'yan, or In'di-an),		in'de-an, or (Ind'yan,	Ind'yan,	in de kō'rus,	Ind'yan,	Ind'yan,	Ind'yan,
IN DI CA TO-RY,					in'de-kā-to-re,	in de kā'to re,	in de kā'to re,
IN DIS'PU-TA-BLE,	-dis'pu ta bl, or dis pū'-,	-dis'pu-, or -dis	-dis'pu-, or -pū'-,	in dis'pu ta bl,	in dis'pu ta bl,	in dis'pu ta bl,	in dis'pu ta bl,
IN'FAN TILE (or -til),	in fan til,	in'fan til,	in fan'til,	in fan'til,	in fan'til,	in fan'til,	in fan'til,
IN'FAN TINE (or -tin),	in'fan tin,	in'fan tin,	in fan'tin,	in fan'tin,	in fan'tin,	in fan'tin,	in fan'tin,
IN GĒN'IOUS (-yus),	in jēn'ius,	in jē'ne us,	in jēn'yus,	in jē'ne us,	in jē'ne us,	in jē'ne us,	in jē'ne us,
IN GĒN'ITE,	in jēn'it,	in jen'it,	in jen'it,	in jen'it,	in jen'it,	in jen'it,	in jen'it,
IN'GRATE,	in grāt',	in grāt',	in grāt',	in grāt',	in grāt',	in grāt',	in grāt',
IN-MĬ-CAL,	in mi kal,	in mi'kal,	in mī'kal,	in mī'kal,	in mī'kal,	in mī'kal,	in mī'kal,
IN'NATE, or IN NĀTE',	in nāt,	in nāt,	in nāt,	in nāt,	in nāt,	in nāt,	in nāt,
IN SI'TION (-sish', or -sizh'-),	in-sish'un,	in-sish'un,	in-sizh'un,	in-sē'zhun,	in sē'zhun,	in sē'zhun,	in sē'zhun,
IN TĒR'CA-LA TIVE,	in tēr'ka la ri,	in tēr'ka la re,	in tēr'kal ā re,	in tēr'kal ā re,	in tēr'kal ā re,	in tēr'kal ā re,	in tēr'kal ā re,
IN'TER-LŎC'U TO RY,	in ter lŏk'u tar,	in ter lŏk'u tu re,	in ter lŏk'u tō re,	in ter lŏk'u tō re,	in ter lŏk'u tō re,	in ter lŏk'u tō re,	in ter lŏk'u tō re,
IN'TER-STĪCE (or in tēr'-),	in'ter stis,	in'ter-, or in tēr'-,	in ter stis,	in ter stis,	in ter stis,	in ter stis,	in ter stis,
IN'VA LID, n. & a.,	in va leed',	in va leed',	in va leed',	in va leed',	in va leed',	in va leed',	in va leed',
IN VŎL'U CRI AN'HA,					in vo lū'ker,	in vo lū'ker,	in vo lū'ker,
IR'RI DĒS'CENT,	ip e kăk-u ăn'hā,	ip-e kăk-u ăn'ā,	ip e kăk-u ăn'ā,	ip e kăk-u ăn'ā,	ip e kăk-u ăn'ā,	ip e kăk-u ăn'ā,	ip e kăk-u ăn'ā,
IR-RĒ'FU-TA-BLE (or fūt'-),	ir re fū'ta bl,	ir re fūt'a bl,	ir rēf'u tabl,	ir re-fūt'a bl,	ir re-dēs'cent,	ir re-dēs'cent,	ir re-dēs'cent,
JĂCK'AL,	jak awl',	jak'a wl',	jak'awl,	jak'awl,	ir re-fū'ta bl,	ir re-fū'ta bl,	ir re-fū'ta bl,
JĂC'U LA TO RY,	jik'u la to ri,		jik'u la tō re,	jik'u la tō re,	jak'awl,	jak'awl,	jak'awl,
JI-JŪNE',	je jūn',	je jun',	zhī zhōōn',	jik'u la tō re,	jik'u la tō re,	jik'u la tō re,	jik'awl,
JŎN'QUIL,	jŏn kwil',	jŭn'kwil,	jŏn-kel', or zhŭn-kel',	je jun',	je jun',	je jun',	je jun',
JŎWL'ER, or JOWI'LER,	jŭ'ler,	jŭl'er,	joul'er,	jŭn'kwil,	jŭn'kwil,	jŭn'kwil,	jŭn'kwil,
JŪ'DI-CA TO RY,	jū'di ka to ri,	jū'de ka tūr e,	jū'de ka tō re,	jū'de ka tō re,	jū'de ka tō re,	jū'de ka tō re,	jū'de ka tō re,
JŪN'IOR (-yur),	jū'nī ur,	jū'ne ur,	jū'nī-ur,	jū'nī-ur,	jū'nī-ur,	jū'nī-ur,	jū'nī-ur,
JŪR'PŎN',					jū'pon',	jū'pon',	jū'pon',
JŪS'TI FI CA-TIVE,	jus tĭ'fi ka to ri,	jus tĭ'fe ka tiv,	jŭst-if ik ā'tiv,	jŭs'te fe kā'tiv,	jŭs'te fe kā'tūr e,	jŭs'te fe kā'tūr e,	jŭs'te fe kā'tūr e,
JŪS'TI FI-CĂ'TO-RY,							
KĒL'SON (kĕl'-),	keel'sun, or kēl'-,	keel'sun,	keel'sun,	keel'sun,	kēl'sun,	kēl'sun,	kēl'sun,
KHAN (kawn, or kăn),					kawn,	kawn,	kawn,
LA-BROSI',			lā'brōs,	lā'brōs,	la brōs', or la brōs,	la brōs',	la brōs',
LA-CŎN'TRINE,				lā'kŏn trin,	la kŏn'trin,	la kŏn'trin,	la kŏn'trin,
LĂN'DAU,	lan-daw',	lan-daw',	lan daw',	lan'daw,	lan'daw,	lan'daw,	lan'daw,
LĂN'A RY,	lī'nal-ā,	lī'ne-ăl,	lī'ne-ăl,	lī'ne-a-re,	lī'ne ăl, or lī'ne-a-re,	lī'ne ăl, or lī'ne-a-re,	lī'ne ăl, or lī'ne-a-re,
LĂN'I-ĂL,	lī'num,	lī'rum,	lī'num,	lī'num,	lī'num, or lī'rum,	lī'num, or lī'rum,	lī'num, or lī'rum,
LĂR'UM,	lī'ringks,	lī'ringks,	lī'ringks,	lī'ringks,	lī'ringks, or lī'rinks,	lī'ringks,	lī'ringks,
LĂRYNX,	lī tī rōs'trus,	lī te rōs'trus,	lit-ī-rōs'trus,	lit-ī-rōs'trus,	lī'te rōs'trus,	lī'te rōs'trus,	lī'te rōs'trus,
LĂP'I LŎS'TROŬS,	lī'tri ā,	lī'tre ā,	lī'tre ā,	lī'tre ā,	lī'tre ā,	lī'tre ā,	lī'tre ā,
LĂ'TI-A, or LA TRI'A,	law'da nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,	lōd'ā nŭm,
LAU'DA-NŬM,	law'rel,	lōr'ĕl,	lōr'el,	law'rel,	law'da, or lō'da,	law'da,	law'da,
LAU'REL,		-lī'vā,	lī'vā,	lī'vā,	lī'rel, or la rel,	lī'rel,	lī'rel,
LAVA, or LA'VA,					lī'vā, or lī'vā,	lī'vā,	lī'vā,
LĒAL,				lī'al,	lī'al,	lī'al,	lī'al,
LEAPED (leept),	lēp'n,	lī'vn,	leept,	lēpt,	lēpt,	lēpt,	lēpt,
LĒA'VEN,	lī'jend,	lī'jend,	lē'vn,	lēv'en,	lēv'en,	lēv'en,	lēv'en,
LEG'END, or LEG'END,	lī'jen da ri,	lī'jen da re,	lī'jend,	lī'jend	lī'jend,	lī'jend,	lī'jend,
LĒG'EN-DA RY,	lī is lī'tur,	lī is lī'tur,	lī'jend tr-e,	lī'jen-dār-e,	lī'jen da re,	lī'jen da re,	lī'jen da re,
LEG'IS LĀ'TURE (-la'yur),	lī is lī'tūr,	lī'jis lī-chūr,	lī'jis lit-ur,	lī'jis lā'tur,	lī'jis lā'tur,	lī'jis lā'tur,	lī'jis lā'tur,
LĒ'MAN, or LEM'AN,	lē'man,		lī'jis lī'tūr,	lī'jis lī'tūr,	lī'jis lit ur,	lī'jis lit ur,	lī'jis lit ur,
LE PĬD'O-LITE,			lē'man,	lē'man,	lē'man,	lē'man,	lē'man,
LĒ'VANT, n.,		lī'vant,	le pīd'o lit,	lē'vant,	lēp'e-do-, or le-pīd'-,	lēp'e-do lit,	lēp'e-do lit,
LE-VĂNT'INE, or LĒV-ANT-INE, a.,			le-vănt',	lī'v-ănt'in,	lī'vant, or le-vănt',	lī'vant,	lī'vant,
LEV DEN-SĂR (or lī'-),	lev-'ĕn'sant,	lev-'ĕn'sant,			le-vănt'in, or lī'v-ănt in,	le-vănt'in,	le-vănt'in,
LIEN (lēen, or lī'en),	lī'en,	lī'en,	lī'en,	lī'en,	lī'dn,	lī'dn,	lī'dn,
LIEU-TĒN'ANT (or lef'-),	lef-ten'ant,	lef ten'ant,	lef ten'ant,	lī'en, or lī'en,	lī'en,	lī'en,	lī'en,
LIN'SEY-WŎOL'SEY,	lin'se wool se,	lin'se-wool'se,	lev ten'ant, or lī-,	lev-ten'ant,	lev-; orig. & pro.	lef-ten'ant	lef-ten'ant
LĪN'GA-LŎNE,			lin'se-wool'se,	lin'se-wool'se,	lin'se wŏol'se,	lin'se wŏol'se,	lin'se wŏol'se,
LI PŎ'THY-MY,	li pŏth'e-me,	li pŏth'e me,	lip'o grim,	lip'o grim,	lip'o-grām,	lip'o-grām,	lip'o-grām,
				le pŏth'e me,	li pŏth'e me,	li pŏth'e me,	li pŏth'e me,

WEBSTER 1884.	PERRY 1801.	WALKER 1806.	KNOWLES 1835	SMART 1837	WORCESTER. 1860	COOLEY 1863	CULL. 1864.
LITHE SÔME,	lith sum	lith'sum		lith m	lith'sum	lith m	lith sum,
LI THÔ'RI TY				li-thôt ri-ty	li-thôt or lith'o-	le-ah rit-e	l th ôr-it,
LITRE (li ter or le'tr),				litre	li-ter	li tr li'tr or lit r	l t r
LIVRE (li ve or le vr)	li v r	li' er	le'vr	livre	li vr or li'vur	livre	lev
LÔN GBÂRD (or lông).				lông bard	lon'bärd	lon'bard	lông'bä d,
LOOF (lüf	lüf	lüf	lüf,	lüf	lüf or lüf	lüf	lüf
LOMI-CHEL,			lom'a-kel	lom-a-chel	lo'o m -kel,	lo m -kel,	lo m k L
LUSTRING,		lü'tring	lü string	lüs'tri g	lü'tring lü	lü tri g	lü tri g
MICO'LI-CO-LÂ'TION			mik lk o-lä'shun,	mik-o-ko-li h	mik-o-ko-li h	mik h-e-k	m -chik o-li -,
MÎE'TI NAL,	mish or mik -,	mik mal,	mik'in-al	m sh nal	mik o- or ma-she'	ma-shee al,	m hee al.
MA I È RÂ (or -di)			m de-rä,	m -de-rä	ma-de' ä,	-deer'ä, or -dä e-rä	ma-de ä,
MA I KIER' (or mäd'ri er),			mäd ra-er	mäd ra-er	mäd or m -dreer'	mäd er	mad reer'
MÂW'EL-LÂN ic				mäg al-lä ik	mäj-el lin ik	mag- l lä ik	mäj-el lä ik
MAO-NÎ'NI Â (-nî ä, or			mag-n ea'yä,	-ea-ä coll.-ne-ä,	m g-ne he-ä	mag-ne h ä,	m g ne ä ä.
MI NA-R NA YÂ, [zhä)				ma-hih ri ta,	mä ha hä ra tä.		
MIN'TE NA GE,	min te-nänz	min'te nin	min te-nin	man ten-anz,	mä t -ä s,	mä ten ä	
M TÂ MI A			ma-l tre'yä,	mäl ä re-ä,	mal ä're-ä,	ma lä're-ä,	mal ä ri ä.
MIL E FIC'TION,	mil-e-fik'tur	mil a-fik'tur	mil a fikt'ur	mil-e-fik tur	mil -fik tur	mil fik t	m l- fik't
M LÊ'RÂ ANCE,				m l fi rans,	mal f' rans,	mal f'	mal f' an
MA-LIN GER,				m ll g'gur	ma lin jer	ma ling'gu	ma ling'gu
MALL (a hammer)	mawl	mal	mal or mawl	mal	mawl,	mawl [mä]	mawl
M NEGE (nä h)			män-ähz'	män-äh	ma ash	man-ä h coloq	mä ej
MA GROVE,			mä grô	mä g'grov	mäng'grô	mäng'grôv	mäng'grôv
MÎN'TEL-ET	mänt'l-et,	mä le'let	män tel-et	män ti-et,	mä -te-ät'	mä l ät,	män' l t.
MÂN TI-GER,		män-ti g	man'tij-e	män ti-gur	män'te-gu [ma-,	mä v gu	mä l gu
MA TL A (or mä tg)	mäs'tu	mä h -ä,	mäs'tä,	mäs'tä	mäs tu ä, or mäs	mäs'tu-ä,	mas'l ä.
MÂS'A-NÂTH Â, or m -thä),		mäz-a-nä'hä,	mäz-a-nä'hä,	mäz'an-äth ä,	mä a-näth ä	mä äth ä,	mäz-a äthä.
MÎS'TIN or MÂS'TIN	mäs'l n,	mäz'ish	mäz'ti n,	mäz'ish	mäz'ish	mäz'i h	
MÎR'IT t,	mäs'l tal	mäz'e ta.	m ri'tal, or mäz'e-	m ri tal	mäz' tal,	mäz' tät,	mäz'l tal.
MÂR'MO-RET,	ar m fl	mär mo- ät	mär mo- ät	mär'mo- ät	mä mo a t	mär'mo- t,	mär'm ät.
MÂR MOT,	m m t	mär'mo-ät,	mär'm t,	mar mot'	mär'm t, or -m t	mär'm t,	mär'mot
MÂS'TIN ET	mäs'tl ett,	mär tin-al ,	mä ti -ät,	mär'tin-ät,	mär te-nät	mär'tin-ät,	mäs'l ät.
MÎS LIN		mäz'li	mäs'li	mä lin,	mäs'li	mäs lin	mäs l
MÂS-TO-DÔN,				mäst d'don	mäs'to-d n	mäs'to-dô	mäs'l d n.
MATH-CHIN'-sheen),			mät sheen	mät a-sheen	mäth' hee	mät sheen	mä ch ee
MÂT'RO t (or m),	mäs'trun or mä, -,	mät run or trü'	mä'trun al	mä'tru al	mät run- or mä	mä'tru al	mä tru l
MÂ'STIL-LAN,	make'l lar	maks l lar	mäk ll-la	mäks-ti-la	mäks'il- or ll ,	mäk ll lar	mak l lar
MEC-HÔ'I-CAN (or -kô)			me-ko'a kä	me-kô' k n,	me-kô' or -cha'	me h' kan	m ko'a k n.
MÊ DI-E'VAL,			m -de-ä'val,	mä'de-e val,	mä-d-e val,	m -d -e val	m dä' v l
MÊ DIÇ I AL,	me-dis'i l	mäd-e-ä nal,	m dî nal	me-dis e- al	me-dis'ik al	me-dî'is-al,	me-dis i al.
MÊD'I-LA RY	ma-dil'a l,	mäd l la-re	me-dil'a -e	ma-dil'ä -e	mäd'ul-l re	me-dil'la-re	mäd l la- l
MEER SCHAUM (-shawm)				meer' bawm	meer' bawm	meer' bawm	meer' b wm
MEI-O'SIS,			mi-ä'si	mî'o-e	mî-o sis	mî-ä'sis	mî-o sis.
MEL'I TÔ KÂTE,	mil'li-o-kät,	m lo-o- ät,	meel'yo rät,	meel yo ät,	meel'yo-rät	meel'yo ät,	me'lî-o-rät,
MEL O-ED-PON			mäl o-ko'a	mäl a-ko'un,	mäl-o-ko-kôn		mäl o ko-kôn
MEL O-CÂ'NE, [m m)	[mîlîr'		mäl'o-drim	mäl'o-drim	mäl-o-drim [wô	mäl drim	mäl'o-d rim
MÊM BR (mêm w or	mäm'ôr or mo-	mäm'w	mêm wô	mêm wô	me-mâlr' or mêm	mêm w	me'mw w
MEN AG A RIE (-dah)	mä nä ah -re	m ä ah-er-ä' ,	mon-ä h ä -e	mon-äh'ä -e	mä h abe-rä	mä äh ä'ra,	me ä h'ä re
MEN'TA L,			mên va	mä' e-va	mäl e- er	mäm'	mäm'l
ME-PH TIS,			mä'fi-ts	mä'fe-tis	me-fî ti	me-fî tis	m fî ti
MER CAN TILE,		mär'kan-til	m r'kan til	m r'ka -til,	mär'kan til	mär'kan til	mar'kan til
MER-GA NSER,			m gan su	mär'gan-se	m gä se		mer-gä se
ME RIN'E-AN AL,	me-r' i-e al	me-rid -e-nal,	me-rid y al	me-rid yu al,	m id e-o-nal	m rid u al	me-rid i-o al.
MÊ TAL (th),				mät , or mä'al' ,	mäts al, [yer	mä th al	mä l al.
MÊS'ARÊ (ä h yers)	mäs'yee	mäsh'ôr e	mä sieurs	mäs yärz	mäsh'yärz, mä yä		mäs'y ra.
MÊT L (or mêt)	mêt l	m v l [-ab-ôô	mêt l,	mett al	mer'tl or mäs'al	m t al, [or mä yä,	mäs'a.
MÊ'TE-ÔR O-LITE			mä'te-or-o-lit,	mä te-or-o-lit,	me-te-or'o-lit,	m te-ôr'o-l t,	me'te r-o-l t.
MÊT -ÔR'O-LO GY		me-te o-rô k p		me'te-or-o-ak p	me-te-ôr' or me-	mêt -ôr-o- kôp	mêt'te- o-lo k-p
MÊ'TIC or MÊT'			m tik,	mêt ik,	mêt ik, [ic-o-	mêt'ik	
ME-TO T NY (or met),	me-tô' t mi,	mêt-o-nim	mêt'o-nim-e	mêt o-nim'	m to-nim, or mêt o-,	mêt-o-nim	m tô t mi
MÊT'RO- ÔL O-TAN	mêt tro pol l-tan,	mêt ro pol o-tan	mêt-tro-pol it-an	m tro-pol o-tan	mêt-ro pol tan	mêt-ro-pol-it	m o-pol l tan.
MEZ ZA-NINE				mêt ore	mêt ro- l		mi za ene
MIC'WIFE RY or MID'	mid'ri-f,	mid wif-re	mid wif re	mid-wif-e -e or	mid wif re	mid'wif re	mid'wif f
M NE ie [WIFE RY		me-m vik,	mim-e ik	mi-mî' k [wif r	m mî'ik	mi mî ik,	mi mî ik.
MI-NO SÂ O (Ill nô-sä			mim-o'sah	me-nô'sä,	m -mo'sah,		mi mô'sä.
MI I A TURE (i yu or	mi' i-a tûr	mî tit	mi ya-tyd	mi tî	mîn e- or mîn'e-a-,	mîn'e-a tû	m nî tûr
MIX I UM (i yûr)	mi i-um	mî yum	m u m	mi lim	mix'e-lim, or yum	mî -um	mix'i um.
MIX'TE (mîn'ît)	mix tî,	mix'ît coll. ît,	mix t,	mi ît, or mî ît,	mix'ît coll ît,	mix'ît	mî ît.
MÔBILE,	mo-bil	mo-bil	mo-bel	mô'bîl,	mo-bil or mô'bîl,	m bî	
MÔBILE (m bil)		mô'bil	mo'bil	mô b l,	mô'de-o-l	mô'bî	mo'bil
MÔ'DE-LAR (or -dî'),				mô'de-o-l	mo-dî	môd -o-lar	mô'dî-o-lar
M I DÔNE,	mol d r	m i-d r'	mod-dôr	m w -dr	mol-d r'	mol d-	mol d-
MOLLI EST (or mol y st),	mol ll-e t,	mol y t,	mol-ye t,	mol'ye t,	mol y st, or mol	m l y t,	m l'll-est.
MO ID,	mon al	mô ad mô'kas	mô ed,	mon al,	mô ad [le-ent,	m ad,	m d
MÔ TA RY (mît),			mon e-ter-e	mon e-ter-e	m on or mît e-	mît ît -e,	mô e-ta-ri
MÔ DOCK LAN					môn o-ow shan,		môn-o-ow l kin.
MÔN P THONG (or nôp'),			môn' p thong	mo- ôp'thô g	mo-n p -, or m n'	môn' p-th g	môn of th g
MÔN OP TO L (nôp')	môn' p- or -nôp'-,	m n op-, or -nôp'	mo-nôp'tol,	mô op-tôl,	m op-t l, [f	m n'op-tol,	mon-ôp tol.
MÔG LEN				môn'lem	m, lem,	m, lem,	m ôl m
MOL'TI ÔR'OUS, or tîr)			môl'te-ôr'rus,	môl'te-ô rus,	môl te ôr'rus,	môl te ôr'ô	môl ti ôr'rus.
MOL'TI JU GOUS (or -t)			môl te jû g s,	mol-t-j u gus,	m ll' u gus,	môl te j'ôr'gus,	môl ti jûg us
MOL'TI PLI CITE (or -tip')	mul tip li kit,	m l-tip'le-kit,	môl tip-le kit,	môl'te-pl kit'	m l tip' or m l-,	môl te p e-k t,	môl t p k t.
MÎ CA INE (or -d.n),	mîs'ka-din	mîs'ka-d.n	mî k -din	mîs'ka din,	mî' k -din, or -d'	mîs'k dee	mîs'ka din
MÔS HOLE,	mî' rol,		mîs r l,	mî' rol,	mî r l	mî ôl,	mîs'rol
MOS-TÂCHE'	m tash	m tash	mu -tash	mîs-tash	man tash' or-tash	mîs-tash'	mô'be tash
NÂ'IAD (yad)			nä ad,	nä'yad	nä'yad,	nä yad	nä-rid
NAR RÂTE (or -ît'rît),	när rît	när'rît	när-rat'	när ra	när'rît, or nar-rît'	när-rît'	nîg ä ît
NEGA-TIVE,			nîg'a-tiv	nîg'a-t.v'	ît' t	ît g a-t	nîg ä ît
NI H E-LINE,				nîl e-ît	nîl'e-ît,	nîl e-ît ä	ît e-ît
NÎPH EW	nî vu,	nîv'vu,	nîv'u	nîv'u	nîv'vu, or nîf'u,	nîv'	nîv'u
NEPH'RITE (or nî'frît)			nîf'rît,	nîf'rît,	nîf'rît,	nîf'rit,	ît rit.
NÎRO-LI,				no-rô la	nî'ro-le,	ît'ro-le,	nîr' ît
NI ENE, or NI-GENE	nî een		nî-ee	nî'ee	nî'ee,	nî een,	nî een
NI FRE-FI-CÂ TION	l grîf i-kä shun	nig re fe-kä sh	nî grif ît-ä'shun	nî gre fe-kä shun,	nig re- kä sh n,	ng re fe-kä h	nî gr f' kä hun.
NO-Ä CHI-AN					no-ak e-an	no-ä k an	no-ä k an
NO-BLESS' or NÔ'BLESS,	nô bles	no-bles',	no-bles'	nô'bles	no bles'	nô'l	no bles'
NÔ MEN CLÂ'TURE	no-m n-klît r	nôm en-k.a tûr	nô-m klât'yu	no men-klît tûr	nôm'en klît-yu	nôm k-ä tû	nô man-k.ä tû
NOO E (or ôô) n,	nôôs,	nôô	nôô	nôôs, or n-ôôs	n ôô	nôô	nôôs.
NO-SO LO-GY	no-s'l	n sol-o-je	n -ol, o-je	o-s l	nôôs'l g	no s -o-je	no s l
NÔT PL O (or n ching)	nôth'i g	nôth ing	th ing	nôth'i g	no- ît ä ît,	nôth'i g	nôth'i g
NO-VÂCT-LIT				no- ît ä ît,	nôv-ä'kt pa-t	n -ä pa-t	nov-ä kt'pä t
NOV-EL PA-TIVE (or n n)	nov kl pa t v	n o-kl pa-tî		nôv-ä pa t v	nôv'el pa-tiv		nôv-el pa-tiv
NÎL GHAU				ll gaw	nîl gaw'	ll g w, [ea,	nîl gaw
ÔB DU R -CY (or-ob-dû)	ob-dû ra-sî	ôb'l or ob-dû -,	b-dî rea-e,	ôb-du- or b-dû	ôb-du- or b-dû	ôb-dû-rä-e or -ra-	ôb'du-ra-sî.
OB-NÂ'TE (or -ob')	o-bn'eans	o-b ans	o-b'nans	o-bn ans,	o-bn ans,	o-bn ans,	o bn ans.
OB-LIQUE (-leek -lik)	b lick	b lik	b lik or b-leek	b lick or ob lik	b leek or ob lik	ob leek	ob-eek
OB-TÛ R NAN T (or -ût),	k-u'e-ns r	k-u'e-ns r	ok-u je -ît	-k-j'-, or ôk'to-je-	ok-u j' n-ît	ok u j en-e	

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY 1805	WALKER 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835	SMART 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL 1864
[illegible] (e-ll'yad),	ăl'yad,	e ll'yad,	ē eel'yad, o ĭv',	ll'yad, o jiv',	e ll'yad, *or* il'yad, o-jiv',	e ll'yad, ē'jiv,	ē'jiv o lē'll ant.
[illegible]			ē'le-ē'num, ōm'ber,	ē'le ll'ant, ōl'e ē'num, ōm'bur,	o-lēf e-, *or* ē'le-ll-, o-lib'a nūm, ōm'bur, [-nish'ens,	o lib'a nūm, ōm'ber,	o lib'an ūm. ōta'ber
[illegible]	ōm'ber,	ōm'ber,	ōm'ber,	ōm'bur,	-nish'e-ens, *or*	om nish'ens,	om nish'e-ens
[illegible] (nish'ens),	om nis'shens,	om nish'e-ens,	om nish'ens,	om nish'e-ens,	o rāng'-, *or* ō'rang-	o-rāng'ō tāng',	o-rāng'ō-tāng',
[illegible]			ō'rang-ō'tang,	o rāng'ō tāng',	ōr'don-nāns, [ō'-,	ōr'don-nāns,	ōr'don āns
[illegible]	or-dōn'ans,	ōr'don nans,	ōr'dun ans,	or-dōn'nans,	ōr'iks,		ō riks
[illegible] (*coll* ōsh'us),				ōs'se us, *coll*, ōsh'-	ōs'se-us, *or* ōsh'e,	ōsh'ūs, *or* -yūs,	ōs'se us
[illegible]		os-tō'o-kōp,	ōsh'us, ōs te-ō'ko pe,	ōs'te-o-kōp, [us,	os-tō'o-, *or* ōs'te-o-,	ōs'te-o-kōp,	ōs'te-o-kōp,
[illegible]	ōs'tē a ri,		ōst'yēr-e,	ōst'yēr-e,	ōs'te a re, *or* ōst'-	ōs'te ūr e,	ōs'tē ūr-i,
[illegible]				ō'tal-je,	o tāl'je, [ynr e,	o-tāl'je,	ō'taj il
O-TAL'GY,		owt'rāj,	owt'rāj,	owt'rāj,	owt'rāj,	owt'rij,	owt'rāj,
OUT'RAGE,	owt'rij,	oul'er,	oul'er,	ōōl'er,	oul'er,	onl'er,	on l'er
OWL'ER	cul'er,	o yīs',	wī-yāz', *or* ō'yīs',	o yēs',	o yīs',	o-yīs',	ō'yes.
O YEZ (ō'yēs),	o-yēs',				ōz'o-niz,	o-zōn'iz	
[illegible]							
PAD U A SOL' (*or* -u sol'),			pīd'u-swā,	pād'u a sol',	pād u a sol',	pād u a-sol',	pād'du-a sol.
PAGE'ANT (*or* pāj'ant),	pāj'ant,	pāj'ent,	pīj'ent,	pīj'ant,	pīj'ent, *or* pāj'ent,	pīj'ant,	pāj'ent.
PAL'AGE,	pāl'ag,	pāl'ās,	pāl'ās,	pāl'as,	pāl'as,	pāl'ās,	pāl'ās
PA LAT'IC,	pa lāt'ik,	pa lāt'ik,	pāl'a-tik,	pa lāt'ik,	pa lāt'ik,	pa-lāt'ik.	
PAL'FREY,	pāl fri,	pawl'fre, *or* pāl'-,	pōl'fre,	pawl'fre, *or* pāl'-,	pawl'fre, *or* pāl'-,	pāl'fre,	pawl'fre.
PAL MA-RY,			pāl'ma re,	pāl'ma re,	pāl'ma re,	pām'ur-e,	pām'a ri
PAN'DOOR,					pan-dōōr',	pan-dōōr',	pān'dōor
PAN'E-JIR'IC,	pān-e-jīr'ik,	pān e-jīr'ik,	pān-e-jēr'ik,	pān-e jēr'ik,	pīn e-jīr'ik,	pān e jīr'ik,	pān e jīr'ik.
PAN'NIER (pān'yer, *or* pān'-	pān'ni-er,	pān'yer,	pān'yer,	pān'ne er,	pīn'yur, *or* -ne-er,	pān'yer,	pān'yer.
PAP'IL LA RY, [ni-er),	pa pil'la ri,	pāp'il-la-re,	pa pil'ēr-e,	pāp'il lār-e,	pīp'il la-re, [il-lūs,	pāp'il lār-e,	pāp'il-la ri,
PAP IL IO'US (*or* pa pil'-),	pa pil'ius,	pa pil'lus,	pa pil'ūs,	pāp'il-lūs,	pa pil'lus, *or* pāp'-	pāp'il lūs,	pāp'il lūs
PAR'AF FINE,				pār'af-fīn,	pār'af fin,	pār'af fin,	pār'a fin
PAR'A-PET'ED,		-pī'ped,	-pī'ped,	pīp'ed	-pī'ped	-pī'ped,	-pīp'ed,
PAR'A-SOL',	pār-a sol',	pār'a-sōl,	pār'a sōl, *or* -sōl,	pār n-sōl',	pār'a sōl, or -sōl,	pār'a sōl,	pār'a sōl
PAR'ENT AGE,	pīr'ent-aj,	pār'en tij,	pār'ent-ij,	pār'ent-ij,	pār'ent-, *or* pār'-,	pār'ent-ij.	pār'ent-ij.
PA RIS'IAN (pa rīz'yan),	pa rizh'un,		pa reez'yan,	-rīz'yan, *coll*	pa-rīzh'e-nn,		pa rizh'an
PA RŌL' (pa-rōl'),			pār'ōl,	pīr'ul, [-rizh'an,	pār'ol,	pār'ol,	pa-rōl'
PAR'TI-CI PI'AL,	pār ti sip'i-al,	pār te sip'e al,	pār-tis ip'yal,	pīr'te sip'yal,	pār te-sip'e-al,	pār te-sip'e al, *coll* sip'-	pār ti-sip'i al,
PAS'TE,	pās'ti,	pās'te,	pās'te,	pā'te,	pās'te, *or* pās'te,	pās'te, [yal,	pās'ti.
PA'TER NŌS'TER,	pā'ter nōs'ter,			pā'er nōs'ter,	pā'ter nōs'ter,	pāt-er-nōs'ter,	pā'ter-nos ter.
PA'TRI OT,	pā'tri ut,	pā'tre ut,	pā'tre ut,	pā'tre ut,	pā'tre-ut,	pā'tre-ut,	pā'tri ot
PA'TRON AL,	pāt'run al,	pā'trun-al,	pā'trun-al,	pāt'run al,	pāt'run al,	pāt'run al,	pā'trun al.
PA'TRON IZE,	pāt'ran iz,	pāt'ro nīz,	pāt'ro nīz,	pā'trun īz,	pā'trun-iz,	pāt'run-iz,	pā'tron iz.
PA'UNCH, *or* PĂ'UNCH,	pānch,	pānsh,	pānch,	pānch,	pānch, *or* pawnch,	pānch,	pānsh
PA-ŞŌ',	peez'kōd,	pēs'ōd,	peez'kōd,	peez'kōd,	peez'kōd, *or* pēs'-,	peez'kōd,	pē-sō'nā
PE'DA,					pe kān'ā,		pē'kul
PE'CUL,					pē'kul,		
PE-CŪL'IAR (-yar),	pe kū'li-ar,	pe kū'le ar,	pe kūl yur,	pe kū'le ar,	-kūl'yar, *or* -kū'le-,	pe kūl'yar,	pe kū'li ar.
PE-CŪL'IAR'I TY (-yăr'-),	pe-kū le ăr'i ti,	pe-kū le-ăr'e te,	pe ku'le-ăr'it-e,	pe-kū le ăr'e te,	-yar'e te, *or* -e ăr'-,	pe kū le ăr'it e,	pe kū'li ā ri
PE CŪ'NI PI (-kūn'ya),	pe kū'ni a ri,	pe kū'ne-ar e,	pe-kūn'yēr-e,	pe kū'ne-ūr-e,	-kūn'ya re, *or* -kū'-	pe kū'ne ūr e,	
PĒ'DA GŌG-ISM,			pēd'a gōg izm,	pēd'a gōg-izm,	-go jizm, [ne a re,		pēd'al
PĒ'DAL, a,	pē'dal,	pē'dal,	pēd'al,	pēd'al,	pē'dal,	pē'dal,	pēd'al
PĒ'DAL, n,	pē'dal,	pēd'al, *or* pē'dal,	pēd'al,	pēd'al,	pēd'al,	pēd'al,	pēd'al
PĒ'DO BĂP'TIZM,	pē-do bāp'tizm,	pēd-o bāp'tizm,	pē-do-bāp'tizm,	pē'do bāp'tizm,	pē do bāp'tizm,	pē-do-bāp'tizm,	pē-do-bāp'tizm
PĒ'TE CŌST,	pēn'te-kōst,	pēn te kōst,	pēn'te kōst,	pēn'te kōst,	pēn'te kōst,	pēn'te-kōst,	pēn'te-kōst
PĒ NULT, *or* PĒ NŪLT',			pe-nūlt',	pe nūlt',	pē'nult,	pe nūlt',	pē'nult.
PEK'UL IA BLE,		[emp,	pēr'du ra-bl,	pēr'du ra bl,	pēr'du-ra bl,	pēr'du-ra-bl,	per dūr'a-bl
PER EMP'TO RY,	per-emp'-, *or* pēr'-	pēr'em-, *or* pe	pēr'emp tūr e,	pēr'emp tūr e,	pēr'em-to-re,	pēr'em tōr-e,	pēr'emp-to ri
PER CHANCE (*or* tŭm'), n.,	per tŭm', *or* pēr'-,	pēr'tŭm, [rĕm'-,	pēr'tŭm,	per tŭm',	pēr'tŭm, *or* per-	per tŭm',	per tŭm.
PER'FUME-TO RY,	per tŭnk'to ri,	per fŭngk'to-re,	per'fungk tūr e,	pēr'fungk tōr e,	-fūngk'-, *or* pēr'-	per-fūngk'tōr-e,	per fūngk'to
PER'FUME, *or* PER FUME', n	per-mūt',	per'mit,	pēr'mit,	pēr'mit,	per-mit, *or* per-	per'mit, *or* per	per'mit.
PER TI NA ĂX (*or* ŭks'),	per tūr'bŭt,	per tūr'bŭt,	per tūrb'ŭt,	per-tūr'bŭt,	per tūr'bŭt, [mit',	per tūrb'ŭt. [mit',	
PER'VIS (pēr'vis),	pēs'il,	pēs'il,	pēs'il,	pēs'sl,	pēs'sl, *or* pēs'il,	pēs'il,	pēs'il
PER'AL, *or* PE'TAL,	pē'al,	pē'tal, *or* pēt'al,	pe'tal,	pēt'al,	pēt'al, *or* pēt'al,	pēt'al,	pēt'al
PE'TAL IST,					pe taw'rist,		pe taw'rist.
PE'TREL,					pēt'rel,		pēt'rel
PE-TROL',		pē-trō',	pē-trōl',	pe trōl',	pē-trōl', *or* pe-trōl',	pē'trol	
PĒ'WIT,	pē'it [lanks,	pē'wit,	pē'ct,	pē'wet,	pē'wet,	pē'wit	pē'wit
PHĂL'ANGE, *or* PHAL'ANX,	fil'anks, *or* fil'-	fil'angks, *or* fāl'-,	fil'angks,	fil'angks,	fāl'angks, *or* fāl'-,	fāl'angks,	fāl'angks
PHĂL'ANX,	fār'inks	fil'ringks,	fār'ingks,	fār'ingks,	fār'ingks,	fīr'ingks,	fīr'ingks
PHILO SŌ'PHIC,	fil o sof'ik,	fil o zof'ik,	fil o-zof'ik,	-sōf'ik, or -zōf'ik,	fil o zof'ik,	fil o zof'ik,	fil o-zof'ik.
PHIL'TER (-tur), (fil'-)	fleg ma tik,	flēg'ma tik,	fleg mā'tik,	-māt'-, or flēg'ma-,	fleg mat'ik,	fleg mat'ik,	fleg mā'tik.
PHŌN ICS,	-fē'-, *or* -fis'-,	-fis'-, *or* -fis'-,	flo-jis'tun,	flo jis'tun,	flo jis'tun,	flo-jis'tōn,	flō'jis ton
PHRĂ'SEOL OGY (fra'-),	f nīks,		fōn'iks,	fōn'iks,	fōn'iks,	fōn'iks,	fōn'iks.
PI'ANOFORTE,	thī'sis,	thī'sis,	thī'sis,	thī'sis, *or* tī'sis,	thī'sis,	thī'sis,	fōn'iks
PIC'NIC,			pē'brōk,	pī'brōk,	pī'brōk,	pī'brōk,	pī'brok.
PIN NA CLE (*or* pin'na-),				pin nāt'e, *or* pīn'na	pin nāt'e, *or* pīn'na	pin nāt'e fīd,	pin nāt'i fīd.
PIN NĂ TI FID (*or* pīn'na-),				pin-nāt'e, *or* pīn'na	pīk'ant,	pīk'ant,	pīk'ant.
PIQUANT (pīk'a-),	pīk ant,	pīk'ant,	pe-kawnt', *or* pī'-	pe rāg'u a, [kant,	pe rāg'u-ā,		
PI QUE (pē-kē'),			pē rāg'u a,	pīs'in,	pīs'sin,	pīs'in,	pīs'sin
PIS'CA CIE (-shē),	pīs'sin,	pīz'mir,	pīs'mir,	pīz'mir,	pīz'mir, *or* pīs'mir,	pīz'mir,	pīs'mir.
PIS'TA CHI O (-kē-ō),		pīs ta sho,	pīs tā'sho,	pīs tā'ch'o,	pis-tā'sho,	pus tā'sh'o,	pīs-tā'shi-o.
PLAIT (plāt), (*or* plat),	pīl'ja ri,	pīl'je re,	pīl'jā'ra,	pīl'jā re,	pīl'je a re, *or* -jā,	pīl'je re,	pīl'jā ri
PLA'NA RI A,	pīl'o-ni'ri,	pīl'ō ānā,	pīl'ō-ni'ri,	pīt'lu ā	pīāt'e ra,	plāt'u ā,	plāt'i-nā
PLA'NA RI,	pīl'a ri,	pīl'o-ni'ri,	pīl'o nīst,	pīāt'o nīst,	pīl'o nīst,	plīt'o nīst,	pīl'ton ist.
PLA'NA RY,	pīl'a ri,	pīl'a, *or* pīl'na-,	pīl'n'a ri,	pīl'n'a ri,	pīl'n'a re, *or* plē'na-	pīl'n'a re,	plīn te us
PLA'TA NUS,		pīlēn'ch us,	pīn'tyus,	pīn'tus,	pīl'n'te-ūs,	pīl'n'te us,	
PLI'ON (plī'un),					pōl'o ne		
[illegible]			pīl'op-e,	pōl'e pe,	pōl'e pe, *or* pōl'ip,	pōl'ip,	pōl'ip
[illegible]				po-liz o-on,	pōl e zō'on,	pōl e zō'on,	pōl i-zō'on
[illegible]	po-mā'der,	po-mā'der,	pōm'un-der,	po mān'der,	po-mān'der,	po mān'der,	po m'n'der.
[illegible]	pōr'ce lin,	pōr'se lin,	pōr'e n,	pōr'el in,	pōr'el in, *or* pōr',	pōr'ēl in,	pōr'el n
[illegible]	pōr'ce ko,	pōr'se ko,	pōr te ko,	pōr'te kō,	pōr'te ko,	pōr'te ko,	pōr zē'ko
[illegible]	por-zēs',	por-zēs',	pōz zēs',	pōz zēs',	pōz-zēs',	pōz zēs',	pōzel'hūm-n
[illegible]	pōs'thu mus,	pōs'thu mus,	pōst'hu mūs,	pōst'hu mūs,	pōs'thu mus,	pōs tū'mus,	pōs tū'yal on
[illegible]	pōs tū'yan	pōs tū'yan	pōst'ū'yun,	pōs tū'yun,	pōs tū'yan	po tūsh'e ūm,	po tūs'el um
[illegible]	po tūsh'e ūm,	po tūs'e-u n,	po tūs'yum,	po tūs'e-u n,	pōth'er,	pōth'er,	pōsh'ar.
[illegible]	pōs'ter,	pō'ter,	pō'ter,	pō'ter,	powlp,	pōslp,	pōslp
[illegible]				pre sēp'tūr e,	pre sēp'tūr e,	pre sēp'tūr e,	pre sēp'to re
[illegible]			pre'sēng'ēt,	pre'sēngēt,	pre'sēngēt,	pre'sēngēt,	pre'sēngēt.
[illegible]			pre'fēk'tūr,	pre'fēk'tūr,	pre'fēk'tūr,	pre'fēkt yūr,	pre'fēkt ūr
[illegible]			pre'lūd'er,	pre lūd'er,	pre lūd'-, *or* prēl'-	pre-lūd'er, *or* prēl'-	pre lūd'er.
[illegible]			pre'sha-ens,	pre'sha-ens,	pre'sha-ens,	pre'sh ens.	pre'sh'i-ens.
[illegible]			pre'sēj,	pre'sēj,	pre'sēj, *or* -tij,	pre'sēj, or -teezh,	pre'sēj,
[illegible]			pre'ver,	pre'ver,	pre'ver-e-t'r,	pre'ver-e-t'r,	pre'ver-i-t.
[illegible]			pre'ēkst',	pre'ēkst',	pre'ēkst', *or* prē'-,	pre'ēkst',	pre'ēkst.
[illegible]			pre'za, *or* pre'za,	pre'za,	pre'za,	pre'za,	pre'za.
[illegible]					pre'za ze,	pre'za ze,	pre'za zē.

WEBSTER 1864.	PERRY 1805	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES 1835	SMART 1840	WORCESTER 1860	COOLEY 1863	CULL 1864
PROCEEDS,	pro-sēē[illegible]	pro-sēēdz	pro-sēēdz	[illegible]	[illegible] or pro-sēēdz	pro-sēēdz,	pro-sēēdz
PROCESS,	[illegible]	[illegible]	prŏs'es, or prō'sĕs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRODUCT	prŏd'ŭkt,	[illegible]	prŏd'ŭkt,	prŏd'ŭkt,	prŏd'ŭkt,	prŏd'ŭkt,	prŏd'ŭkt,
PROFILE (-fīl, or -fēel)	pro-fēel	pro-fēel	pro-fēel	prō'fēel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROGRESS, n.,	prŏg'rĕs	[illegible]	prŏg'rĕs,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	prŏg'rĕs,
PROLATE		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROLIX	pro-lĭks'	pro lĭks'	[illegible]	pro-lĭks'	pro/lĭk	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROLOGUE,	prŏl'o[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROMENADE (or -nād)			prŏm-e-nād [illegible]	[illegible]	prom-e-nād', or -nād	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRONUNCIATION (-shĭ-)	pro-nŭn-sĭ-ā-shun	pro-nŭn-she-ā[illegible]	pro-nŭn-she-ā'shun	pro-nŭn-[illegible]-ā'shun,	pro-nŭn-she-ā'[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	pro-pĭ[illegible]	pro-pĭ[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROTEAN			[illegible]	pro-tē-an	[illegible]	pro'te-an	pro-te-an
PROTEST	pro-tĕst	pro-tĕst, or prō-[illegible]	prō'test,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROVOCATIVE	pro-vŏk'a-tĭv	pro-vŏk'a-tĭv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROVOST	prŏv'ust	prŏv'ust, and pro-	prŏv'ust,	prŏv'ust,	[illegible], or pro-	prŏv'ust	prŏv'ust
PROW (prou)	prou	prou, or prō	prō or prou	prou	prou, or prō	prou	prou
PROWESS (prou-)	prou'es	prou'es, or prō'es	prou'es or prou'es	[illegible]	prou'es	[illegible]	prou'es
PROWL (proul)	prōl	prōl, or prol	prōl,	prōl	proul,	proul	proul
PRUSSIAN (prŭsh'an, or prū'shan)			[illegible]	[illegible]	prŭ'shan, or prŭsh'an	[illegible]	prŭsh'an,
PRUSSIC (or prū'sik)			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PSALMIST (sām-)	sām'ĭst	sāl'mĭst	sām'ĭst,	sām'ĭst,	sāl'mĭst, or sām'ĭst	sām'ĭst	sām'ĭst.
PSALMODY (sāl-)	sāl'mo-dĭ,	sāl'mo-dĭ	sal'mo-dĭ	sal'mo-de,	sāl'mo-de	sāl'mo-de	[illegible]
PSALTER (sawl-)	sawl'ter	sawl'ter	sawl'ter	sawl'ter	sawl'ter	sawl'ter, coll. [illegible]	sawl'ter
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PUISSANCE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PUMICE,	pŭm'ĭs	[illegible]	pŭm'ĭs	pŭ'mĭs,	pū'mĭs, or pŭm'ĭs	pū'mĭs, or pŭm'ĭs	pū'mĭs
PUT (action of distress)	pŭt,	pŭt	[illegible]	pŭt,	pŭt,	pŭt	pŭt.
PUTLOG	pŭt'lŏg	pŭt'lŏg	pŭt'lŏg	[illegible]	pŭt'lŏg	pŭt'lŏg	pŭt'lŏg
PYROMANCY	pĭr'o-măn-se, or pī'ro-	pĭr'o-măn-se	pĭr'o-măn-se	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PYROTECHNY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUICKSILVER	kwĭk'sĭl-vur	kwĭk'sĭl-vur	kwĭk'sĭl-vur	kwĭk'sĭl[illegible]	[illegible]	kwĭk'sĭl-vur	kwĭk'sĭl-ver
QUADRANT	kwawd'rant	kwawd'rant,	kwawd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant.
QUADRILLE (kwa-, or ka-)	ka-dril'	ka-dril'	kwaw-dril'	ka-dril'	ka-dril'	[illegible]	ka-dril'
QUADRUPEDAL				[illegible]	-pe'dal or -drŭ'pe-		[illegible]
QUALM (kwām)	kwām	kwawm	kwawm or kwām	kwām,	kwām or kwawm	kwām	kwām
QUANDARY (or -dā'ry)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUASIMODO				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUASSIA (kwŏsh'ĭ-a, or kwăsh'ĭ-a)			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUAY (kē)	kē	kē	kē	kē	kē	kē	kē
QUERCITRON				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUININE, or QUININE			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUINT (kwint)	kwĭnt,	[illegible]	kwĭnt,	kwĭnt,	kwĭnt,	[illegible]	kwĭnt.
QUINTESSENCE,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUOIT (kwoit, or koit),	kwoit		kwoit	[illegible]	kwoit or koit	kwoit, coll. koit	[illegible]
RABBI (or rab'bī)	răb'bī,	răb'bi, or răb'bī,	[illegible]	răb'bī,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECONDITE, or RECONDITE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECUSANT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REFRAGABLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REFUSE, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RELAXATION	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REMEDILESS (or rem'e-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REMONSTRATE (or -mŏn'-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENCONTRE,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENDEZVOUS (rĕn'de-vōō)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENDEZVOUSED (-vōōd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENUNCIATION (-shĭ-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REQUIEM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RESPIRATORY (or res'-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETAILER (or re-tāl'er)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETARDATION	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETCH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETROCESSION (or rē'-)	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETROGRADE (or rē'tro-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RETROSPECT (or rē'tro-)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REVENUE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REVERIE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REVOLT, or REVOLT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REYNARD (or rē'nard)					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHOMB (rŏmb)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHUMB (rŭm)			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RHYTHM (or rĭthm),		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICOCHET (rĭk-o-shā', or rĭk-o-shĕt')			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

d 2

WEBSTER. 1834	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863	CULL. 1864.
RŌB'O RANT,			rŏb'o rănt,	rŏ'bo rant,	rŏb'o rănt,	rŏb'o rănt,	rŏb'o rănt,
RŌCH'ET,	rŏch'et,		rŏch'et,	rŏk'et,	rŏch'et, *or* rŏk'et,	rŏch'et,	rŏch'et
RŌQUE LAURE (rŏk'e lōr),	rŏ'ke lo,	rŏk e lōr',	rŏk'lōr,	rŏk'e-lōr',	rŏk e lōr',	rŏk'lōr,	rŏk'e lō,
RŌ'SE-ATE,	rō'zhe ăt,	rō'zhe-ăt,	rō'ze ăt,	rō'ze-, *coll* rō'zhe-,	rō'zhe at, *or* rō'ze [at,	rō'ze ăt,	rōz'e ăt,
RŌTH'ER-NAIL,			rōth'ur-năl,	rōth'er năl,	rōth'er nāl,	rōth'er nāl,	rōth'er nāl,
RŌ'TI-FER,				rō'ti fer,	rō'ti fer,	rō'tif er,	rō'tif er,
ROUTE (*or* rowt),	rowt,	rowt, *or* rōōt,	rōōt,	rōōt,	rōōt, *or* rowt,	rōōt,	rōōt
RUSSIAN (rŭsh'an, *or* rōō'-[shan),			rōōsh'un,	rŭsh'an,	rŭsh'an, *or* rŭ'shan,	rŭsh'an,	rŭsh'i an
RUTH,	rŭth,	rōōth,	rōōth,	rōōth,	rōōth,	rōōth,	rōōth
SAC'RI FICE, *n.*,	săk'ri fīz,	săk're fīz,	săk're fīz,	săk're fīs,	săk're fīz, [ōth,	săk're fīs,	săk'ri fīs
SAB'A-ŌTH, *or* SA-BĀ'OTH,	sa-bā'ōth,	săb'a ōth,	sa bā'ōth,	sa bā'ōth,	sa bā'oth, *or* săb'a	sa bā'ōth,	sa-bā'oth,
SAF'FRON,	săf'furn,	săf'furn,	săf'run,	săf'run,	săf'frun,	săf'frun,	săf'fron
SAIN'FOIN,	săn'foin,	săn'foin,	săn'foin,	săn'foin,	sān'foin, or săn'-[foin,	sān'foin,	sān'foin
SAK'ER-ET,		săk'er-it,	săk'ur-et,	sāk'er ĕt,	sāk'er ĕt,	sāk'er et,	sāk'er et
SAL'EP,			săl'ep,				sāl'ep
SA-LINE', *or* SĀ'LINE,	sa line',	sa-line', *or* sā'line,	sa-line',	sa-lin',	sa-līn',	sa-lin',	sa-line',
SA LI'VAL,	sălī'l, *or* sa lī'-,	sălī'a, *or* sa lī'-,	sa lī'val,	sa lī'val,	sa lī'val,	sa lī'val,	sa lī'val.
SA-LI'VOUS,	sălī'l, *or* sa lī'-,	sa lī', *or* sălī'o-,	sa lī'vus,	sa lī'vus,	sa lī'vus,		
SAL'OP,						săl'up,	săl'op.
SAL'PI-CON,			sal pē'kun,	sălpe kun,	sălpe kun,	sălpe kŭn,	
SAL'SI-FY,			sălsif i,	sălsi fī,	sălsi fe,	sălsi fe,	sălsi fī.
SALVE, (săv),	săv,	sălv,	săv,	săv,	sălv, *or* sălv,	săv, *or* sălv,	săv
SAM'A-POID,				sa mā'roid,	săm'a roid,		săm'a-roid.
SĂ'MEL,			săm'el,	săm'e-el,	săm'e čl,	săm'e-čl,	săm'ĕ-čl
SAM'PHIRE (*or* săm'fur),	săm'fīr,		săm'fer,	săm'fer,	sănv'fir,	săm'fer,	săm'fīr
SAND'WICH,			sănd'wich,	sănd'wij,	sănd'w ij,	sănd'wich,	sănd'wich
SANG'CU-LŌT'TISM,					sanz kū'lot,	sang kū'lot,	sang kū'lot
SAP'A-JOU,				săp'a zhōō,	săp a jōō',	săp'a jōō,	săp'a jōō,
SAF'FHIRE (săf'fīr, *or* -ur),	săf'fīr,	săf fīr,	săf'eer,	săf'er,	săf'fir,	săf'er,	săf'fir,
SAP'PHIRINE (săf'ur-),	săf'fīr-in,	săf'fīr in,	săf'īr in,	săf'er in,	săf'fir-in,	săf'er in,	săf'fī rīn
SAR'DINE (*fish*),			săr'din,	săr'din,	săr'din, *or* -deen,	săr'din,	săr'din
SAP'PHINE (*Jish*),	săr'din,	săr'din,	săr'din,	săr'din,	săr'din, *or* -din,	săr'din,	
SA-RIGUE' (-reeg'),					sa reeg',	săr'e gu.	
SĂ'TAN,	sā'tan,	sā'tan, *or* sāt'un,	sā'tan,	sā'tan,	sā'tan,	sā'tan,	sā'tan
SĂ'TIRE (as *Eng* sāt'ur),	sā'ter,	sā'tur, sāt'ur, sā'tīr,	sāt'īr,	sāt'er,	sāt'ur, sāt'īr, *or*	sāt'er,	sāt'er,
SĂ'TRAP, *or* SĂT'RAP,		sā'trap, [sāt'eer,	sā'trap,	sā'trap,	sā'trap, [sāt'ur,	sā'trap,	sāt'rap
SĂT'RA PAL,			sāt'ra pal,	sāt'ra pal,	sāt'ra pal,	sāt'ra pal,	sāt'rap al
SĂ'TYR,	sā'ter,	sā'tur, *or* sāt'ur,	sā'tra pe,	sā'tra pe,	sāt'ra pe,	sāt'ra pe,	sāt'rap ĕ
SCĂ'LA PY,	skăl'a rī,	skăl'a re,	sā'tur, *or* sāt'ur,	sāt'er,	sā'tur, *or* sāt'ir,	sāt'er	sāt'er
SCALD (*bard*),			skāl'ur-e,	skāl'ūr-e,	skāl'a re,	skāl'ūr e	
SCAL'LOP (skŏl'-),	skawl'lup,	skŏl'lup,	skawld,	skāld,	skawld, *or* skāld,	skāld,	skawld
SCĂPHITE,			skŏl'up,	skŏl'inp,	skŏl'up,	skŏl'up,	skŏl'ĭp
SCĂPH'OID,			skăf'it,	skā'fit	skăf'it		skāf'oid
SCĂ'PI-FORM,				skā'foid,	sī'foid,	skāf'oid,	
SCATHE,					skăp'e form		
SCENIC, *or* SCĒN'IC,	sēn'ik,	sēn'ik,	skāth,		sk ith		
SCHED'ULE (skĕd'-),	shĕd'ūl *or* sĕd'-,	sĕd'jūl, *or* skĕd'jūl,	sēn'ik,	sēn'ik,	sēn'ik, [sĕd'-,	sēn'ik,	seen'ik,
SCHIS MAT'IC (siz-, *n.*),	siz mĕt'ik,	siz'ma tik,	shĕd'ūl,	shĕd'ūl,	shĕd'-, shĕd'-, *or*	sĕd'ul,	sĕd'ūl
SCHIZ O POD,			siz'ma tik,	siz'mat ik,	siz'ma, *or* -măt',	siz'ma-tik,	siz măt'ik
SCIS'SIL,			sĕlz'o pŏd,	sĕlz'o pŏd,	sĕlz'o pŏd,		shĕ'zo pŏd
SCIR'RA MIN'E-OUS,			sĕs'el,	sĕ'ra min'e-ŭs,	sĕs'el,		sĕs'el;
SCI Ĕ-LIST,			sĕ'ra min'e-us,	sĕ ŭ'rin,	sĕ'ra min'e us,	sĕ'ra min'e-us,	sĕ-ra min e-us,
SCLĂP'O-DERM,			sĕ ŭ'rin,	sklĕ'ro-dĕrm,	sĕ'ŭ rin,	sĕ'n rin,	sĕ-ŭ'rin.
SCŌ PI-PED,			sklĕ'ro-dĕrm,	sklŏp'e pĕd,	sklĕr'o dĕrm,	sklĕ'o dĕrm,	sklĕ'ro dĕrm.
SEAM'STRESS (*or* sĕm'-),	seem'stres,	sĕm'stres,	sklŏp'e pĕd,	seem'stres,	sklŏ'pe pĕd,	sklŏp'e pĕd,	sklŏp'i pĕd.
SE-CĂ'LE,			seem'stres,	sĕ'kăl,	sĕm'stres,	sĕm'stres,	seem'stres
SE'CRE-TI'TIOUS (tĭsh'us),	sĕk rĕ tĭsh'us,	sĕk re tish'us,	sĕ'kăl,	sĕ'kre tĭsh'us,	se kăl'e,	se kăl'e,	sĕ'kăl
SE'CRE-TO RY, (*or* se-crĕ'-[o ry),	sĕ'kre to rĭ,	se kreet'ur-e,	se krē'tŭr e,	se krē'tŭr e,	sĕk re tĭsh'us,	sĕk re tĭsh'us,	sĕk re tĭ-sh ĭ us,
SE'CUND,			sĕk'und,	sĕk'und,	se krē', *or* sĕ'kre-,	se krē'tŭr e,	se krē'tŭr ĕ,
SEC'UN DINE,	sĕk'un-dīn,	sĕk'un-dīn,	sĕk'un dīn,	sĕ'kund,	sĕ'kund,	sĕ'kund,	sĕ'kund.
SEID			sĕ'id,	sĕk'un dīn,	sĕk'un-dīn,	sĕk'un-dīn,	sĕk'un dīn
SE IŪ'GOUS,			se jōō'gus,	seed,	seed,	sēd	
SE MĬ'E DAL,	sĕm I pē'dal,	se mĭp'e-dal,	sĕm'e pēd'al,	se jū'gus, *or* sĕj'u-,	se jū'gus, *or* sĕj'u-,	se jōō'gus,	se jū'gus.
SE'NA RY,	sĕn'a rĭ,	sĕn'a re, [yur,	sĕ'nŭr-e,	sĕm e pēd'al,	sĕm-e pē'-, *or* se-[mĭp'-,	se mĭp'e-dal,	sĕm-I pēd'al
SEN'TI ENT (sĕn'shĭ),	sĕ'nĭ ur,	se'ne ur, *or* seen'-[yur,	sĕ'ne ur,	sĕ'nŭr-e,	sĕ'ne ur,	sĕn'ŭr e,	sĕn'a rĭ
SEP TIF'RA GAL,	sĕn'shent,	sĕn'she ent,	sĕn'sh'ent,	sĕn'sh'ent,	sĕn'she-ent,	seen'yur,	sĕ'nĭ or
SE-PUL'CHRE,			sĕp'te frā'gal,	se ras'ke er,	sep tĭf'ra-, [kĕr',	sĕn'sĭ'ent,	sĕn'shĭ ent.
SEP'ULCH'ANT (sĕr'-, *or* sĕr'-),	sĕr'jent,	sĕr'jant,	sĕr'jant, *or* sĕr'jant,	sĕr'jant,	se rĭs'-, *or* se ras-[sar'jent, *or* sĕr'jent,	sĕr'as kĕ-e,	sep tĭf'ra gal
SE'RIES (*or* sē'rĭ-ēz),	sē'rĭ-ēz,	sē're-eez,	seer'e eez,	seer'e-eez,	se rōn',	sĕr'jent,	se rās'kĕr.
SE-RON',					ser pē'-, *or* ser pē'-,	seer'e-eez,	sĕr'jant
SER PĬ'GO,	sĕr'pĭ go,	ser pī'-, *or* ser pē'-,	ser-pē'go,	ser-pē'go,	sĕr'vĭl,	se-rōōn',	sĕ'reez
SĔR'VILE,	sĕr'vĭl,	sĕr'vĭl,	sĕr'vĭl,	sĕs'l we pē'dal,	sĕs-kwe pē'dal,	sĕr'vil,	se rōōn'.
SES-QUI'E-DAL,		ses kwĭp'ĭ kăt,	sĕs-kwe pē'dal,	sĕs'kwe plī'kăt,	sĕ'te reem,	ses kwĭp'e dal,	ser pī'go.
SES-QUIP'LI-CATE,	ses kwĭp'ĭ kăt,	ses-kwĭp'le-kăt,	ses kwĭp-le kāt',	sĕ'te reem,	sĕ'or,	ses kwĭp'le-dal,	sĕr'vil
SE'TI REM (*or* sĕt'ĭ rĕm),				sĕ'or,	sĕ'or, *or* shōr,	ses kwĭp'le kăt,	ses kwĭp'ĭ kăt.
SE WER (sū'-),	shōr,	shōr,	sĕ'ur,	shā'man,	shā'man,	sĕ'te reem,	sĕ'nĭ reem
SHA'MAN,			shā'man,	shĕk'kl,	shĕk'kl,	sōr,	sū'er.
SHEK'EL (shĕk'l),	shĕ'kel,	shĕk'l,	shĕk'l,	shĕk'e nā,	sha'ke-e, *or* she-kī'-,	shām'an,	sha mān'.
SHE KI'NAH,		shĕk'e nā,	shĕk'e nā,	sher bĕt',	shūr'- *or* sher hĕt',	shĕk'l,	shĕk'el
SHIB'BET,	sher bĕt',	sher bĕt',	sher'bet,	shĕ'ĕ,	shĕ'ĕ,	she kī'nā,	she kī'nā.
SHIP'AH,				shir,	sheer, *or* shīr,	shĕr'bet,	sher-bĕt'
SHIPP, *or* SHIPE,	sheer,	sheer,	shir,	shōn, *or* shōn,	shōn, *or* shōn,	shĕ'ĕ,	
SHŌN'E, *or* SHŌNE,	shōn, *or* shūn,	shōn,	shōn, *or* shōn,	sĭb'ul-ĭn,	se bĕ'-, *or* sĭb'o-,	shir,	shīr.
SI PĒ'TIC,			sĭb'ul-it,	sĭ'der al,	sĭb'ĭl-ĭn,	shōn,	shōn
SIN'EW AL,	sĭd'er al,	sĭd'er al,	sĭb'ĭl in,	sĭ'der-it,	sĭ'der al,	se ĭs e kal kăl'-,	sĭ'ber-ĭt.
SIN'EW ITE,			sĭd'er al,	so-dē'ro skōp,	sĭd'er-it,	se-lĭs'e-um,	sĭb'ĭl lin.
SIN'FI ON SCOPE,			sĭd'er-it,		sĕd'e ro-, *or* sĕ-dē'-,	se lock',	sĭ'de-ral.
SI LIQUI-CAL-CĂ'PI-OUS,				se-lĭs'e-, *colloq*	sĭl-e-se-kal kăl'-,	se lĭ're an,	sĭ'de rit.
SI LI CI FY (lĭsh'i-fī),				sĭl'ik, [-lĭsh'e,	se-lĭsh'e-um,	se mō'ne an,	sĭ'do ro skōp
SI'LIQUE (ik, *or* sĭ lēek'),				sĭ lĭr'e-an,	se lock',	sĭm'ul-tā'ne us,	sĭ lĭs'l kal k
SI LĒ'NI AN,				sĭ-mō'ne an,	se lĭ're an,	se-nĭs'ter, *and* sĭn'-[lĭs-,	sĭ-lĭs'l um
SIM'UL TA'NE-OUS,				sĭm'ul-tā'ne us,	sĭ mō'ne an,	sĭr'rā, *or* sĭr'rā,	sĭ'lik.
SIN'IS TER,	sĭ mul tā'ne us,	sĭ mul tā'ne us,	sĭ mul-tā'nyus,	se-nĭs'ter,	sĭ mul-tā'ne us,	sĭr'np, *or* sūr'rup,	sĭ-lū'rĭ-an
SIR'RAH,	sĭn'is ter,	sĭn'is ter,	sĭn'is tur,	sĭr'rā,	sĭn'is-, *or* se-nĭs'-,	skĭr'rĕt,	sĭ mō'nĭ-an
SIR'UP,	sĭr'rā,	sĭr'rā,	sĭr'ā,	sĭr'np; *coll* sūr'up,	sĭr'rā, *or* sĭr'rā,	slĭb'ber, *or* slŏb'-,	sĭm-ul tā'ne us.
SKIR'RET,	sĭr'up,	sĭr'up,	sĭr'np,	sĭr'ret,	sĭr'np, *or* sūr'rup,	smawl'pŏks,	sĭn'is ter
SLĂB'BER (*coll.* slŏb'ber),	slăb'ber,	skĭr'ret,	skĭr'ĕt,	slŏb'ber,	skĭr'ret,	sō'shĭ a bl,	sĭr'ā
SMALL'POX,	smawl'pŏks,	slŏb'ber, *or* slŏb'-,	slŏb'ur,	smawl'pŏks,	slăb'ber, [pŏks,	sō'kl,	sĭr'np.
SŌ CIA BLE (sō sha bl),	sō'shĭ a bl,	smawl pŏks',	smawl'pŏks,	sō'sha bl,	-pŏks', *or* smawl'-,	sō'jurn,	skĭr'ĕt
SŌ'KL,	sō'kl,	sō'shĭ bl,	sō'shĭ bl,	sō'kl,	sō'she a bl,	sōl,	slăb'er
SŌ JOURN, *v.*,	sō'jurn, *or* sō jūrn',	sō'kl,	sō'kl,	sō'jurn,	sōk'l, *or* sō'kl,	saw'der,	smawl'pŏks.
SŌL'DER,	sōl'der,	sōl'der,	so jūrn',	saw'der,	sō'jurn,	saw'der,	sō'shĭ a bl
			sōl,		sōl, *or* saw'der,		sō'kl
			saw'der,				sō'jurn.
							sōl
							sōl'der.

WEBSTER. 1864	PERRY 1805	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES 1856	SMART 1837	WORCESTER 1860	COOLEY 1856	CULL 1868
SÖU/E-RÄ CEO s(-shus)				Vien-ä h	sŏl-e-rä h		
SÖU RÄ,			sŏl-ĕr	ĭ lĭ	sol lĭ	sŏl lĭ	sol lĭ
SÖU RÄ,			ŏm ba	ŏm ba	be [bra	m'b	m'be
SÖU B OUS			ŏm bra or sŏm'	sŏm bra	m'bra,	sŏm'bra,	sŏm'bra,
S DT (or sŏŭl)	ŭl	sŏŭl,	sŏŭl,	sŏŭl,	sŏŭl, or sŏŭl,	sŏŭl,	sŏŭl
SŎR DÎVE	sor -d n	sor-deen	sor-deen	ŏ dl	sor ä en	ŏr'dl	sŏr l
SŎRTEL,	s el	o'rtl	sŏr' t	sŏr' l	r' l	sŏr l	sŏr l
S-RŎ I I CIDE	ĭ rŏr'i sĭd	so- ŏ -sĭd	so rŏ'ra sĭd	so rŏ'e-sĭd	so rŏ'e-sĭd	so-rŏ'e-sĭd	so-rŏ'rĭ ll,
SŎR TIE	r'		ŏ ter	ŏrte,	ŏ te	s r'i	sorti-ē
SOUTH (sŭth)	sŭf,		ŭf	ŭf,	ŭf,	ŭf	ŭf
SOUTH ERN-LY	ŭth er-ĭf	ŭth r or owth	ŭth r-la,	sowth coll. ŭth	ŭth e-l	sowth coll sŭth	s wth ĭf,
SOUTH RN,	sŭth ern	sowth'ern, or ŭth'	ŭth rn	sowth coll. sŭth'	ŭth	sowth coll. sŭtl	s wtl rn
SOUVE REIGN (sŭ)	ŭv' r l		sŭ v'n r'	sŏ ne	sŏv'ne	sŏv	ŭ -near
SP		sŭ e in	ŭ	ŏpe in,	ŭ er, or ŭ	ŭ	ŭ in
SPIN IFL (yel),	spĭ l	pĭ yel l	pĭ y l	paw	pĭ	p w or pĭ	p w
S A OID				pĭ y l	pĭ y l	pĭ y l	pĭ yel,
S ER MÄTV-O-ÇĒLE				pĭr ĭl	pĭr ĭl	p r	pĭ ĭ L
SPHE ROID	sf' roid	sper mĭt o-seel	sp r mĭt/o seel	spe mĭt/o-seel	sper-mĭt o-seel	pe mĭt o-seel	p r'ma to-seel
S I-CĒ IE FORM,		l roid	l roid	l -roid	l roid,	l roid	l ĭ
SPIN ICH					pe kĭ l fŏrm	l fŏrm	sp'k ĭf'i rm
SPI EL, or SPI NĒL	spĭ nel	pĭ'nel	spĭn etsh	pĭ ĭ	spe- ĭt	pĭ ĭ	pĭ ĭl
SPIN ET or SPI NĒT	pĭ nĕt'	spĭn et,	spĭ el	pĭ l	i pel	p l	p l
SPIR A-CLE (or spĭ ra-)	pĭ ra kl,	ĭ l a kl,	pĭn-ĭt	spe- ĭt	spĭ, or pe-nĭt'	pĭ ĭt	pĭ ĭ
SPIRÄ E-TIC a.,	spĭrĭ o-tĭk,	pĭn -tĭk	pĭ kl	sĭ l a kl	pĭr' or pĭ ra-	pĭ ĭ kl	p ra kl
SPRÓ ĬI-ÓLE (pŭn)			pĭn-ĭk	pĭ e-tĭk	pĭ e-tĭk	pĭ ĭ kl	pĭ ĭ ĭ k
SPŬT ER,	spŭt' t-er	spŭr'ra-er	pĭn/je-ĭl	pĭn/je-ĭl	pe -je-ĭl	spŭ pĭ-ĭl	spŭ pĭ-ĭl
SQUIR R L (or skwĭr'rel)	skwŭr'rĭl,	spŭ n	spŭ're-	spŭ'ra-er	pĭ ra-e	pĭr'	pĭr' ĭ-e
S A TIP		kwĕr' l	kwĕr'ĭl	kwĕr' l	kwĕr' ĭl	kwĕr l	kwĕ el
STA BI EM		tĭkl,	stĭk te	stĭk te	stĭk te	stĭk te	tĭk te,
S ÄN ÇH ON(-shun)	ŭt sh	stĭ hum	stĭ d y m	stĭd m	tĭ d -um	stĭ d m	tĭ ĭl um
S ÄV -E (or S A)	stĭ v	stĭ n	stĭn/shon	stĭg hum	stĭ hu	stĭ hum	tĭ hĭ.o
ST O-VĒ E-OUS,			tĭ ve	tĭ ve	tĭ or tĭ ve	tĭ ve	stĭ
STOM ŏn			sto-ĭt o seel	te-ĭt o- eel	te-ĭt o- eel	t to se l	te ĭt seel,
STŎR ĭ-ŏ			steel yard	steel yard	teel coll. ŭl	teel coll. stĭl	steel ard,
STRA NGE NESS				stĭl y	stĭl y	stĭl yu	t l ĭl-o
STRA T ĭ-ie				st'er-a- g'ra-f	ĭ -o-g'ra-fe,	ĭ -o-g'ra-fe,	ste te-ĭg'ra ff
STRA W (strŏ or strō)	st ŏ	3	stra-ĭ j ĭk	st re-o- tip'	ĭ o-tip,	st r'e-o-, stĭ	l re tĭp
STRĒW HE,	str f	stra-ĭ fe	trŏ,	stĭp' o -e-deer'ĭl,	stĭ'rap o- (ĭ p	stĭl-o-ĭl' -ne,	stĭlp-no-ĭl er ĭt,
STRŎ II ie,			strō f	tĭr'op	tĭ'rap	stĭ m a pŏd	stĭ'r p
STRŎ'PHI-Ō-LATE				tĭ'r'ra	tĭ-o-ĭl' -ne,	stĭ je r stŏrj	st l o ĭl er
STŬ DA-RĬAL-NĂ I				stĭ fe-o-l t,	stĭ m a pŏd	stra-bĭ'ro s,	stĭ m pŏd
SUB-SĒL-TO-RY	s b ĭl to- l,	ŭ ĭ ĭ	b-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e	stĭ l -gal-ĭ'ĭk	stĭ je r stŏrj	tra-taj ĭk	stŏr'ĭe
SUC-ÇĒ SOR	k r	ŭk ses, or k	k sĭ	sub-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e	stra-bĭ'ro s,	trŏ, or trō	tr bĭ ro s
SU -DŬT (ŭ)	g ĭ t	sug jĕst' (sŭ	s j t	k-sĭ	tra-taj ĭk	stro'f	tra t jĭk
SU) IL-LĂ'TI N (ŭ' or			sŭ l ĭ ĭ shun	ĭ j ĭ	trŏ, or trō	tr'f	st ĭ.
S UPIL RATE, (ŭ')			sŭ fur-ĭt,	sub-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e	tr'f'ik	tr'o-f ĭk	trof
SUL-PHU RIC			sul fŭr'ĭk	k-sĭ	ĭ -o-ĭ	stro f ĭk	stro'f ĭk
SUL-TĂ NĂ SUL-TĂ NĂ	s l ĭ n ä	sul-tä'nä	sul tä'nä,	ĭ -ĭ'nä,	sub-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e	tro'fo-e ĭ	stro'fo-e ĭ
SU M N (soll by m k)			sŭ'mĭk	ŭ coll. bŭ'	k-sĭ	ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ	ĭ ĭ la-gal-ma ĭk
SŬ PER-CĒ-LĬ-OUS	ŭ pe- ĭ'l us	ŭ per-ĭl ys	ŭ per-ĭl ys	sŭ'pe r ĭ-e	ĭ -o-ĭ	sub-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e	sub-ĭ ĭ tĭr-e
SŬ PER-SĒ-DĒAS	ŭ pe r' ĭ d	ŭ per ĭ ĭ s,	sŭ pe r -e	ŭ pe r -e	ŭ pe r -e	k-sĭ	k-sĭ
SŬN ÇĪN-I E,	sŭr' l g-ĭ	sŭr' l g-ĭ	sŭ -ĭ' g'ĭ,	-ĭ g'ĭ,	-ĭ g'ĭ,	ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ	ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ
SUN VĒIL/LANÇE (yan)						sŭ'nĭ ĭ	sŭ fur-ĭt,
SŬR ĬY N	sŭr'vĕ,	sur-vĕ or ŭr'vĕ	so ĭ	ŭr'vĕ,	ŭr'vĕ or su vĕ	sŭl tĭ'nä,	sŭl tĭ'nä,
S YT	w with		sw ĭ	wĭth	wĭth	sŭ'nĭ ĭ	sŭ'nĭ ĭ
SWĬY-EL (ĭl)					wĭ j l	w with or swĭ'th	w with.
SYM PŎ ĭ A		im pŏ'sha-ĭk	sim p -ĭk	pĭ or pŏ' ha-	pĭ or pŏ' ha-	wĭ j l	
SYN-C E le					ĭ kĕ'tĭk	sim pŏ' ĭ ak	sim pŏ' ĭ ak
SYN DAC-TĬL ic				ĭ -ĭ ĭ-ĭ	ĭ -dĭk te-ĭk,	ĭ k ĭ ĭ'ĭk,	ĭ -dak tĭ ĭk
SYN ĬI ĭ Y				ĭ je- b'us,	ĭ je- b a,	ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ	ĭ -dak tĭ ĭk
SYN-O-DĬC AL (gon)				ĭ i g-ĭ m	sĭr (gĭ' m	ne' b' or-m	ĭ-ĭ -ĭ-ĭ-ĭ
SŬR GĬ N	sŭr'vĕ,	sur-vĕ or ŭr'vĕ	so ĭ	w ĭth or swĭ'th	w ĭth or swĭ'th	sŭr' e-ĭk	sŭr'vĕ
S YT	w with		sw ĭ			w ĭth or swĭ'th	w with.
SYS-TEM A TĬZE,	ĭ tĭ m tĭz	sis-tĭm ĭ	ĭ tĭm-ĭ'z a-m	ĭ tem-a-ĭ	ĭ tem-a-ĭ	wĭ j l	
SYS-TEM IC					ĭ tem-ĭk		
TĂB' LE MA-CLE,	tĭb/er a-kl	tĭb er-nä-kl,	tĭb' r-a-kl	tĭb' r nĭkl	tĭb'er-na kl		
TĂB-LEAU (-lō'),				tĭb'ĭ	ĭ b-lo		
TĂ BOR ĬTE				tĭ bor ĭt	tĭ bor ĭt,		
TĂB OC KET	tĭ'bŏk -ĭt	tĭb -ĭt,	tĭ'bo -ĭt	tĭb -ĭt,	tĭb-o- ĭ		
TĂ A					tĭ'ĭ ĭ		
TAGL L -CO TIAN (tĭl ya-)	tĭl'ĭ -man	tĭl'ĭ -n	tĭ,'ĭ man	tĭl ya k sh'an	tĭl ya k ĭ		
TAL'IS MAN			tĭ/ĭo d ĭk	tĭl le n	tĭl ĭ n		
T L-LĬ'DĬTE			tĭm/bŏr	tal-mĭd ĭ ĭk,	tal mĭd ĭ k,		
TĂ I ĬN,	tĭm'bŏr			tĭm b	tĭm b		
TAN TIV Ĭ or TAN'TI VY	ta tĭv'ĭ			tan ĭ	tĭ'v		
TĂPES-TRY	tĭp' s-trĭ	tĭp'tre or tĭp'e	tĭp es-tre	tĭp es-tre	tĭp es-tre		
TĂ IS (or tĭ pĭ')				tĭ pĭ'	tĭ pĭ'		
TAR-TĂ RE				tĭ'r'ĭ	tĭ'r'ĭ		
TĂS I	tŏ' ĭl	tĭs'sel	tĭ l	tĭ	tĭ		
TAUNT,	tawnt,	tant, or tawnt	taw t,	tĭ t,	tĭ t,		
TĂ RĬNE a							
TĂ REL (rĭl)	t l		t l	t l	t l		
TEIA H	ĭ la h,		tĭ ĭ -e	ĭ ĭ -e	ĭ ĭ -e		
TE-LĒ RA PĬ I T							
TĒ TE ŎL Y			tĭ -ĭ j	ĭ ĭ -ĭ j	ĭ ĭ -ĭ j		
TĒ LE-O SŬR				ĭ ĭ e-ĭ	ĭ ĭ e-ĭ		
TĒ LE-SCO PĬC			te ĭ'e'ĭk,	te ĭ'e'ĭk,	te-ĭ'e-ĭk,		
TĒ ST	ĭ t,	ĭ j	ĭ ch,	tĭ ĭ,	ĭ ch,		
TĒ ST,	ĭ f	ĭ' ĭ	ĭ ĭ	tĭ ĭ	ĭ ĭ		
TĒ O,	ĭ, pŏr	ĭ'pŏ	ĭ pŏ	ĭ'o'ĭ	ĭ pŏ		
TĒI VER-SĂTE	tŏr jĭv'er-ĭt,		tĭ'r er ĭt,	tĭ'ro- ĭ'ĭ	tĭ'r'ĭ er ĭt,		
TĒR A QUE	ĭ e-r kwe-us	ĭ ĭ kwe ĭ	tĕ' ĭ kwe-	ĭ ĭ kwe-	ĭ ĭ kwe-us,		
TĒ'TRĂP TOTE (or te-			te ĭ ĭp'ĭ-ĭ	te ĭ ĭp'ĭ-ĭ	ĭ ĭ rap ĭ ĭ,		
TĒ'TRĂRCH (trĭp')	ĭ ĭ ĭ k	ĭ ĭ ĭ k or ĭ ĭ,	te- ĭ ĭ k	ĭ'ĭ ĭ'ĭk	te-ĭ ĭ k		
TE TRA C AYE	te ĭ ĭ k ĭ'ĭ,	ĭ ĭ' ĭ,	te-ĭ'ĭ ĭ ĭ,	ĭ r' ĭ'ĭ,	te-ĭ'ĭ ĭ ĭ,		
TĒY E I CĒ Y,	te'ĭ ĭ k ĭ	ĭ ĭ ra ĭ k	te-ĭ'ĭ k	ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ k	ĭ ĭ ra ĭ k		
T IĂ CER (ĭ)					ĭ'ĭ		
T E E PŎSE (th	thĕ'rĭ	th r'ĭ	th r'ĭ or th'	th r'ĭ	th r'ĭ or thĕ'r		
T IO NA (ĭ)				th ĭ ĭ,	th ĭ ĭ,		
T YMINT (ĭ' ĭ)			t n ĭ ĭ,	th ĭ ĭ,	th ĭ ĭ,		
T IRRE-PENÇE (ĭ p')	thĕ'rĭp ns	th p	th pen	thĕ'r coll thĕ'r	thĕ'r coll thĕ'r		

WEBSTER. 1864	PERRY. 1805	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES. 1835	SWIFT. 1857	WORCESTER 1860	COOLEY. 1863	CELL 1864
THREE'PEN-NY (thrip'-),	thrip'en nl,	thrip'en ne,	thrū'pen ne,	thrē'-, *coll.* thrip'-,	thrip'-, *or* thrē'-,	thrip'en ne,	thrē pen-
THUG,				thūg,	thūg, *or* thūg,	thūg,	pug
THUR'ÇE (*or* tūrs),	teers,	tūrs,	teers,	teers,	teers, *or* tūrs,	teers,	teers,
THER'ÇET (*or* tūr'set),	teer'set,		teers-et,	teer'set,	teer'set, *or* tūr set,	teer'set,	teer'set,
TIM'O-NEER',			tim-o-neer,	tim'o neer',	tim-o neer',	tim'o neer',	ti mon-eer',
TI-RADE',				to rīd',	to rīd',	to rīd',	tī rīd',
TIP'WIT,	tīr'wit,		tīr'wit,	tīr'wit,	tīr'wit,	tīr'wit, *coll* tīr'-,	tī'r-wit
THIS'SIS (mū'sis),				tis'sis,	mū sis,	mū'sis,	mū'sis,
TOLL (*Law*),		tōl,	tōl,	tōl,	tol, *or* tōl,	tōl,	tōl,
TO-LU',				tō'lū,	to lū',	to lū',	to-lū'o
TO MA'TO (*or* -mā'-),			to mā'to,	to mā'to,	to mā'to, or mā'-,	to mā'to,	to-mā'to
TŌ'PAR CH,	tō'pārk,	tō'pārk,	tōp'ārk,	tōp'ārk,	tō'pārk,	tōp'ārk,	tōp'ark
TŌR'MEN-TIL,	tōr'men-til,	tor mēn til,	tōr'men til,	tōr'men til,	tōr'men til,	tōr'men til,	tōr'men til
TORQUED (tōrkt),				tōr'kwd,	tōrkt,		
TOR'TOISE (-tis),	tōr'tis,	tōr'tiz,	tōr'tis,	tōr'tiz,	tōr'tiz,	tōr'tis,	tōr'tis
TOU'CAN (tōō'kan),			tōō kan,	tōō kan,	tōō kan,	tōō'kan,	tōō kan
TOU PET', (tōō pē'),	tōō'pē',	tōō'pē',	tōō pē',	tōō pē',	tōō pē',	tōō pē',	tōō-pē'
TOUR'NA-MENT,	tōōr'na mēnt,	tōōr'na mēnt, or tūr-, tōōr'ne, or tūr ne-,	tōōrnā,	tōōrnā,	tōōrnā,	tōōrnā,	tōōrnā
TOUP'NEY,		tūr ne-kēt',	tūr'ne, or tōōr'ne,	tūr ne kēt,	tūr'ne, or tōōr'ne,	tūr'ne,	tūr'ne
TOÊT'NI-QUET,	tūr'ni kēt',	tō'wurd,	tō'ard	tō'wurd,	tō'wurd,	tō'wurd,	tō'wurd
TO'WARD, *a*,	tō'wrd,		tō'ward	tō'kēd,	tō'kēd,	tō'kēd,	tō'kēd
TRĀCHE-Ā,		trē,	trē,	trē,	trē,	trē,	trē
TRĀIT,	trā,		trē mōr'-, *or* tra-	trē'mōn tīn,	trē'mōn tīn,	trē'mōn tīn,	tre mōr tīn
TRA-MON'TANE (*or* trăm'-,		trans ūr'ra bl,	trans ūr'ibl,	tra ns ūr'a bl,	tra ns ūr'a bl,	tra ns ūr'a bl,	trans ūr'a bl
TRANS-FER'A-BLE,	trans ūr'ra bl,	tran-sēl'ī ens,	trans sēl'yens,	tran-sēl'yens,	tran-sēl'yens,	tran sēl'yens,	tran sēl'yens
TRAN SIL'I-ENCE,	tran-sēl'ī ens,	sīzh'ur, *or* sīsh',	trans sīzh'un,	tran-sīzh'un,	tran-sīzh'un,	tran sīzh'un,	tran sīzh'un
TRAN-SI'TION (-zē'sh'un),	tra pē'zī um,	tra pē'zhe um,	tra pē'zīd,	tra pē'zīd,	tra pē'zīd,	tra pē'zīd,	tra pē'zīd
TRA-PĒ'ZI-ŪM,	tra pē'zoid,	tra'ers',	trē'ers,	trē'ers,	trē'ers,	trē'ers,	trē'ers
TRĀP'E-ZOID,	trīv'ers,	trē'tiz,	trē'tis,	trē'tiz,	trē'tiz,	trē'tiz,	trē'tiz
TRĀV'ERSE, *a* Ir,	trē'tiz,	trē'mur,	trē'mur,	trē'mur,	trē'mur,	trē'mur,	trē'mur
TRĒA'TISE,	trē'mur,	tre fēn',	tre fēn',	tre fēn',	tre fēn', or -fīn',	tre fēn',	tre fīn'
TRĒ'MOR, *or* TRĒM'OR,	tre fēn',	trīb ūn,	trīb'ūn,	trīb'ūn,	trīb'ūn,	trīb'ūn,	trīb'ūn
TRE-FINE' (*or* -feen'),	trīb ūn,			trī jū'gus,	trī jū'gus,	trī jū'gus,	trī jū'gus
TRIB'UNE,			trī lō'bit,	trī lo-bīt,	trī lo bīt,	trī lo bīt,	trī lo bīt
TRIJ'U GOUS (*or* trī-jū'-),			tri o	tri o	tri o	tri o	tri o
TRI-LO'BATE (*or* trī'lō-),	tri o	tri o	tri pē'dal,	trī pē'dal,	trīp'e-dal,	trīp'e-dal,	trī pē'dal
TRI'O, *or* TRI'O,		trīp'e dal,	trīp'thōng,	trīp'thōng,	trip thōng,	trip thōng,	trī'pōd
TRIP'E-DAL,	trīp'e-dal,	trī pōd, *or* trīp'od,	trī'pōd,	trī'pōd,	trī'pōd,	trī'pōd,	trī'ing
TRIPH'THONG, (*or* trīp'-),	trīp'thōng,	trīs'ī la bl,	tris-sīl'ī bl,	tris-sīl'ī bl,	tris-sīl'ī bl,	trīs'ī la bl,	trīs'ī la bl
TRI'POD,	trī pōd,		trī'thing,	trī'thing,	trī'thing,	trī'thing,	trī'thing
TRI SYL'LA-BLE,	trīs'ī la bl,		trīt'ū-rāt,	trīt'ū rāt,	trīt'ū rāt,	trīt'ū rāt,	trīt'ū rāt
TRI'THING,			trī'ūn,	trī ūn,	trī ūn,	trī ūn,	trī ūn
TRIT'U-RATE,	trīt'u rāt,	trī ūn',	trīv'yal,	trīv'al	trīv'al	trīv'al	trīv'al
TRI'UNE,	trī'ūn,	trīv'yal,	trōg'lo dīt,	trōg'lo-dīt,	trōg'lo-dīt,	trōg'lo dīt,	trōg'lo dīt
TRIV'I-AL,	trīv'ī al,	trōg'lo dīt,	trōm bōn',	trōm bōn',	trōm bōn',	trōm'bōn,	trōm'bōn
TRŌG'LO DYTE,	trōg'lo-dīt,		trōof ī,	trōof ī,	trōof ī,	trōof ī,	trōof ī
TROM'BONE,		trōof ī,	trīn'ch'un,	trīnch'un,	trīnch'un,	trīnch'un,	trīn'ch'un
TROU'FLE,	trūf'fl,	trīn'ch'un,	trūn'yun,	trūn'yun,	trūn'yun,	trūn'yun,	trūn'yun
TRŪN'CHEON (-shun),	trūn'chun,	trūn'yun,	tūb'rūz,	tūb'rūz,	tūb'rūz,	tūb'rūz,	tūb'rūz
TRUNN'ION,	trūn'yun,	tūb'rūz,	tūr keez',	tūr'kolz, *or* kāz,	tūr keez',	tūr keez',	tūr'kolz
TŪBE'RŌSE, *or* -TŪ'BER-OUS,	tūb'rūz,	tūr keez',	tūr'moil,	tūr'mōil,	tūr'mōil,	tūr'mōil,	tūr'mōil
TUR KOIS' (*or* -keez'),	tūr keez',	tūr'moil,	tōō'pens,	tōō'pens, *coll* tūp'-,	tōō'pens, *or* tūp'-,	tōō'pens,	tōō'pens
TŪR'MOIL, *n.*,	tūr moil',	tūp'ens,					
TWG'I ENCE (tōō'-),	tūp'ens,		tīp-o grāf'ik al,	tīm'pan ik,	tī pa, or tīp-o-tī rān'nik,	tīp-o-grāf'ik al,	tī rān ik
TYM-PĀN'IC,		tīp-o grāf'ī kal,	tī rān'nik,	tī rān'nik,	um brīj'us,	um brīj'us,	um brīj us
TYP'O-GRĀPH'IC-AL,	tīp-o grāf'ī-kal,	tī rān'nik,	um brīj'us,	um brīj us,	ūn'du la'ō-re,	ūn'du la ō-re,	ūn'du la ō-re
TŪ'MBRĀ-GEOUS,	um brīj'us,	um brīj us,	ūn'du la ō-re,	ūn'du la ō-re,	ūng'gwent,	ūng gwent,	ūn'gwent
UN'DU LA-TO-RY,	ūn'du la ō-re,	ūn'ju la ō-re,	ūng'gwent,	ūng'gwent,	ū're un, *or* ūn'yun,	ūn yun,	ū'nī-on
UN'GUENT,	ūn'gwent,		ū'nī-on,	ū'nī on,	ū'ne zan,		
UN'ION,	ū'nī-on,	ū'ne-un,	ū'ne-sūn,	ū'nis un,	ūp'per,	ū're sun,	ūp'per,
U'NI-O'VU-LATE,		ū'ne-sūn,				ūp'per,	
UNI SON,	ū'nī-sūn,						
UP'HER,			ū're ter,	ū're ter,	ūp'n pī,		ū're-ter,
UPH'POE (yōōr'ro),	ū're-ter,	ū're-ter,	ū zū'rē us,	ū'zu krūkt,	ū're ter,	ū're-ter,	ū zū'rē us,
U'PU-PA,			ū'ten-sīl,	ū'ten sīl,	ū'zu kāp'shun,	ū'zu kāp'shun,	ū'ten-sīl,
U-RĒ'TER,	ū'zu krūkt,	ū zū'rē us,	ū'ter in,	ū'ter in,	ū'zu krūk't,	ū'zu krūkt,	ū'ter in,
U'SU-ERUCT,	ū zū'rī us,	ū'ten-sīl,	vīk'sīn,	vīk'sīn,	yū zhūr'ē us,	u zūr'e us,	vīk'sīn,
U-SŪ'RI-OUS (-zhu'-),	ū tēn'sīl,	ū'ter in,			ū ten'-, or ū'ten-,	ū tēn'sīl,	
U-TEN'SIL,	ū'ter in,	vīk'sīn,	vīl'en tīn,	vīl'en tīn,	yū'ter-in, or in,	ū'ter in,	vīl'en tīn,
U'TER-INE,	vīk'sīn,		vīl'et,	vīl'et,	vīk'sīn, or -sīn,	vīk'sīn,	vīl'et,
VIC'ÇINE (*or* -sīn),		vīl'en tīn,	vīn kōōr'ī-er,	vīn kōōr'e-er,	vīn'e nal, or va jī'-,	vīl'e nal,	va lees',
VIG'I-NAL,	vīl'en tīn,	vīl et,	vīr'i-kus,	vīr'e-kus,	vīl'en tīn,	vīl'en tīn,	vīn-kōōr'e-er,
VIL'EN-TINE,	vīl et,	vīn-koor-yeer',	vūz,	vūz,	vīl'et,	vīl'et,	vīr'e kus
VAL'ET (*or* vāl'ā),			vawnt,	vawns,	va lees', or va lees',	va lees',	va rī'o loid,
VA-LISE',	vīn kōōr'ī-er,	vūz,			vīn-kōōr'e-er,	vīn-kōōr'e-er,	vūz
VAN-COU'RI EE,	vīr'i-kus,	vawnt,	vūne,	vūne,	vīr'e kus	vīr'e o loid,	vūz, or vūs,
VAR'I-COUS,	vūz,		vūne,	vūne,	va rī'o loid,	vūz	vō-dwī',
VA'RI-O-LOID,			vūne,	vūne,	vūz, or vūs,	vō-dwī',	vawnt,
VASE,	vawnt,	vūne,	vūne,	vūne,	vō-dwī',	vawnt,	vē-daw',
VAU-DOIS' (vo-dwī'),		vūn'zn,	vūn'zn,	vūn'zn,	vawnt, or vīnt,	vē'dī,	vī'mik,
VAUNT,	vawnt,				vē'daw, or ve-daw',	vawnt,	vūne,
VE'DA, *or* VE'DĀ,		vūne,	vūne,	vūne,	vī'mik,	vē'dī,	vūn'zn,
VEH'MIC, *or* VEH'MIC,	vūne,	vūn'zn,	vūn'zn,	vūn'zn,	vūne,	vī'mik,	vūne,
VI'NEY,	vūn'zn,				vūne, or vūne,	vūne,	vūn'zn,
VEN'I-SON (*or* vūn'zn),		vī'nal sīl'ī,	ver ī-ī ūr,	ve rī'ī-ī ūr,	vūn'zn, or vūn'e-zn,	vūn'e-zn, -i-zn,	vūn'zn,
VE-RĀ'TRINE,	vī'nal sīl'ī,	vūr'ī-go,	ve sīk'a tō-ri,	ve sīk'a tō-ri,	ve rā'trīn, or vūr'-,	ve rī'trīn	ve-rī'trīn
VER-TIC'IL-LATE,	vūr'ī-go,	ve sīk'a tō-ri,	vūr'er-e-na-re,	vūr'er-e-na-re,	-tīs'-, or vūr te-sīl'-,	ver-tī'sīl-lāt,	ver tī'sīl lāt
VEE'TI-GO,	ve sīk'a tō-ri,	vūr'er-e-na-re,	vīs e-nal,	vīs e-nal,	vūr'-, -tī'-, or -tī'-,	vūr-tī'go,	ver-tī'go
VĒS I-CA-TO-RY,	vūr'er-, or ve-tūr'-,	vīs e-nal,	ve-sīn', or vī-sīn'-,	ve sīn', or vīs'in,	ve sīk'a to re,	vūs'e ka tōr-e,	vūs'ī kā tō-rī
VE'SP I NA PY,		ve-sīn', or vī-sīn'-,	ve mīn'-, or vī-	vīs in al,	vūr'er-e na re,	vūr'er-e-nūr-e,	vūr'er-ī na rī
VIÇ'I-NAL,	vīs'in al,	ve mīn'-, or vī-	[mīn'-,	vīs Ei'it-e,	-ī'e-na-re,	vīs e-n,	vīs'ī-na-rī
VIC'I-NE,	vīs in,	vīn'de la tīv	vīn'dīk-āt-iv	vīm-in-al,	ve sīn', or vīs'in,	vīs'in al,	
VI ÇIN'I-TY,	vī sīn'ī tī,	ve-o-lon-chīl'lo,	ve-o lōn-chīl'o,	vī mīn al,	ve sīn'e te,	vīs in,	vīs'in al
VO'CAL,	vī-mīn'e-us,	vī'per in,	vī per in,	vī nā'shus,	vīm'in al,	vī mīn al,	ve sīn'it-e,
VI-MIN'E-OUS,		vī rī'go, or vī rī'-,	vī rī'go,	vīn'dīk kā tī-iv	vī nā'shus,	ve-mīn'e us,	vī mīn al,
VI SIC'OUS,	vīn-dīk'a tīv,	vī'rīl,	vīr'īl,	ve-o lōn-chīl'lo,	vīn'de-kā-tī-iv	vī nā'sh'us	vī nā'sh'us
VI'-DI-CA'TIVE,	vī-o-lon-chīl'lo (-sīl'-, *or* -chīl'-),	vūr-tōō',	vūr tōō', or vūr tūr',	vī per in,	ve-o lōn-chīl'lo,	vīn'de-kāt-iv	vīn-d'she-us
VI'O-LON-CEL'LO	vī per in,	vī sīn'e ī tī,	vīs'ne or veen,	vī rī'go,	vī per in,	vī per in,	vī'o lon-sēl'lo,
VI'PER INE,	vī rī'go,	vī'tel la rī,	vī tēl'it-e,	vīr'īl,	vī rī'go,	vī rī'go,	vī per in
VI PĀ'GO	vī rīl,		vī'tel ēr-e,	veer tōō',	vīr'īl,	vīr'īl,	vī rī'go,
VI'PER-IN, or VIP'ER,				vūr'ne,	veer tōō',	veer'tōō,	vīr'īl,
VIR'ĪL,				vī tēl'it-e,	vūr'ne,	vūr'ne,	ver tūr',
VISNE', (veen', or vē'ne),				vī'tel ēr-e,	vī tēl'it-e,	vī tēl'it-e,	veen
VI TĀL I-TY,					vī'tel-ēr-e	vī'tel-ēr-e	vī tēl'ī-tī
VIT'EL-LA-RY,							

WEBSTER. 1924	PERRY 1805	WALKER 1806	KNOWLES 1833	SMART 1855	WORCESTER. 1860	COOLEY 1922.	CULL. 1864
VIT'Ō LINE,	vīt ĭ'n	vīt ō lĭn	vīt ō lĭn	vīt ō-lĭn	vī t ō lĭn	vīt ĭ	vī-tō-lin
VI-TE PER-ATE,	vī tē pe -at	ve-tē'pe -at, or vī-,	vīt ē'pe -at,	v tē'pe at,	v tē or vī-tē	ve-tē'per-āt,	vī-tē pe-rāt.
VI A CHOUS,	ī vā or vī-vā,	ī-vā hus	vīv-ā h	vī v ā h'us	ve vā hu or vī	ī ā h us,	ī ā shī-us
VŌLANT	lā t,	yō t,	ō'lant,	vōl ant,	vō'lant, [ā,	vōl'ant	vō'lant.
VOLPI	vul'pī	vōl pī or pīn	vōl p n	vōl pī	ō pī	vōl pī	vō'l pin.
VOLTA'IC,	vōl tur fa	ōl tahu-rīn	vōlt y in,	vōlt ō-, or -ch ō-	ōlt' rīn	vōlt y in	v l' ō in.
WACK E,			w wk,	wāk	wāk or wāk	wāk	wāk
WAIN COT	wān kot,	wā kut,	wā kut, or wīn,	wān kut	wā k t,	wan kōt,	wā kot.
WAIST'COAT	wāst'kot,	wā 'kot,	wā t'kōt, or kūt,	wāst'k t	wās'k t, wās kot,	wā k t coll. wā kut, or kūt,	wāst'k t.
WAL-DEN SE				w l den-sīz,	w wl-dēn seez	w l-dē seez	wawl den-s.
WAL-HAL LA,				w l hal la,	wal hal la,	wol hal'la.	
WAL' UT (wŏl nt)	w wl n t,	w wl nt,	wawl n t	w wl n t,	w wl nt,	w wl t,	w wl nut.
WALRUS (w l ru)			w wl ru	wawl rus	w wl rus		w l ru
WAM PUM (wŏm p m)			wŏm p m	wŏm'pum	wawm pum	wŏm'pum	wŏm pum
WANT	waw t	w nt,	w w t,	w w t,	w w t, or wŏ t,	w t,	w ant.
WAPE EN TAKE,			wāp' n-tāk	wā p -tāk	wāp or wā pen-,	wāp'en-tāk	wā pen-tāk.
WARBLER (wŏr yur or [wŏr'rl-n)	wŏr'yur	wŏr'y	w'lr'yur	w r e-u	wŏ yur	w re ur	w r'l-er
WĀ LAY	wa lā	wā-l	wā la	wā lā,	wā l , or wā-lā	wā lā,	wā lā
WĀLD'EN				weel d	weel d	weeld n	weeld
WEAP'ON (w p un)	wĕp n	wĕp pn	wĕp'un	wĕp n,	wĕp'p	w p'n	w p'
WE R, n.,	wā	war	wā	wee	wā or w er	wee	wār
WEA SAND	w nd	w	wā d	w ea d,	w d	w and	wa' nd.
WEECH ELM		weech' lm	wīch ĕlm	wī h ĕlm	weech ĕlm	wīch ĕlm.	
WHEAT EAR,	hweet r	hwīt'ye-	hweet ee	hweet eer	hweet ee	hweet'ee	hweet er
WHERE FO	hwĕr'f	hwĕr'f	hwĕr', hwĕr,	hwĕr'f	hwĕ f	hwĕ f , entirely	hwĕr'f
WHIRL (hwĕ l or hwō l)	hŭr'tl bĕr-rĕ	ĕ ĭ-b.r-re	hwŭr'tl,-or hŭr'tl	hŭr'tl-bĕ re	hwŭ l	hwŭrl, [hwĕ ,	hwŭrl.
WIGWAM [hwŭr'tl)			wīg'wam	wig'wam	w g'w m	hwŭrt l be re	hwŭr'tl
WIND n.	wī d	wī d or wind	wind or wind	wī d	wī d,	wīn l pedantically	w g'wām
WINDPIPE,	wind pīp	wī d pīp or wind	w nd pīp	wī d'pīp,	wīnd or w d ,	wī d pīp, [wī d	wī d
WIT'E NA-GE-MOTE'			wīt-e-na-ge-mōt	wīt en-ā' mōt,	wīt-e-na-ge-m t,	wī n- n-ge-m t,	wind p p
WITHE, n.,	with	with (th sharp)	with (th harp),	with	with (th harp),	with (th sharp),	w en-a ge-mōt
WOL FRAM				wŏlf'ram	wŏl fram	w l f ām	with (th harp),
WON BAT				wŏbm t,	w m b t,	wŏm'bat,	w l fram
WO T ED (wŏb ted)	wŏb' ted	w'ma'tĭd	wŏbre'ted,	wŏbr' ted	wŏb'r ted	wŏbd'ted	wŏm'bat,
W und (or wound)	wŏ d or wound	wŏund or wound	wound	wŏb d	wŏund wound,	wŏb d orig of w-	wŏbd'ted
W ath (th)	awth,	rŭth, or rāth,	rawth or rāth,	rawth,	ŭth or r wth	rath [log w wnd.	wŏb d
WREATH, n	reeth	reath or eeth,	rē o-mi rum	reeth	reeth	eth	rawth
XE RO-MI RUM (ē)		zē o-mi rum	ze-rōp'thal-m	ze-mi'rum	o-mi rum	ze ro-mi rum	reeth.
XE RŌPH'TH AL-MIA (or		ze-rōp'thal-m		ze-rōp thal-m	rop'thal m	o-rō f thal-m	e-r'm'ī rum
XIPH OID (zĭf) [rōp'),				lf id	lf' id, or zĭ f id	fōid	e-rōf thal-mi,
YĀ PON (or y w pon)			yā po	yā		y pun or yā'pun	lf id
Y ā (Y)	ye	yā,	yā	y	yā p on,	yā,	yā pon.
YEA, Y	yeet,	yā t,	y t	y et,	yā or yā	yeet	yā
YEA	yēs	yā	yēs or yēs	y s,	yeet,	yēs	y t.
YEA RE-ĀR DI AN				yēr'd -r'd -an,	y		yā
Y LK (yŭlk or yōk)	y k	y k	y k	yōk	yōk,	y k	yōlk,
ZĀ NY	zā'nī	zā' a	zān	zā	zā	zā	ā ī
ZEAL OUS	zĕl	zēl'ī or ze'lo	zēl	zēl'ī	zēl l	zēl	ēl'ī
ZE KIN	ki	ha-k n	hw k en	ze kī	'kin or the- [keen	he-kee	ēkī
ZE NITH	ze'nith	z'nith,	lth	ī ith	s n th	nith	ze' ith.
ZŌ ELF			zō'ĭl,	bkī,	ō'kī	ōk l,	
ZOCHEN (owch),				ōch			
ZŌ FO LI			zōf'o lo	ōof lo,	ōof o-lo,	g-o-dak-ōl ōr	zōf'o-l
ZŌ O-DIA CAL IC					l go-dak'o-lik		zī go-dak ōl'ik.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies, and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoepy Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word, yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards, and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family" A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower, namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity, and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness (See page xlii.) So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" than which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled, and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion, for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage, and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see pages xxxix-xli.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were hitherto unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acute and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system, a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme, and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations of characters, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language Another elaborate plan was proposed in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many overslips, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost, and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly, and perhaps the most important effect performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *l* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory, for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*, in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*, and in the use of such forms as *preafice*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), *laghth*, *ploughman*, *snugler*, and the like He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*, as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, &c., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, &c This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and

each sound is represented by one and only one character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it except in a brief correspondence with friends. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind is that of which Mr. A. J. Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its authors as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828 Dr. Webster published his dictionary of the English language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and, on the other, to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work, published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words, (see below) where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, &c. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *instalment*, *enrollment*, &c. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c. (§ 16); retaining the [illegible] in derivatives [illegible] of *villain* (§ 2[illegible]); writing *defense*, *offense*, &c. for *defence*, *offence*, &c., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 2[illegible]); writing the termination *er* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c. (§ 3[illegible]); writing *mold* and *molt* with *o* (§ [illegible]).

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr. Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *id* and *in*, as *chlorid*, *chlorin*, &c. (§ 3[illegible]), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming this letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable. This letter is retained in this volume in accordance with the almost universal practice of the present day. The word written by Dr. Webster *oxyd* is now spelled *oxide* for reasons stated in section 32, and under the word itself in the Dictionary. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination [illegible], but which in this book are spelled with the ending *or*, that this orthography is but a restoration of the old spelling, and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *or* for *our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f*, *l*, and *s*, at the end of monosyllables and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled, as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*, *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s* at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of nouns, or the third person singular of verbs, as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all or nearly all the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *bigg*, *egg*, [illegible] *nagg*; *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *kirr*, *shirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *platt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, [illegible] *huzz*, *whizz*.

NOTE.—The words *let*, [illegible], and *set*, are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, [illegible], and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single, are spelled by some writers with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *seal*, *peat*, *heal*, *door*, and [illegible], are examples. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*, as in *black*, *fleck*, *lick*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *floc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *iac*, which were formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*, as *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *k*; as, *attack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *woodcock*. The words *almanac*, *sumac*, [illegible] *limbec*, [illegible] and *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *hubbuc*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be incorrectly pronounced like *s* before the following vowel; as, *colic*, *colicky*, *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *frolic*, *frolicky*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled, as *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *beg*, *beggar*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal*, *caballer*; *abet*, *abetted*, *abetting*, *abettor*; *begin*, *beginning*, *beginner*; *infer*, *inferred*, *inferring*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus *planned*, *hottest*, and *abetted*, would naturally be pronounced *planed*, *hotest*, and *abeted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu* followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *squab*, *squabbish*, *quib*, *quibbing*; *squat*, *squatting*, *squatter*; *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*; *acquit*, *acquitted*, *acquitting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*, as *gaseous*, *gasify*. *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though but one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel*. Besides these, the only exceptions to this rule are the derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable, as *cabal*, *cabalism*, *cabalist*; *prefer*, *preference*; *refer*, *reference*; *defer*, *deference*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor* and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metallic*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek [illegible]. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong or a digraph representing a vowel sound precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel; as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *brief*, *briefer*; *bias*, *biased*; *travel*, *traveled*, *traveling*, *traveler*; *level*, *leveling*; *profit*, *profited*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*; *perform*, *performer*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to distinguish the *g* by its being pronounced like *j* before *e* and *i*; as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written in the United States with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE.—There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant and accented upon some other syllable than the last, the final consonant of which are, by many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrary to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being incorrectly pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, but with also a few other terminations. The following list of words, which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies, namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, [illegible] compounds, *carol*, *cudgel*, *dial*, [illegible] *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *enamel*, *equal*, [illegible] *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, [illegible] *level*, *libel*, [illegible] *marvel*, *model*, [illegible] *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, [illegible] *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, [illegible] *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, [illegible] *worship*. Worcester doubles the final letter in all these words [illegible] *parallel* [illegible] by the addition of terminations beginning with [illegible], though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that [illegible] with the [illegible] to spell them [illegible] with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in the case of words simply en[illegible]

the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double p in *worshipped*, *worshipper*, &c., the second *l* in *travelling*, *traveller*, &c., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel*, *barrel*, *level*, *channel*, *duel*, *gambol*, &c. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants; as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom* and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*; as, *ill*, *illy*; *dull*, *dully*; *full*, *fully*. Words similarly formed by adding the termination *less*, however, are written either with the three *l's*, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l's*, and without the hyphen; as, *bell-less* or *belless*, *skill-less* or *skilless*, *smell-less* or *smelless*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant; as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *incite*, *incitement*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative; as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*, and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *lodgement*, *judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph; as, *bride*, *bridal*; *guide*, *guidance*; *plume*, *plumage*; *use*, *usage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt, as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage*, *lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound; as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*; *mortgage*, *mortgageor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'gajor*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together; as, *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*; as, *icy*, *iciest*, *icily*; *mercy*, *merciless*; *tidy*, *tidiness*; *modify*, *modifies*; *foggy*, *fogginess*; *earthy*, *earthiness*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*; as, *shy*, *shyness*; *sly*, *slyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*, *spryest*; *wry*, *wryness*. But the adjectives *drier*, and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's*, *everybody's*.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged; as, *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *play*, *player*, *plays*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *joy*, *joyful*; *enjoy*, *enjoyed*; *buy*, *buying*; *gluey*, *glueyness*.

The words *daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *weigh*, *weighing*; *dough*, *doughy*; *echo*, *echoed*; *woo*, *wooes*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beauish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *sue*, *sued*; *eye*, *eyed*; *free*, *freer*, *freest*; *agree*, *agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants; as, [illegible] *befall*, *inthrall*, *disinthrall*, *foretell*, *undersell*, *fulfill*, *enroll*, [illegible] *fall*, *thrall*, *tell*, *sell*, *fill*, *roll*, &c.)

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with only one *l*; as, *befel*, *inthral*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words usually retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked*, *well-bred*, [illegible], *save-all*, [illegible].

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of these compounds which by long use have acquired the form of single words. They are the following; namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*,—compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.,—words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful*, *hateful*, *rueful*, *useful*,—also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, [illegible], [illegible], *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *sea*, *seas*; *tree*, *trees*; [illegible]; *virtue*, *virtues*; *purlieu*, *purlieus*; *clew*, *clews*; [illegible]; *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; [illegible]; *fan*, *fans*; *cap*, *caps*; *ear*, *ears*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*; as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *mottoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalies*, rarely *alkalis*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbies* or *rabbis*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are perhaps more commonly written with the termination *ies*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*; as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; [illegible]; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended; as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*," "The two 0's in 40," "Two *'s in Orion," "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in all," "Two *s in Orion," "The *pros* and *cons*." Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees*, *efs*, *ells*, *esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, the two *ee* in *bee*, the two *ll* in *all*; but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee*, *ll*, &c., are properly read *double e*, *double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*; as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *lady*, *ladies*; *sky*, *skies*; *army*, *armies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*; as, "The three *Marys*," but for this practice there seems to be no good reason.

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only; as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*; as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

NOTE.—Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s*; as, *memorie*, *memories*; *mercie*, *mercies*. *Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural was not changed, and still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples; namely, *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beeves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England, but in the United States it is more commonly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word; namely, *man*,

women, women; goose geese; foot feet; tooth teeth; brother brethren; louse lice; mouse mice. Compound words with *man* or *woman* follow the plural in the same manner, as, *foreman foremen; dormouse dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *man* and are not compound form their plural regularly by adding *s* only; as, *ottoman ottomans; demon demons; German, Germans; Muscovite Muscovites.* The plural of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes by a great blunder written *talismen*, and *Mussulmen.*

§ 22 A few plurals end in *en*, as *brother brethren; child children; ox oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete plurals *eyne* and *kine*, as *mine eyne* and *kine* for *mine eyes* and *kine*, the first three of which, though they have received slightly different forms, end, as pronounced with the sound of *n*.

§ 23 The words *brother, child, ox, pea* and *penny* have each two plurals of different form and with different meanings also; as, *brothers* mean children of the same parent; also members of the same society or occupation; as, *professional brethren* members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body; the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language. *Oxes* implement for making impressions by stamping or for making crimes; also the cubical parts of pedestals; *ox* the cubic block used in games of chance; *peas* used of the pea-plant when a definite number is mentioned; *pease* the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence* the same as reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary. The words *sent accountance* and *acquaintance* written, in the plural either *acquaintances* or *acquaintances* the two forms having little or no difference of meaning.

§ 24 A few words in *ly* names of animals have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as *deer, sheep, trout* and the like.

§ 25 Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum data; criterion criteria; genus genera; larva larvæ; crisis crises; matrix matrices; focus foci; monsieur messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plural, have also a second formed after the analogy of English words of familiar terminations; as *formula, formulas; focus focuses; beau beaux or beaus; index indexes; genius genius; stratum strata; stratums; bandit banditti or bandits; cherub cherubim or cherubs; seraph seraphim or seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims* with double plural terminations from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that in Hebrew words *im* is a plural ending.

§ 26 In certain compound words consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression the plural is commonly formed by adding the plural termination to the noun as when it stands alone; as *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law.* When however the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as *mouthfuls, handfuls, handsfuls.*

§ 27 There are many words besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs in respect to which there is even that difference between the regular and variant. The most important of these word are mentioned in the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the words *cellar, cellaret, cellarage* &c. though often written *sellar, sellaret, sellarage* &c. yet generally retain the *c*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words ending in *al*, as *ora, oral, oracle, oracular, from oracle; mental, mentality, from mental; corporal, corporality, from corporal*; and the like.

The words *accident, accidental, accidentally, deflection, deflexion* and *reflection*, though often written with the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect, reflect* those words are written especially in Legal and conversation, *deflection, inflection,* and *reflection.* See Note on the Connection in the Dictionary.

The word *scene* the *ch* often written without the *h*, *e* being usually retained in like manner before the consonant of some syllable in the form of *scenic, scenical, scenically, scenic, scenical, scenically* and the like. If no syllable follows the *c* and word is more than one syllable having a final termination with the *e* as *scene go, scene go*.

The words *defense, expense, offense* and *pretense* are properly written with the *s* though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*. For the *s* belongs to the word from which they are derived and is found in all their derivatives. See Note on Defense, in the Dictionary.

The word *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight* and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is often written like the noun to prevent confusion in the form *practise* though the latter spelling is used by many writers especially in Britain. The difference of spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed in words of this kind only in which are accented on the last syllable as *device devise.* See Note on Practice, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek *hedra* (seat, base, side) pronounced *h dra*, as *polyhedron, polyhedral, octahedron, octahedral* and the like are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination but are sometimes written *polyedron, octaedral* &c. without the *h*.

§ 28 There is a class of adjectives ending in *able* or *ible* of which the latter is much less frequent; as, *bearable, bearable; readable, readable; legible, legible; tangible, tangible; reliable, reliable.* Many of them are from Latin words ending in *ibilis*, some are from the French and do not always are formed by adding the terminations to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *able* or *ible* according as they are derived from words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*, as, *mutabilis mutable; flexibilis flexible; credibilis credible; terribilis terrible.* Those formed from English words generally end in *able*, as *accountable, eatable, fashionable, knowledgeable, manageable, marketable, perishable, serviceable, sociable, tangible, tractable, valuable, variable*, and the like. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable, as, *affordable, affordable; answerable, answerable; conversable, conversable; inferrable, inferrable; referrable, referrable.*

§ 29 There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose, inclose; enquire, inquire; ensure, insure* and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin either directly or through the French the prefix to belonging to the former language and *en* to the latter. In some of the words, each form be preferred in other words, as *in many* of the *en* either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 30 There is a formidable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *ent* and *ent*, both of which are in certain cases used almost indifferently as in the words *confident* or *confident dependent* or *dependent* and the like. Present usage however is definitely settled in favor of one or other form in nearly every word of this class, though it always upon different principles. In the few words in which both the two terminations are retained it is the more general practice to write the adjective with *ent* and the noun with *ence* while the corresponding abstract noun in *ance* as in the adjectives *confident* and *dependent* the common noun *confidence* and *dependence*. In the case of verbs however the adjective end in *ant* as also the common noun while the abstract noun end in *ance* as in the adjective *attendant* and *repent* and the abstract noun *attendance* and *repentance*. It may be remarked that the termination *ent* is used belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation *ent* and *ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *Ence* and *ence* were also formerly confounded in some words that are now therefore spelled differently.

§ 31 There are a few words ending in *er* some of which are written by some with *re* with the termination *ter*; as *center, meter, theater* &c., which have often written *entre, metre, theatre* &c. *Acre, chancery, lucre, mamelucre, massacre* and *ogre* retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 32 There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *ic* or *ic* commonly written in *ic* and *ic* in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written with the final *ic*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it as *bromid, iodid, iodide, iodid, chlorid, chloride, sulphid, sulphide* and the like. The words *acid, alkali* also were written with the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *id* though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the Greek *ὑ*, from which the word is derived, whereas the last syllable implies the same thing as the diminutive of the word *bromide, iodide* and the like. See Note under Oxide in the Dictionary.

§ 33 There are a few words ending in *a* pronounced, with the sound of long *i* followed by some of which are differently written by different authorities with either *ia* or *ia* to represent the sound. *Cruciate, cruciate; cilicia, cilicia; cilicia, cilicia; natural, natural; patronat, patronate.* The words are mostly verbs and are all fully derived from Greek words ending in *ia* or *ia*. There are a few from those words formed in English with those derived from the same languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ia* or *ia* and are *anathematize, characterize, dramatize, ia, ia, ia.* The words *pale, pale* and *gorgeous* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from Latin words are likewise written with *ia* or *ia*, as *mentize, but cilicia, mortia, mortia, mortia.* Those derived from the French have the participial termination *ia* or *ia*, as, *apprise, comprise, enterprise, surprise.* Of those formed from French words other than participles which have correspondingly *ia* or *ia* in the French usage is perhaps in favor of the former, as, *cicatrice, formal, orgie, ia, satirica.* The following are the principal French verbs ending in *ise* namely *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, catechise, chastise, circumscribe, compress, compromise, criticise, demise, depurise, disenfranchise, disguise, disprise, enterprise, enfranchise, entrepise, surprise, surprise, excise, franchise, mise, mise, prise, prise, reprise, revise, supervise, surprise, surprise.* It may be remarked that many of those in respect to which usage is more or less fluctuate written in English with the terminations *ise* and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 34 The words *mold* and *mold* and their compounds and derivatives are written in this Dictionary with *ld* and *old* in analogy with the words *bold, hold, cold, gold* &c. from which they have been dropped. Most others however write these words *mould* &c. *ould* and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 35 There is a numerous class of words usually written with the termination *ors*, which are written with *E* glued with the termination *our*, as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage however is of uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with or *E* glish books. See the Observation on Orthography prefixed to these rules.

§ 36 There are small classes of words ending with the syllable *ped* from Latin, *pes, pedis* (foot), the termination of some of which was formerly and still frequently written *pede*, *biped, centiped, multiped, palmiped, quadruped, tripped* and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e* and the others according to the best usage should be written in the same manner.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For any thing more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added, is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ical*, as, *music*, *musical*, *public*, *publick*, &c. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ical* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *ise* or *ize*, as, *systematise* or *systematize*, &c.,—the latter being the mode in which such words are spelled in America, and the former that affected by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often, quite, in as good use as the first.

A.

Abatis, *or*	Abattis
Abettor,	Abetter.
Abrenvoir,	Abbrenvoir.
Abridgment,	Abridgement.
Accessory,	Accessary
Account, -ant, &c.,	†Accompt, -ant, &c
Acconter, &c., *or*	Accoutre, &c
Acetimeter, or	Acetometer.
Ache,	†Ake
Achieve,	†Atchieve
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledgement
Addible,	Addable
Adipocere,	Adipocire
Admittable,	Admittible
Adopter (*Chem*),	Adapter
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adulterer, -ess
Adz, or	Adze
Ædile,	Edile
Ægis,	Egis
Æolian, or	Eolian.
Ærie, or Eyrie,	Eyry
Æsthetic, -s, or	Esthetic, s
Aghast	†Agast
Agriculturist,	Agriculturalist
Aid-de-camp,	Aide-de-camp
Ajutage, or	Adjutage
Alcaid,	Alcade
Alchemy,	†Alchymy
Alcoran or Koran,	Alkoran
Alkahest, or	Alcahest
Allege,	†Allege.
Alleluia, or Allelulah,	Alleluiah, Hallelulah
Alloy,	†Allay
Alum,	Allum
Almanac,	Almanack
Ambassador, *or* Embassador,	Ambassadour, Embassadour
Ambergris,	†Ambergreese, Ambergrise
Ambs ace,	Ambes ace, Ames-ace
Amend, -ment,	†Emend, -ment.
Amice,	†Amess
Ammoniuret,	Ammoniaret.
Amortize, -ment,	Amortise, -ment.
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre
Anapest,	Anapest
Ancient, -ly,	†Antient, -ly
Andiron,	†Handiron
Angiotomy,	Angiotomy
Ankle,	Ancle
Annotto,	Anotta, Annatto, Anotta, Annotta, Arnotta, Arnotto
Antechamber,	Antichamber
Anterior,	†Anterieur.
Antiemetic,	Antemetic
Antihypnotic,	Anthypnotic
Apostasy,	Apostacy
Apostème, *or*	Imposthume
Apothegm, *or*	Apophthegm
Appall,	Appal
Appallment,	Appalement.
Apparel, -ing,	Apparelled, -ling
Apprise, ed, &c. *or* Apprise (*to notify*),	Apprize, -ed, &c. Apprize
Apricot,	†Apricock
Arbitrament,	†Arbitrement.
Arbor,	Arbour
Archæology,	Archaiology.
Ardor,	Ardour.
Argal *or*	Argal
Armor, -er, &c	Armour, -er, &c
Arquebuse,	Arquebus, †Harquebuse.
Arrack,	†Arack.
Artizan	Artizan
Assafœtida, Assafœtida	Assafœtida.
Asbestus, *or*	Asbestos
Ascendant,	Ascendent
Ascendency,	Ascendancy.
Askance,	Askance
Askant,	Askant.
Assay,	†Assay
Athenæum, or	Atheneum
Atlas, or	Atlas
Aught,	Aught,
Author, &c.,	Authour, &c.
Autocracy,	Autocrasy
Autoptical,	Autopsical.
Awkward,	†Ankward.
Awm, *or*	Anm.
Ax, *or*	Axe
Ay, or	Aye.

B.

Backshish,	Bakshish, Buksheesh
Bade (*p*),	†Bad
Baldric,	Baldrick, Baudrick.
Balk,	Balk
Ballister, or	Ballister
Baluster,	Banister
Bandana, *or*	Bandanna
Bandoleer,	Bandelier
Banderole,	Banderol, Bandrol
Banyan (*Bot*),	Banian
Bans	Banns
Barbican,	Barbican
Barbecue,	Barbicue.
Barberry,	Berberry
Bark, *or*	Barque
Barouche,	Barouch
Barytone,	Baritono
Basin,	Bason
Bass, *or*	Base
Bass viol, or	Base viol
Bas-relief,	Bass relief
Bastinade or	Bastinado
Baton, *or* Batoon,	Baston
Bateau,	Batteau
Battledoor, or	Battledore
Bauble,	Bawble
Bazaar, *or*	Bazar
Befall,	Befall
Behavior,	Behaviour.
Behoove,	Behove.
Beldam, or	Beldame
Belligerent,	Belligerant
Benedict, *or*	Benedick.
Benumb,	†Benum
Bellfounder, and similar compounds	†Belfounder,
Bequeath,	Bequeathe
Bergamot,	†Burgamot
Berth (*Nar*),	Birth
Betel,	Betle
Beveled, -ing,	Bevelled, -ling
Bevile (*Her*),	Bevil, *or* Bevel.
Bezant,	Byzant
Blasing, ed, -es, &c.,	Blassing, sed, ses, &c
Bigoted,	Bigotted
Bilge,	Bulge
Billiards,	†Bilvards, Billiards
Billingsgate,	Billingsgate
Bin,	Binn
Binnacle,	†Binacle, Bittacle
Bister, *or*	Bistre
Blende (*Min*),	Blend, Blinde
Blessed (*a*), or	Blest
Blithesome, -ly, &c	Blithsome, -ly, &c
Blomary,	Bloomary
Blouse, *or*	Blowse
Bodice,	Boddice
Boil, *n*	Bile
Bombazet, or	Bombazette
Bombazine, or	Bombasine
Bonny clabber,	Bonny clapper.
Bonrgeois, *or*	Burgois
Bourse,	Burse
Bouse, or	Boose
Bousy, or	Boozy.
Boweled, -ing, &c.,	Bowelled, -ling, &c
Bowlder,	Boulder
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit.
Brahman, Brahmin,	Brachman, Brawin
Brig (*Railway*),	Break.
Brazen,	†Brasen
Brazier,	†Brasier
Prior,	Prior
Brooch,	Broach, Broche
Bryony,	Briony
Buccaneer, *or*	Buccanier
Buddhism, *or*	Boodhism
Buffet, *or*	Beaufet
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.
Bun, or	Bun
Buncombe,	Bunkum.
Bur, *or*	Burr
Burden, -some,	†Burthen, -some,
Burin,	Burine
Burned (*imp*),	Burnt
Burgaut, *or*	Burgoret
But-end, *or*	Butt end
Butt, *or*	But
Byzantine,	Bizantine.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose, Caboose
Cacique,	Caziqne
Caddice, *or*	Caddis
Cesura,	Cesura.
Cag, or	Keg
Calque, or	Cale
Caisson, or	Caissoon.
Calash,	Caleche
Caldron,	Cauldron
Calendar,	†Kalendar.
Calends,	†Kalends
Caliber, *or*	Calibre
Calipash,	Callipash.
Calipee,	Callipee
Calipers,	Callipers
Caliph,	Calif, Kalif
Calk, *or*	Caulk, Cnique
Calligraphy,	Caligraphy.
Caloyer, *or*	Kaloyer
Caltrap, *or*	Caltrop
Calyx,	Calix
Camlet,	Camblet, Chamlet
Camomile,	Chamomile
Camphene,	Camphine, Camphogen
Camphor,	Camphire
Candor,	Candour.
Canceled, -ing, &c.,	Cancelled, -ling, &c
Cannel coal,	Canal coal
Cannoneer, or	Cannonier
Canny,	Cannie
Cañon (*Sp*),	Canyon
Cantaloup, *or*	Cantaloupe
Cantalever, *or*	Cantilever
Carbine,	Carabine
Carbineer,	Carbinier, Carabinier
Carapace,	Carapax
Carat,	Caract, Carrat
Caravansary, or	Caravansera
Carcass,	Carcase
Carnelian,	Cornelian
Caroled, -ing, &c.,	Carolled, -ling, &c
Cartography,	Chartography
Cask (*a vessel*),	Casque.
Casque (*helmet*),	Cask
Cassava,	Cassada, Cassado
Cassimere, *or*	Kersey mere
Castor,	Castor
Catchup, *or* Ketchup,	Catsup
Catechise, -er, or	Catechize, -er, &c
Cauliflower,	Collillower
Causeway,	Causey
Caviare, *or*	Caviar
Caviler, -ed, &c.,	Cavilier, -led, &c
Cayman,	Caiman
Cell, -ing, -ed,	†Cell, -ing, -ed
Center,	Centre
Centered,	Centred
Centimeter, or	Centimetre,
Centiped,	Centipede
Cereon, *or*	Sercon
Cess pool, *or*	Sess pool
Chalcedony,	Calcedony
Chameleon,	Camelion
Chamois,	Shamois, Shammy
Champagne,	Champain
Champaign,	†Champine.
Champerty,	Champerty
Channeled, -ing,	Channelled, ling, &c
Chant, -er, -ed, &c.,	Chaunt, -er, -ed, &c.
Chap,	Chop
Chase,	Chace
Check (*n*),	Cheque
Checker, -ed, &c.,	Chequer, -ed, &c
Chemist,	Chymist, Chimist.
Chemistry,	Chymistry, Chimistry.
Cheriff, Scherif, *or*	Sheriffe, Scheriff.
Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Chevron, or	Cheveron
Chililiter,	Kilolitter,
Chiliometer,	Kilometer
Chime,	Chime, Chimb-
Chinlz,	Chinls.
Chiseled, -ing,	Chiselled, -ling
Chock full,	Chuck full
Choir,	†Quire
Chorister,	†Quirister.
Choke,	†Choak
Choose,	†Chuse
Chore,	Char.
Cigar,	Segar.
Cimiter, Scimiter,	Scimetar, Scymetar.
Cipher,	Cypher
Clamor, -ous, &c.	Clamour, -ous, &c
Clan, or	Clanpour
Clarionet, or	Clarinet.
Clew, or	Clue
Clinch,	Clench
Clinique,	Clinic.
Clinometer,	Klinometer.
Cloak,	†Cloke.
Clodpoll,	Clodpole.
Clothe, -ed, &c.,	†Cloathe, -ed, &c
Clough,	Cloff
Clyster,	Glyster
Cockswain, or	Coxswain
Cœlac, *or*	Cœliac
Cognizor, -zee,	Cognisor, -see.
Coif,	Quoif
Coiffure,	†Quoiffure
Coriander,	Cullender
Comb, Combe, *or*	Coombe
Comfrey,	Comfry, Cumfrey.
Complete,	†Compleat
Complexion,	†Complection
Confectionery,	†Confectionary
Connection,	Connexion
Contemporary, *or*	Cotemporary
Contra-dance,	Country-dance
Controller, -ship,	Comptroller -ship
Control,	†Comptrol, Controul.
Cony,	Coney
Cooly,	Coolie
Coomb, or	Comb
Copaiva, *or*	Copaiba
Copier,	Copyer
Copse,	Coppice
Coquette, *n*,	Coquet
Coranach,	Coronach
Corbel,	Corbell
Corselet,	Crosslet
Cosy,	Cosey
Cot, *or*	Cote, *a hut*
Cot, *or*	Cott, *a bed*
Cotillon, or	Cotillion.
Counellor, *or*	Councillor
Counselor, *or*	Counsellor
Count,	†Compt
Courtesan,	Courtezan
Courtesy (*Law*),	Curtesy, Curtsy.
Cozen, -age,	Cosen, age
Crannch,	Crunch.
Cray fish, *or*	Craw fish
Creak (*v*),	Creek
Creosote, Creasote,	Kreosote, Kreasote
Critique,	Critic (*a criticism*)
Cruet,	Crewet
Crup (*Men*),	Croup
Crupper,	Croupper.
Cruse (*bottle*),	†Croise
Cucurbit *or*	Cucurbite
Cudgeled, er, -ing,	Cudgelled, ler, ling
Cue (*def* 1),	Queue

D

F

F

G

H

Housewife,	†Huswife
Howdah,	Houdah.
Howlet,	Houlet [moc
Hummock, *or*	Hommock, Hom-
Humor (*def* 1),	Humour
Hurra, *or*	Hurrah
Hydrangea,	Hydrangia.
Hypethral, *or*	Hypæthral.
Hyperstene, *or*	Hypersthene
Hypotenuse,	Hypothenuse.
Hyssop,	Hysop

I.

Icicle,	†Isicle
Illness,	†Ilness.
Imbibe,	†Embibe.
Imbitter,	Embitter
Imbosom,	Embosom.
Imbrue,	Embrue
Imbue, -ed, -ing,	Embue, -ed, -ing
Immarginate, *or*	Emarginate
Impanel, -ed, -ing,	Impannel, -led, &c., Empannel, -led, &c.
Imparlance,	Emparlance
Impassion,	Empassion
Impeach,	Empeach.
Imperiled,	Imperilled
Implead,	†Emplead
Imposthume,	Impostume.
Impoverish,	Empoverish.
Imprint,	†Emprint.
Incase,	Encase.
Inclasp,	Enclasp
Inclose, -ure, &c.,	Enclose, -ure, &c.
Increase,	†Encrease
Incrust,	Encrust.
Incumbrance,	Encumbrance.
Indefeasible,	†Indefeisible
Indelible,	Indeleble
Indict (*Law*),	†Endict, †Endite
Indictment,	†Endictment, †Enditement.
Indite, -er,	†Endite -er.
Indocile,	†Indocil
Indoctrinate,	†Endoctrinate
Indorse, -ed, -ing,	Endorse, -ed, -ing
Indorser, -ment,	Endorser, -ment.
Indure, -ment,	†Endure, -ment
Inferior,	Inferiour
Inferable, *or*	Inferrible
Inflection,	Inflexion
Infold,	Enfold
Infoliate,	Enfoliate
Ingraft, -er, -ment	Engraft, -er, -ment.
Ingrain,	Engrain
Ingulf,	Engulf
Inisle	Enisle
Innuendo,	Inuendo
Inquire, -er, -y, &c	Enquire, -er, -y, &c
[illegible]	†Ensconce
Inscroll,	Enscroll.
Insnare,	Ensnare.
Install,	†Instal.
Installment,	Instalment.
Instate,	†Enstate
Instill,	Instil
Instructor,	Instructer
Insure, -ed, -ing,	Ensure, -ed, -ing
Insurer, -ance,	Ensurer, -ance.
[illegible]	Intactible
Intercessor,	†Intercessour
Interior,	†Interiour.
Inthrall,	Inthral, Enthral.
Intrench,	Entrench.
Intrust,	Entrust.
Inure,	Enure.
Inurement,	Enurement.
Inveigle,	†Enveigle
Inventor,	Inventer
Inwheel,	†Enwheel
Inwrap	Enwrap
Inwreathe,	Enwreathe.
Isocheimal, *or*	Isochimal.
[illegible], *or*	[illegible]

J.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Jail, -er, &c.	Gaol, -er, &c.
Jalap	Jalop
Jam (*Min.*),	Jamb
Janizary,	Janissary.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

K.

Kaffir,	Kaffre, or Kafir.
Kale,	Kail.
Kayle,	Keel, Keil
Keelhaul,	Keelhale
Keelson,	Kelson.
Keg, *or*	Cag
Kenneled, -ing,	Kennelled, -ling
Khan,	Kaun, Kan
Kiln (*n.*),	Kill.
Kilogram, *or*	Kilogramme, Chilo-
Kiloliter, *or*	Kilolitre. [gram
Kilometer, *or*	Kilometre
Knob,	†Knap (*n.*, *def* 2).
Koran, *or* Alcoran,	Alkoran
Kyanite,	Cyanite.

L.

Labeled, -ing,	Labelled, -ling
Labor, -ed, -ing, &c.,	Labour, -ed, -ing, &c.
Lachrymal,	Lacrymal.
Lac (*com*),	Lack
Lackey,	Lacquey
Lacquer (*n.*),	Lacker.
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,	Lacker, -ed, -ing
Lagoon,	Lagune
Lambdoidal, *or*	Lamdoidal.
Landau,	Landaw.
Landscape,	†Landskip.
Lantern,	†Lanthorn
Lanyard,	Laniard
Lapsided,	Lopsided.
Larum, *or*	Alarum.
Launch,	Lanch
Leaven,	†Leven.
Lecher, -y, -ous,	†Letcher, -y, -ous
Lecturn,	Lectern, Lettern
Ledgement,	Ledgment, Legement, Ligement.
Ledger,	Leger
Leger line,	Ledger-line
Leggin, *or*	Legging
Lemming,	Leming
Lettuce,	Lettice.
Leveled, -ing, -er,	Levelled, -ling, -ler.
Libeled, -ing, &c.,	Libelled, -ling, &c.
License,	Licence.
Lickerish,	Lickerous
Licorice,	Liquorice
Lief,	Lieve
Lilac,	Lilach.
Linguiform,	Linguaform
Linnæan *or*	Linnean
Linseed,	†Lintseed.
Linstock, *or*	Lintstock.
Liter, *or*	Litre
Lithontriptic,	Lithonthriptic, Lith-
Llama (*Zoöl.*),	Lama. [onthryptic,
Loadstar, -stone,	Lodestar, -stone
Loath (*a.*),	Loth
Lode (*Min.*),	Load.
Lodgment,	Lodgement
Logogriph	Logogryph
Longiroster,	Longirostre
Louver, *or*	Louvre, Loover
Lower,	Lour
Luff,	†Loof.
Lunet, *and*	Lunette
Lunge,	Lounge.
Lustring, *or*	Lutestring.
Lye,	Ley.

M.

Macaw,	Macao
Maccaboy,	Maccoboy.
Maggoty,	Maggotty
Maim, *and*	Mayhem (*Law*)
Mal.	Male (*prefix*)
Mall, *or*	Maul.
Malkin,	Maukin.
Mameluke, *or*	Mamaluke
Mamma,	Mama.
Mandatary (*n.*),	Mandatory.
Mankin,	Mannikin
Maneuver, *or*	Manœuvre
Mantel (*Arch.*),	Mantle
Mantel piece,	Mantle piece.
Marc (*of fruit*),	Mark.
Margaron *or*	Margarone.
Marquee	Markee
Marque (*letter of*),	Mark.
Marquess, *or*	Marquis [chal.
Marshal	Mareschal, Mares-
Marshaled, -ing,	Marshalled, -ling
Martin (*Ornith.*),	Marten.
Martinet (*Naut.*),	Martnet.
Martingale	†Martingal.
Marveled, -ing, &c.	Marvelled, -ling, &c.
Mask,	Masque (*Fr.*)
Maslin,	Meslin, Mislin, Mastlin.
[illegible]	Mastich
[illegible]	Mastix,
[illegible]	Matrass, Matress
[illegible]	Maugre,
Maul (*mallet*), &c	Mall
[illegible], *or*	Maize,
Meager, -ly, &c., *or*	Meagre, -ly, &c.
Merchandise,	†Merchandize
Meter, *and*	Metre.
Mileage	Milage
Milleped,	Millepede
Milligram, *or*	Milligramme (*Fr.*)
Milliliter, *or*	Millilitre.
Millimeter, *or*	Millimetre
Milrea, Millrea, Millreis,	Milrei.
Misbehavior,	Misbehaviour.
Miscall,	†Miscal.
Misdemeanor,	Misdemeanour
Misspell,	†Misspel, †Mispel.
Misspend,	†Mispend
Misspent,	†Mispent.
Misstate,	†Mistate
Mistletoe,	Misseltoe, Misletoe
Miter, -ed, *or*	Mitre, -d
Mizzen,	Mizen
Mizzle,	Misle, Mistle. [son
Moccasin,	Moccason, Mogga-
Mode (*Gram.*),	Mood
Mocha stone,	Mocho stone.
Modeled, -ing,	Modelled, -ling
Modillion,	†Modilion.
Mohammedan	Mahomedan, Ma-
Mohawk, *or*	Mohock [hometan
Molasses,	Melasses, †Molosses
Mold, *or*	Mould.
Molt, *or*	Moult,
Moneyed,	Monied
Mongrel,	†Mungrel
Moresque,	†Moresk
Morris,	Morrice
Mortgageor, or Mortgager,	Mortgagor.
Mosque,	†Mosk
Mosquito,	Musketo, Musquito, Musketoe
Mustache,	Moustache
Mullein,	Mullen
Multiped,	Multipede.
Mummery,	Mommery
Murder, &c.,	Murther, &c
Murky,	Mirky
Murrhine,	Myrrhine
Muscadel,	Muscatel
Muscle (*a shell fish*),	Mussel
Musket,	Musquet.

N

Nankeen,	Nankin
Narwal, or Narwhal,	Narwhale.
Naught,	Nought.
Negotiate, -or, &c.	Negociate, -or, &c.
Neighbor, -ing, &c	Neighbour, -ing, &c.
Net (*a.*),	Nett, Neat.
Neb (*Orn.*), *or*	Nib
Niter, *or*	Nitre
Nobless, *or*	Noblesse
Nomads, *or*	Nomades
Nombles,	Numbles
Nonesuch,	Nonsuch
Novitiate,	Noviciate
Nylghau,	Nylgau, Neelghau

O.

Oaf,	Auf, Ouph.
Ocher, *or* Ochre,	†Oker.
Octahedron,	Octaedron.
Octostyle,	Octastyle.
Odalisque,	Odalisk.
Odor,	Odour,
Offense, *or*	Offence.
Olio,	†Oglio
Omber *or*	Ombre
Omer,	Homer
Oolong,	Oulong
Opaque,	Opake.
Opobalsam,	Opobalsamum
Orach, *or*	Orache
Orang-outang,	Orang-utan, Ourang-outang
Orchestra,	Orchestre
Oriel,	Oriol.
Oriflamb, *or*	Oriflamme.
Orison,	†Oraison
Osier,	Ozier
Osprey, *or*	Ospray
Otolite, *or* Otolith,	Otolithe.
Otar (*of roses*),	Otto, Attar
Outrageous,	†Outragious
Oxide,	Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde
Oyes,	Oyez.

P.

Packet,	†Pacquet.
Painim,	Paynim
Palanquin, *or*	Palankeen
Palestra,	Palæstra.
Palet, Palette,	Pallet.
Palmiped,	Palmipede
Panada, Panade,	Panado.
Pander,	†Pandar
Pandore,	Bandore.
Pandour,	Pandoor.
Panel (*Law*),	Pannel
Paneled, -ing,	Panelled, -ling.
Pantograph,	Pantagraph, Panta-
Papoose, *or*	Pappoose. [graph
Paralyze,	Paralyse
Parceled, -ing,	Parcelled, -ling.
Parcenary,	Parcenery.
Parlor,	Parlour.
Parol (*a.*), *or*	Parole
Parquet, *or*	Parquette
Parsnip, *or*	Parsnep [to
Parrakeet,	Paraquet, Paraqui-
Partible,	Partable
Partisan,	†Partizan.
Pasha, Pacha,	Pashaw, Bashaw.
Pashalic,	Pachalic.
Pask, *or*	Pasque
Patrol (*n.*),	Patrole
Paver, Pavior,	Paviour, Pavier
Pawl,	Paul.
Pean,	Pæan
Peart,	Pert
Pedicel,	Pedicle
Peddler,	Pedler, Pedlar
Pedobaptist,	Pædobaptist
Pemmican,	Pemican
Penciled, -ing,	Pencilled, -ling
Pennant,	Pennon
Pentahedral,	Pentaedral.
Peony,	Pæony, Piony.
Periled, -ing,	Perilled, -ling
Peroxide,	Peroxid, -yd, -yde.
Persimmon,	Persimon
Persistence,	Persistance.
Pewit (*Orn.*),	Pewet.
Phantasm,	†Fantasm.
Phantom,	†Fantom.
Phenomenon,	Phænomenon.
Phenix,	Phœnix
Phial, *or*	Vial
Philter, -ed, *or*	Philtre, -d
Phthisic,	†Tisic
Piaster, *or*	Piastre
Picked, *or*	Peaked, Piked.
Picket,	Piquet
Pie,	†Pye.
Piebald,	Pyebald.
Piepoudre, *or*	Piepowder
Pimento,	Pimenta
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel
Pinchers, *or*	Pincers
Pistoled, -ing,	Pistolled, -ling.
Placard,	†Placart
Plaice (*Ichth.*),	Plaise [senses.
Plain,	Plane, in some
Plane-sailing,	Plain-sailing
Plaster,	†Plaister.
Plait (*v.*),	Plat
Plat (*n.*), *or*	Plot.
Plethron, *or*	Plethrum
Pliers,	†Plyers.
Plow, *or*	Plough
Plumber,	†Plummer
Plumiped,	Plumipede
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.
Point-device, *or*	Point-devise
Poise,	†Poize
Polacca	Polacre
Pole-ax, *or*	Pole-axe.
Poltroon	†Poltron
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron, -drous
Polyglot (*n.*),	Polyglott.
Polyp,	Polype
Pommel	Pummel
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling
Ponton, *or*	Pontoon
Pony,	Poney
Poniard	Poignard
Porgee, Porgy (*Ich.*),	Paugie, [Porpesse
Porpoise,	Porpus, Porpess,
Portray,	†Pourtray.
Porteress, *or*	Portress
Possessor,	†Possessour.
Postilion,	†Postillion
Potato,	†Potatoe
Potsherd,	Potshard, Potshare.
Powter (*Orn.*),	Pouter
Pozzolana, *or*	Pozzuolana.
Practice (*v.*), *or*	Practise
Præmunire,	Premunire
Prænomen,	Prenomen.
Predial,	Prædial.
Premise,	Premiss
Pretense *or*	Pretence.
Pretermit, *or*	Prætermit.
Pretor	Prætor.
Profane,	†Prophane
Protector,	Protecter.
Programme,	Program
Protoxide,	Protoxid, -yd, -yde.
Prunella, *or*	Prunello
Pumpkin,	Pumpion, Pompion.
Puppet,	†Poppet.
Purblind, *or*	Poreblind
Purr,	Pur
Purslane,	Purslain
Putrefy,	†Putrify.
Pygmy,	Pigmy,
Pyx,	Pix

Q

Quadroon	Quateroon
[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarrel er	[illegible]
[illegible]	Quarreled, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Quatrefoil
[illegible]	Key age
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] by Quinsy
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Quintet	[illegible], Quartette
Quoit	[illegible]

R

Rabbet (Carp.), or	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rabbi
[illegible], or [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (Orn.), or	[illegible]
Ramadan	[illegible]
Rancor -ous, -ly	[illegible] -ous, -ly
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rare (ed)	[illegible]
Rarefy	[illegible]
Raspberry	Rasberry
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Raven [illegible]	Ravin
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rereward
Recall	Recal
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reynard
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

X

[illegible]

Y

[illegible]

Z

[illegible]

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a stands for	adjective
abbrev	abbreviated.
abl	ablative
acc.	accusative
act	active.
adv	adverb
Agric.	Agriculture.
Alban	Albanian
Alg	Algebra
Am, Amer	American, American
Anat	Anatomy
Anc	Ancient, anciently
Antiq	Antiquities
aor	aorist
Ar	Arabic
Arch	Architecture
Arith.	Arithmetic
Arm, Armor	Armorican
A-S	Anglo Saxon
Astrol	Astrology
Astron	Astronomy
aug	augmentative
Bank	Banking
Beau & Fl / *B & Fl*	Beaumont & Fletcher
Lib	Biblical
Bisc	Biscayan
B Jon	Ben Jonson
Bohem	Bohemian
Bot	Botany.
Braz	Brazilian
Burl	Burlesque
Carp	Carpentry.
Catal	Catalan
Celt	Celtic
Cf.	*Confer* (compare).
Chald	Chaldee.
Chem	Chemistry.
Chin	Chinese
Chron	Chronology
Civ	Civil
Colloq, coll	Colloquial, colloquially.
Com	Commerce, Common
comp	compound, compounded
compar	comparative
Conch	Conchology
conj	conjunction
Con Sect	Conic Sections
contr	contracted, contraction
Corn	Cornish
corrup	corrupted, corruption
Cotgr	Cotgrave
Copt	Coptic
Crystallog	Crystallography.
Cyc	Cyclopedia
D	Dutch
Dan	Danish
dat	dative
def	definition
dim	diminutive
Diosc.	Dioscorides
Disus	Disused
Dom Econ	Domestic Economy.
Dyn	Dynamics
Eccl	Ecclesiastical
Eccl Hist	Ecclesiastical History.
e g	*exempli gratia* (for example)
Egypt	Egyptian.
Elec	Electricity
Encyc	Encyclopedia
Encyc Amer	Encyclopedia Americana.
Encyc Brit	Encyclopædia Britannica
Eng	England, English
Eng Cyc	English Cyclopedia
Engin	Engineering
Entom	Entomology
equiv.	equivalent
esp	especially
etym	etymology.
f	feminine
Farr	Farriery.
Feud	Feudal
Fig	Figurative, figuratively
Finn	Finnish
Fort	Fortification
fr.	from
Fr.	French
freq	frequentative.
Fries	Friesic
fut	future
Gael	Gaelic.
Gal	Galen
Galv stands for	Galvanism
gen	generally, genitive
Geog	Geography
Geol	Geology
Geom	Geometry.
Ger.	German
Goth	Gothic
Gov of Tongue	Government of the Tongue
Gr	Greek
Gram	Grammar.
Gris	Grisons
Gun	Gunnery.
H	High
Heb	Hebrew
Her	Heraldry
Herp	Herpetology
Hind	Hindostanee
Hipp	Hippocrates
Hist	History
Hort	Horticulture
Hung	Hungarian
Hydraul	Hydraulics
Hydros	Hydrostatics
hypoth	hypothetical
Ichth	Ichthyology.
Icel	Icelandic
Icon Encyc	Iconographic Encyclopedia
i e	*id est* (that is)
imp	imperfect.
inf	infinitive
intens	intensive
interj	interjection
Ion	Ionic
i q	*idem quod* (the same as)
Ir	Irish
It	Italian
Jav	Javanese
Join	Joinery
L	Low
Lapp	Lappish
Lat	Latin
Lett	Lettish
Linn	Linnæus
Lit, lit	Literally, literally.
Lit	Literature
Lith	Lithuanian
M	Middle
m	masculine
Maced	Macedonian
Mach	Machinery
Malay	Malayan
Man	Manège
Manuf.	Manufacturing
Mar	Maritime
Math	Mathematics.
Mech	Mechanics
Med	Medicine
Metal	Metallurgy
Metaph	Metaphysics
Meteor	Meteorology.
Mil	Military
Min	Mineralogy
Mir. for Mag	Mirror for Magistrates
Mus	Music.
Myth	Mythology
N	New
n	noun
Nat Hist	Natural History.
Nat ord	Natural order
Naut	Nautical
neut	neuter
New Am Cyc	New American Cyclopedia
Norm Fr	Norman French
Norw	Norwegian
Numis	Numismatics.
O	Old
Obs	Obsolete
Opt	Optics
orig	original, originally
Ornith	Ornithology
Oxf Glass	Oxford Glossary of Architecture
p	participle
p a	participial adjective
Paint	Painting
Paleon	Paleontology
pass	passive
Pathol	Pathology
P Cyc	Penny Cyclopedia.
Per	Persian
perh	perhaps
pers stands for	person.
Persp	Perspective.
Peruv	Peruvian
Pg	Portuguese.
Philos	Philosophy
Photog	Photography.
Phren	Phrenology.
Physiol	Physiology
pl	plural
Poet.	Poetry, poetical
Pol.	Polish.
Polit Econ	Political Economy.
p p	participle past
p pr.	participle present.
Pr	Provençal
pref	prefix.
prep	preposition.
pret	preterit
prin	principally
Print	Printing
priv	privative
Prob, prob	probably.
Pron, pron	Pronunciation, pronounced;
prop	properly [pronoun.
Pros	Prosody.
Prov.	Provincial.
q. v	*quod vide* (which see)
Rev.	Review
Rhet	Rhetoric.
R of Gl	Robert of Gloucester
Rom	Roman
Rom Cath	Roman Catholic
Russ	Russian.
Sam.	Samaritan
Sax.	Saxon
sc	*scilicet* (being understood).
Scot	Scotland, Scottish
Script	Scripture, scriptural.
Sculp	Sculpture
Serb	Serbian
Shak	Shakespeare.
sing	singular.
Skr	Sanskrit.
Slav	Slavonic.
Sp	Spanish
Stat	Statuary.
superl	superlative.
Surg	Surgery.
Surv	Surveying
Sw	Swedish
Syn	Synonyms
Synop	Synopsis.
Syr	Syriac
Tart	Tartaric
term	termination
Theol	Theology
Trans	Translation.
Turk	Turkish
Typog	Typography.
Up.	Upper
U S	United States
usu.	usually.
v	verb
v n	verb noun
v i	verb intransitive
Vitr.	Vitruvius
v t	verb transitive.
W	Welsh
Wall	Wallachian
Zool.	Zoology.

*** In this Dictionary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, are usually printed in Italics, though many of them are not ordinarily so printed in other works, as, *Aardvark*, *Abaculus*, *Abandon*

*** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a heavier hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables, as, Able-bodied Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Medico-legal.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

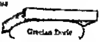
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A 1. The first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It is not only the first letter because it represents the first [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Aard vark (Orycteropus capensis).

[illegible]



Grecian Doric

Roman Doric

Corinthian Doric.

[illegible]

2. To banish. [Obs.]

'Tis better far the enemies to aband
Quite from thy borders. Beau. & Fl.

A-băn′don, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABANDONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABANDONING.] [Fr. *abandonner*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *abandonar*, It. *abbandonare*, N. Fr. *abandon*, It. *abbandono*, from O. Fr., Pr. *bandon*, ardor, boldness, mercy, giving over, with the prep. *a*, Lat. *ad*. *Bandon* is from the Fr., Pr. *ban*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bando*, L. Lat. *bandum*, *bannum*, a public proclamation, interdiction, Sp., Pr. *bandir*, Pg. *bandir*, *banir*, It. *bandire*, Fr. *bannir*, to proclaim publicly, L. Lat. *bannire*, to proclaim, to proscribe, — from the Goth. *bandvjan*, *banvjan*, to show by signs, to designate, *bandva*, *bandvo*, sign; Icel. *bendan*, to bind. See BAN.]

1. To cast off, to banish, to exile, to drive out or away. [Obs.]

Then he abandoned them from him. Udal.
Being all this time abandoned from your bed. Shak.

2. To give up absolutely; to forsake entirely; to renounce utterly; to relinquish all connection with, concern in, interest for, control of, or the like; to desert; to quit; to relinquish; to leave.

Hope was overthrown, and yet could not be abandoned. I. Taylor.

3. Reflexively, to give one's self up without attempt at self-control; to yield one's self unrestrainedly; — generally in a bad sense.

4. (*Mar. Law.*) To relinquish to underwriters all claim to; — used of an insured person who gives up all claim to the property covered by the policy which may remain after loss or damage by a peril insured against.

Syn. — To give up, yield, forego, cede, surrender, resign, abdicate, quit, relinquish, renounce, desert, forsake, leave, retire, withdraw from. — To ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE. These words agree in representing a person as giving up, or departing from, some person or thing. The distinctive sense of *abandon* is that of giving up a thing absolutely and finally; as, if [illegible] to abandon one's friends or principles [illegible] always used in a bad sense; as, we speak of *abandoning* a hopeless enterprise, or *abandoning* a shipwrecked vessel. The word *desert* was primarily applied to the case of *deserters* from military service. Hence, the term, when applied to persons in the active voice, has usually or always a bad sense, implying some breach of [illegible] to *desert* [illegible] a post of duty. When [illegible] necessarily bad [illegible] a *deserted* halls [illegible] forth and away from. It [illegible] supposes previous [illegible] thing [illegible] to *forsake* old [illegible] It may be [illegible]

A-băn′don, *n.* 1. The act of abandoning or deserting; [illegible] [*Obs.*]

2. [illegible] one who is abandoned, one [illegible] [*Obs.*]

A-ban-don′ [illegible] *n.* [Fr. See *supra.*] A [illegible] giving up [illegible] utter disregard of self [illegible] absorption in some favorite object [illegible] a disregard of [illegible] proceeding, either careless negligence or [illegible] of manner.

A-băn′doned, *p. a.* Given up, as to a vice; hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint, irreclaimably wicked; as, an abandoned youth, an abandoned villain.

Syn. — Forsaken, deserted, destitute, abject, friendless [illegible] depraved, reprobate, [illegible] — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, REPROBATE. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A-băn′don-ee′, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom any thing [illegible]

A-băn′don-er, *n.* One who abandons.

A-băn′don-ment, *n.* [illegible]

1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

See ABANDON.] (*Law.*) Any thing forfeited or confiscated. Jacobs.

Ăb′a-net, *n.* See ABNET.

A-băn′gă, *n.* The fruit of a kind of palm tree whose seeds have been thought useful in diseases of the chest, — so named by the inhabitants of St. Thomas. Dunglison.

Ăb′an-nā′tion, }
Ăb′an-nī′tion, } *n.* [L. Lat. *abannatio*, from *ab* and *annus*, year.] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [*Rare.*] Bailey.

Ăb′ap-tĭs′tă, }
Ăb′ap-tĭs′ton, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀβάπτιστον* (sc. *τρύπανον*), from *α* priv. and *βαπτίζειν*, to dip into, L. Lat. *abaptistum*.] (*Surg.*) The old trephine or trepan, a saw whose conical shape prevented it from plunging into the brain. Dunglison.

A-bāre′ (4), *v. t.* [A-S. *abarian*. See BARE.] To make bare; to uncover. [*Obs.*]

Ăb′ar-tĭc′ū-lā′tion, *n.* [N. Lat. *abarticulatio*, *ab* and *articulus*, joint, Fr. *abarticulation*.] (*Anat.*) That species of articulation or structure of joints which admits of free motion; diarthrosis; dearticulation. Coxe.

A-băs′, *n.* [Ar. *abbâs*. See ABASSI.] A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat, or three grains and a half Troy. Heyse.

A-bāse′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASING.] [Fr. *abaisser*, Pr. *abaissar*, It. *abbassare*, Sp. *abajar*, Pg. *abaxar*, *abaixar*, L. Lat. *abassare* and *abbassare*, Fr. *baisser*, Pr. *baissar*, It. *bassare*, Sp. *bajar*, Pg. *baxar*, *baixar*, Fr., Pr. *bas*, It. *basso*, Sp. *bajo*, Pg. *baxo*, *baixo*, L. Lat. *bassus*, — from Lat. and Gr. *basis*, base. Cf. Gr. *βάσσων*, deeper, and W. *bas*, shallow. See BASE, *a.*]

1. To lower or depress; to throw or cast down. "To *abase* the eye." Bacon. [*Rare.*]

His spear he gan abase. Spenser.

2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; — applied chiefly to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*. Matt. xxiii. 12.

Syn. — To depress, humble, degrade, bring low, debase, cast down. — To ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE. These words agree in the idea of *bringing down* from a higher to a lower state. *Abase* has reference to a bringing down in condition or feelings; as, to *abase* the proud; to *abase* one's self before God. *Debase* has reference to the bringing down of a thing in purity, or *making* it base. It is, therefore, always used in a bad sense; as, to *debase* the coin of the kingdom; to *debase* the mind by vicious indulgence; to *debase* one's style by coarse or vulgar expressions. *Degrade* has reference to a bringing down from some higher *grade* or degree of elevation. Thus a priest is *degraded* from the clerical office. When used in a moral sense, it denotes a bringing down in character and just estimation; as, *degraded* by intemperance, a *degrading* employment, &c. In geology, *degrade* has the sense of bringing down physically; as, the rocks were *degraded* by the action of the elements. — The nouns *abasement*, *debasement*, *degradation*, follow the distinctions of their verbs as given above.

A-băsed′ (-bāst′), *p. a.* (*Her.*) Turned downward; — used of certain armorial bearings, when turned downward toward the point of the shield. Chambers.

A-bāse′ment, *n.* [Fr. *abaissement*, Pr. *abaissament*.] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; the state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

A-băsh′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASHING.] [Formed like *to base* from the Fr. *abaisser*, and like *to bash* from *baisser*. Anciently it was written *abaise*, *abaissh*, *abaysch*, *p. abaist*, *abaisshed*, *abaischid*.] To destroy the self-possession of; to cast down the countenance of; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, and the like.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. Milton.

Syn. — To confuse, confound, disconcert, shame. — To ABASH, CONFUSE, CONFOUND. *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* when struck either with sudden shame or with a humbling sense of inferiority; as, Peter was *abashed* by the look of his Master. So a modest youth is *abashed* in the presence of those who are greatly his superiors. We are *confused* when, from some unexpected or startling occurrence, we lose clearness of thought and self-possession. Thus a witness is often *confused* by a severe cross-examination; a timid person is apt to be *confused* in entering [illegible] We are [illegible]

Satan [illegible]
And [illegible] was confounded what to say. [illegible]

A-băsh′ment, *n.* Confusion from shame.

[illegible]

A-băs′sĭ, }
A-băs′sis, } *n.* [Ar. & Per. [illegible]] [illegible] of the Abbas [illegible]

A-bāt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

A-bāte′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABATING.] [Fr. *abattre* (for *abbattre*), Pr. *abatre*, It. *abbattere*, Sp. *abatir*, Pg. *abater*, L. Lat. *abbatere*, *abatare*, from Lat. *ab* and *batuere*, *battuere*, to beat, strike. See BATE.]

1. To beat or batter down. [*Obs.*]

The King of Scots . . . sore *abated* the walls [of the Castle of Norham]. Hall.

2. To bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, &c.; to lessen; to diminish; to remit; to deduct; as, to *abate* a demand; to *abate* pride, zeal, hope, &c.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds. Fuller.

3. To lessen the dignity or consequence of by deprivation; to deprive. [*Obs.*]

She hath *abated* me of half my train. Shak.

4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) To bring entirely down or put an end to; as, to *abate* a nuisance; to *abate* a writ. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) To diminish; to reduce. Legacies are liable to be *abated* entirely or in proportion, upon a deficiency of assets.

To *abate a tax*, to remit it either wholly or in part.

A-bāte′, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABATING.]

1. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates*, a storm *abates*.

2. To be defeated, or come to naught; to fail; as, a writ *abates*.

3. (*Man.*) To perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at all times. White.

4. (*Law.*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. Blackstone.

Syn. — To subside, decrease, intermit, decline, diminish, lessen. — To ABATE, SUBSIDE. These words, as here compared, imply a coming down from some previously raised or excited state. *Abate* expresses this in respect to degrees, and implies a diminution *of force or intensity*; as, the storm *abates*, the cold *abates*, the force of the wind *abates*, or, the wind *abates*, a fever *abates*. *Subside* (to settle down) has reference to a previous state of agitation or commotion; as, the waves *subside* after a storm, the sea *subsides* into a calm. When these words are used figuratively, the same distinction should be observed. If we conceive of a thing as having different degrees of intensity or strength, the word to be used is *abate*. Thus we say, a man's anger *abates*, the ardor of one's love *abates*, "Winter's rage *abates*." But if the image be that of a sinking down into quiet from preceding excitement or commotion, the word to be used is *subside*; as, the tumult of the people *subsides*, the public mind *subsided* into a calm. The same is the case with those emotions which are tumultuous in their nature; as, his passion *subsides*, his joy quickly *subsided*, his grief *subsided* into a pleasing melancholy. Yet, if, in these cases, we were thinking of the emotion as *intense*, we might use *abate*; as, his joy will *abate* in the progress of time, and so in other instances.

A-bāte′, *n.* Abatement. [*Obs.*] Bramhall.

A-bāte′ment, *n.* [Fr. *abattement*, Pr. *abatement*.]

1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; removal, diminution, reduction.

2. The sum, quantity, or amount by which any thing is abated; that which is taken away by way of reduction; deduction; decrease.

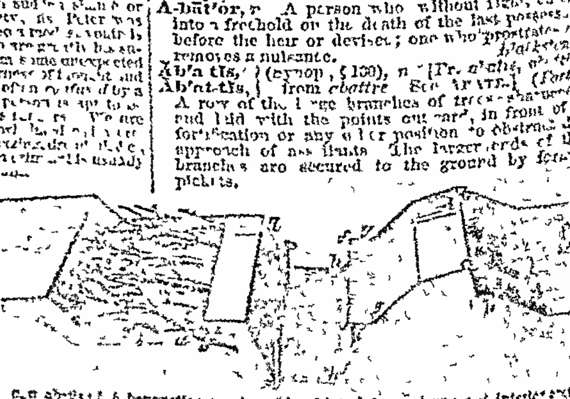
3. (*Her.*) A mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer. The only *abatement* now used is the *baston*, or *batton*, indicating bastardy. See BASTON. Ogilvie.

4. (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. Blackstone.

A-bāt′er, *n.* One who, or that which, abates, destroys, or diminishes.

A-bāt′or, *n.* A person who without right enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one who prostrates or removes a nuisance. Blackstone.

Ăb′a-tĭs, }
Ăb′at-tĭs, } (synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *abatis*, [illegible] from *abattre*. See ABATE.] (*Fort.*) A row of the large branches of trees sharpened and laid with the points outward, in front of a fortification or any other position to obstruct the approach of assailants. The larger ends of the branches are secured to the ground by forked pickets.



a a, abatis; *b b*, banquette; *c c*, breast-height or interior slope of parapet; *d*, interior [illegible] *e e*, parapet; *f f*, scarp; *g g*, counterscarp.

Ab'a tised a. Pro id d with an . . .

Ab'at tor (a b'at-) n. [Fr. from *abattre* . . . see A BATE] (*Arch.*) A skylight . . .

Abat-voix (a bat-vwa) n. [Fr., from *abattre* . . .] A sounding board over a pulpit . . .

Ab'a tūd (53) n. [From *abate*.] Anything diminished . . .

Ab'a tis . . . n. [Fr. *abatis* . . . See ABATE.] (*Mil.*) A barricade . . . formed of trees cut down . . .

Ab'a . . . [O. Fr. . . .] . . . from Latin . . .

Ab'ba n. [L. . . . Syr.] Father; a title . . . in the . . . Church . . .

Ab'ba cy n. [L. *abbatia*. See ABBOT.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot . . .

Ab ba tial (-shal) a. [L. *abbatialis*. Fr. *abbatial*.] Pertaining to an abbey . . .

Ab ba'tic al a. Abbatial . . .

Ab'bé n. [Fr. . . . from *abbas*.] . . . a class of persons, especially in France and Italy, who had studied divinity . . . and who had . . . the same . . .

Ab'bess n. [Fr. *abbesse*, from . . . Lat. *abbatissa*, Fr. *abbatesse*.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery . . . who has the same authority . . . which the abbots have . . .

Ab'bey n.; pl. ABBEYS. [Fr. *abbaye*, *abbaie* . . . Lat. *abbatia*. See ABBACY.]

1. A monastery or society of persons . . . secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy . . .

. . . monks, and governed by . . .

2. The church of a monastery . . . as Westminster *Abbey* . . .

3. A . . . formerly a monastery . . . of the . . .

4. A dwelling . . . formerly . . . as Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron . . .

Du Semline & Jew . . . porch.

Syn. — . . . monastery; convent . . .

Ab'bot n. [Lat. *abbas*, gen. *abbatis* . . . See ABBA.]

1. The superior or governor of an abbey . . .

. . . abbots are . . . in the . . . of . . .

2. One of . . . class of bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys . . .

3. One of a certain . . . especially the . . .

4. A . . . of . . .

Ab'bot ship n. The state or office of an abbot.

Ab bre'vi ate v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABBREVIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABBREVIATING.] [L. Lat. *abbreviare*, from Lat. *ab* and *breviare*, to shorten . . . *brevis*, short . . .]

1. To make briefer; to shorten . . . by contraction or omission . . .

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting . . .

3. (*Math.*) To reduce to lower terms . . .

Ab bre'vi ate . . . [L. Lat. *abbreviatus* . . .] . . . An abridgment . . .

Ab bre'vi ate (*Nat. Hist.*) . . . part . . . shortened . . .

Ab bre'vi a'tion n. [L. Lat. *abbreviatio*. . . .]

1. The act of abbreviating . . .

2. The form . . . word or phrase . . . by contraction and omission . . . or combination of letters, standing for a word or phrase . . . which they are a part, as Gen. for Genesis; . . .

3. (*Math.*) The reduction of fractions to lower terms.

4. (*Mus.*) One dash or more through the stem of a note . . . dividing it respectively into . . .

Ab bre'vi a tor . . . n. [L. Lat. *abbreviator* . . . Fr. *abréviateur*.]

1. One who abbreviates or reduces to . . . compass.

2. . . . the . . . two persons . . . the chancery of Rome who . . .

Ab bre'vi a to ry a. Abbreviating, shortening . . . contracting.

Ab bre'vi a ture (53) n. [L. Lat. *abbreviatura*.]

1. An abbreviation . . .

. . . with notes and abbreviations . . .

2. . . . compend . . .

. . . of the whole . . .

Ab'c dā'ri an . . . [M. Lat. . . .] . . .

A B C . . . The first . . . letters of the alphabet used . . . the whole alphabet.

. . . book . . .

Ab'di . . . pl. . . . an abdal . . . religious . . . from . . . In Persia, corresponding to dervish in Turkey.

Ab de'ri an a. [Fr. . . .] . . . from Democritus . . . the laughing philosopher . . .

Ab de rite n. [Lat. *Abderites* . . .] An inhabitant of Abdera, an . . . town in Thrace.

. . . Democritus, the laughing philosopher . . . Abdera.

Ab'di cant a. [Fr. . . . from *abdicate*.] Abdicating . . . Parliaments . . .

Ab'di cant n. [Lat. *abdicans*, p. pr. . . .] One who abdicates.

Ab'di cate v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABDICATING.] [Lat. . . . of *dicare* . . .]

1. To give up . . . right or claim . . . by a formal act . . . to withdraw . . . to relinquish.

. . . to be his . . .

2. To . . . term of . . . without . . .

. . . to those who . . . without . . . formal surrender . . . crown . . .

3. (*Civ. Law.*) To disinherit, to expel from the family, as a father his child . . .

Syn. — To give up; quit; . . . renounce; . . . desert . . .

. . . abdicate the throne . . . to abdicate an office . . . the government . . . of . . . a person . . . office or . . . his . . . powers . . .

. . . were obliged . . . the . . .

Ab'di cate v. i. To relinquish a right, power, or trust.

. . . for his own person, he . . . not . . . the monarch.

Ab'di ca'tion n. [Lat. *abdicatio*. Fr. *abdication*.] The act of abdicating . . . office, power, trust, without . . . formal . . . resign . . .

. . . drawn from . . . the . . .

. . . of his . . .

Ab'di ca tive a. [Lat. *abdicativus*.] Causing or implying abdication.

Ab'di tive a. [Lat. *abditivus*, from *abdere*, to hide . . .] Having the power or quality of hiding . . .

Ab'di to ry n. [L. Lat. *abditorium*. . . .] A place for secreting or preserving goods . . .

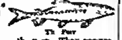
Ab dō'men n. [Lat. *abdomen* . . . from *abdere*, to hide . . .] . . .

1. (*Anat.*) The belly, that part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis . . . the other . . . the part between . . . the pelvis . . .

2. (*Zool.*) The part of the body posterior to the thorax . . . in which the body . . .

Ab dom'i nal a. Pertaining to the . . .

Ab dom'i nal n.; pl. ABDOMINALS. [L. *abdominales*.] . . . of . . . fishes . . .



The Parr.

. . . They comprise the greater part of fresh-water fishes.

Ab dom'i nous . . . [Lat. *abdomen* . . .] . . .

. . . *Gorgon* . . . *abdominous* . . .

Ab dūce' v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABDUCED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABDUCING.] [Lat. *abducere*, to lead . . . from . . .] To draw or lead away . . . to draw . . . a different part.

If we abduce the eye into either corner, the object will . . .

Ab dū'cent a. [Lat. *abducens*, p. pr. of *abducere*.] (*Anat.*) Drawing . . . with . . . opposed to . . . called *adducent* . . .

Ab dŭct' v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABDUCTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABDUCTING.] [Lat. . . .] To take away . . . by force . . . withdraw illegally . . .

Ab dŭc'tion n. [Lat. *abductio*, Fr. *abduction*.]

1. The act of abducting or abducing . . . carrying away.

2. (*Surg.*) (*a*) The . . . which separates . . . part from . . . (*b*) A fracture . . . in which the broken parts . . .

3. (*Logic*) A kind of argument . . . but . . . proof . . .

All whom God absolves are free from sin. God . . . Christ . . . free . . .

. . . proof . . . present.

4. (*Law.*) The taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife . . . either by fraud . . . persuasion . . .

Ab dŭc'tor n. [N. Lat. *abductor*, Fr. *abducteur*.]

1. A person guilty of abduction.

2. (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to draw a part . . . from the median line of the body . . .

A beam' adv. [Prefix . . . and *beam*.] (*Naut.*) . . . the beam . . . at right angles . . . keel . . .

A bear' v. t. [A.-S. . . . *beran*, to bear.] To bear; to behave. [Obs.]

So did he . . . himself . . .

A bear'ance n. [from *abear*.] Behavior . . .

A'be ce dā'ri an n. [L. . . . from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who . . . the letters of the alphabet . . .

A'be ce da ry . . . a. . . . of . . . alphabet.

Abecedarian . . . compositions in which the . . . portions . . . commence with . . . letters of the alphabet . . .

A bed' adv. [Prefix *a* for . . . and *bed*.] In bed . . .

A'bel . . . [D. *abeel* . . .] The white poplar . . . London.

A'bel ian . . . **A'bel ite** . . . **A'bel o nian** . . . A sect in Africa . . . in the manner . . . of Abel . . .

A bel mŏsk n. [A. . . . father of musk.] . . . with . . . (*Bot.*) The musk mallow (*Abelmoschus moschatus*) . . . often . . . perfumery . . .

A ber'de vine . . . (*Ornith.*) The . . . siskin . . .

Ab er' . . . To wander; to stray . . . [Obs.]

Aberring . . . from the true and . . .

Ab er'rance . . . **Ab er'ran cy** . . . [L. Lat. *aberrans*, from . . .] A deviation from truth . . . from rectitude . . .

Ab er'rant . . . [Lat. *aberrans*, p. pr. of *aberrare*. See ABERR.]

1. Wandering; straying from the right way.

2. . . . from the . . . an aberrant group . . . an aberrant . . .

Ab'er rāte v. i. [Lat. *aberratus*, p. p. from *aberrare*. See ABERR.] To wander; to deviate from the right way. [Rare.]

The product of their . . . aberrating vision . . .

Ab'er rā'tion n. [Lat. *aberratio*, Fr. *aberration*, from ABERRATE.]

1. The act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude . . . from the natural . . .

state "The *aberrations* of youth." *Hall* "*Aberrations* from theory." *Burke.*

Wits, which at first are the *aberrations* of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form. *I Taylor*

2 (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer; called *annual aberration*, when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and *daily* or *diurnal aberration*, when of the earth on its axis; amounting when greatest, in the former case, to 20″.4, and in the latter, to 0″.3. *Planetary aberration* is that due to the motion of light and the apparent geocentric motion of the planet.

3 (*Opt.*) The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus, called *spherical aberration*, when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays, and *chromatic aberration*, when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus.

4 (*Med.*) A partial alienation of mind. *Dunglison*

5 (*Physiol.*) The passage of a fluid into parts not appropriate for it. *Dunglison*

Syn. — Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, dementia. See INSANITY.

Ăb′e-rŭn′cāte (82), *v. t.* [Lat. *ab* and *eruncare*, from *e*, or *ex*, out, and *runcare*, to weed. See AVERRUNCATE.] To pull up by the roots, to extirpate utterly. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ăb′e-rŭn′ca-tor, *n.* A weeding machine.

A-bĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABETTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABETTING.] [O. Fr. *abeter*, Pr., O. Sp. *abetar*, to deceive, O. Fr. & Pr. *abet*, deceit, cunning, Norm. Fr. *abetter*, to bait, lure, *abet*, bait, lure, L. Lat. *abettum*, instigation, a compound of A. S. *bætan*, to bridle, rein in, M. D. *betten*, M. H. Ger. and H. Ger. *beizen*, to cause to bite (into the rein), to incite, set on, to take wild fowls by means of hawks. See BAIT.]

1 To encourage by aid or countenance, — formerly used in a good sense, but now chiefly in a bad sense. "The whole tribe *abets* the villainy." *South*

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth,
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay*

[illegible] *abetted*. *Jer. Taylor*

2 To maintain, to support. [*Obs.*] "His child [illegible]" *Spenser*

3 (*Law*) To encourage, counsel, incite, or instigate to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act. *Bouvier*

Syn. — To aid, assist, support, encourage, sustain, back, [illegible]

A-bĕt′, *n.* Act of abetting or aiding. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

A-bĕt′ment, *n.* The act of abetting, as, the *abetment* of [illegible]

A-bĕt′tal, *n.* The act of abetting or encouraging. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

A-bĕt′tor, *n.* One who abets, instigates, or incites, or encourages [illegible] to commit a crime. See [illegible] *Bouvier*

Syn. — Assistant, helper, [illegible], accomplice. These [illegible]

Ab-ey′ance, [illegible]

A-bey′an-cy, [illegible] *Johnson*

[illegible]

uncommon among writers of the Elizabethan period. "Thine *abhominable* sins." *Decker* "[She] does love you *abhominable*." *Field* Shakespeare has ridiculed the affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes. See ABOMINABLE.

This is *abhominable*, which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable*. *Love's Labor's Lost*

Ab-hôr′ (25), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABHORRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABHORRING.] [Lat. *abhorrere*, from *ab* and *horrere*, to stand on end, to bristle, to shiver, to look terrible, Fr. *abhorrer*, Pr. *aborrir*.] To shrink back with shuddering from, to regard with horror or detestation, to feel excessive repugnance toward, to hate extremely.

Syn. — To hate, detest, loathe, abominate. See HATE.

Ab-hôr′, *v. i.* 1 To shrink back with fear or shuddering. [*Rare.*]

2 To be contrary or averse; — with *from*. "Which is utterly *abhorring* from the end of all law." *Milton.*

Ab-hôr′rence, *n.* Extreme hatred or detestation.

Ab-hôr′ren-cy, *n.* Abhorrence. [*Obs.*] *Locke*

Ab-hôr′rent, *a.* 1 Abhorring, detesting, abominating, struck with abhorrence, hating.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover*

2 Contrary or repugnant, discordant, inconsistent. "Injudicious profanation so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles." *Gibbon*

[Formerly followed by *from*, now by *to*.]

Ab-hôr′rent-ly, *adv.* With abhorrence.

Ab-hôr′rer, *n.* One who abhors. *Hume*

Ab-hôr′ri-ble, *a.* Worthy of being abhorred, abominable, detestable. *T. Scott*

Ab-hôr′ring, *n.* The object of abhorrence. "They shall be an *abhorring* to all flesh." *Isa. lxvi. 24.*

Ā′bib, *n.* [Heb. *ābīb*, an ear of corn, from *ābab*, to produce the first and early fruit.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, usually called *Nisan*, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April. It was so called from barley being at that time in the ear.

A-bīd′ance, *n.* The act of abiding. [*Rare.*]

The Christians had no longer *abidance* in the holy hill of Palestine. *Fuller*

A-bīde′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE, formerly ABID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABIDING.] [A. S. *abidan*, *bidan*, O. Sax. *bidan*, O. H. Ger. *bitan*, Goth. *beidan*, D. *beiden*, Sw. *bida*, Dan. *bie*, for *bide*. See BIDE and ABY.]

1. To stay or continue in a place, to take up one's abode, to dwell.

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days. *Gen. xxiv. 55.*

2 To remain stable or fixed in some state or condition, as, to *abide* by a contract.

Let every man *abide* in the same calling. *1 Cor. vii. 20.*

A-bīde′, *v. t.* 1 To wait for, to be prepared for, to await, as, I *abide* my time.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts xx. 23.*

2 To bear or endure, i. e., to remain firm under.

Who can *abide* the fierceness of his anger? *Nahum i. 6.*

3 To bear patiently, to tolerate. "She could not *abide* Master Shallow." *Shak.*

4 To endure in its consequences.

Dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Milton*

A-bīd′er, *n.* One who abides or dwells.

A-bīd′ing-ly, *adv.* In an abiding manner, permanently. *Haweis*

Ăb′i-ĕt′ic, *a.* [Lat. *abies*, the fir tree.] Belonging to the fir tree or its products, as, *abietic* acid.

Ăb′i-gail (12), *n.* A lady's waiting maid. *W. Irving*

Her *abigail* reported that Mrs. Gurbridge had a set of night curls for sleeping in. *Lever*

A-bĭl′i-ment, *n.* Capacity, ability. [*Obs.*] "*Abiliment* to steer a kingdom." *Lord* [illegible]

A-bĭl′i-ty, *n.*; *pl.* ABILITIES. [Lat. *habilitas*, ableness, *habilis*, able, fit, from *habere*, to have or hold, Fr. *habileté*, Pr. *habilitat*, Sp. *habilidad*, It. *abilità*.] The quality, state, or condition of being able; power, whether physical, moral, intellectual, or conventional or legal, capacity, competence, sufficiency of strength, skill, resources, or the like; — in the *plural*, faculty, talent.

Then the disciples, every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren. *Acts xi. 29.*

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon*

Syn. — Capacity, talent, faculty, capability, aptitude, aptness, address, dexterity, skill. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ăb′in-tĕs′tate, *a.* [L. Lat. *abintestatus*, from *ab* and *intestatus*, having made no last will, [illegible] *testatus*, p. p. of *testari*, to bear witness, to make one's last will, *testis*, witness. See TESTAMENT.] (*Law.*) Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

Ăb′ir-ri-tā′tion, *n.* [From *ab* and *irritation*.] (*Med.*) A pathological condition opposite to that of irritation; debility, want of strength. *Dunglison*

Ab-jĕct′, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *abjectare* from Lat. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw away, to cast down. [*Obs.*]

Ăb′jĕct, *a.* [Lat. *abjectus*, Fr. *abject*. See *supra*.] Sunk to a low condition; hence, low in estimation, without hope or regard, worthless, mean, despicable, vile, base.

And banish hence these *abject*, lowly dreams. *Shak.*

Ăb′jĕct, *n.* A person in the lowest and most despicable condition.

Servants and *abjects* flout me. *Herbert*

Shall these *abjects*, these victims, these outcasts, know any thing of pleasure? *I. Taylor*

Ab-jĕct′ed-ness, *n.* A very abject or low condition. [*Rare.*]

Ab-jĕc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *abjectio*, Fr. *abjection*.]

1 The act of bringing down or humbling. "The *abjection* of the king and his realm." *Joye*

2 The state of being rejected or cast away.

An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and his angels and saints, dwell forever. *Jer. Taylor*

3 A low state, meanness of spirit, baseness.

The first medium lies betwixt pride and *abjection*. *L'Estrange*

Ăb′jĕct-ly, *adv.* In an abject or contemptible manner, meanly, servilely.

Ăb′jĕct-ness, *n.* The state of being abject, meanness, servility. *Grew*

Ab-jū′di-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abjudicare*, from *ab* and *judicare*. See JUDICATE.] To give away in judgment. *Ash*

Ab-jū′di-cā′tion, *n.* Rejection. *Knowles*

Ăb′ju-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abjugare*, from *ab* and *jugare*, from *jugum*, yoke.] To loose from the yoke, to unyoke, to uncouple. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ab-jŭnc′tive, *a.* [Lat. *abjungere*, *abjunctum*, to unyoke.] Isolated, exceptional. [*Rare.*]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *I. Taylor*

Ăb′ju-rā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *abjuratio*, Fr. *abjuration*.]

1 The act of abjuring, a renunciation upon oath, as, an *abjuration* of the realm, by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return.

2 A rejection, denial, or recantation with solemnity, a solemn renunciation, as, an *abjuration* of heresy.

Oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of the present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming such right in the descendants of the Pretender. *Brande*

Ab-jū′ra-to-ry, *a.* Containing abjuration.

Ab-jūre′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABJURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABJURING.] [Lat. *abjurare*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear; *jus*, right, law; Fr. *abjurer*, Sp. *abjurar*, It. *abjurare*.]

1 To renounce upon oath, to forswear, as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince. [illegible]

2 To renounce or reject with solemnity, to abandon, to reject, as, to *abjure* errors. "Magic I here *abjure*." *Shak.*

Ab-jūre′, *v. i.* To renounce one's country upon oath. *Burnet*

Ab-jūre′ment, *n.* Renunciation. [*Obs.*] *J. Hall*

Ab-jūr′er, *n.* One who abjures.

Ab-lăc′tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ablactare*, from *ab* and *lactare*, to suckle; *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Ăb′lac-tā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *ablactatio*.]

1 The weaning of a child from the breast, or of young beasts from their dam. *Blount*

2 (*Hort.*) The process of grafting now called inarching.

Ab-lā′que-āte, *v. t.* To lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

Ab-lā′que-ā′tion (Synop., §130), *n.* [Lat. *ablaqueatio*, from *ablaqueare*, to turn up the earth around the foot of a tree, from *ab* and *laqueare*, from *laquear*, ceiling, roof, covering, from *laqueus*, noose, rope; Fr. *ablaqueation*.] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn*

Ab-lā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *ablatio*, from *ab* and *latio*, a carrying, from *latus*, p. p. of *ferre*, to carry; *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre*, to carry away, compounded of *ab* and *ferre*; Fr. *ablation*.]

1 The act or process of taking away. *Jer. Taylor*

2 (*Med.*) Amputation. *Dunglison*

Ăb′la-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *ablativus*, Fr. *ablatif*, It. & Sp. *ablativo*, Pr. *ablatiu*. See ABLATION.]

1 Taking away or removing. [*Obs.*]

Whereas the other is forestalled with [illegible] are first necessary to unteach a error [illegible]

2 (*Gram.*) Applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used [illegible] when the actions of *carrying*, *removing*, or *taking from* are signified.

Ăb′la-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) The sixth case of Latin nouns, used to express the relations denoted in English by the words *from*, *with*, *in*, or *by*.

Ablative absolute, a peculiar construction in Latin grammar [illegible] in the ablative case [illegible] participle either expressed or implied [illegible] being de[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] clause by th[illegible] independently of the rest of th[illegible]

A·blāze, *adv.* [Pref. *a* and *blaze.*]
1. On fire; in a blaze. *Milton.*
2. Hence [illegible] in a state of [illegible] desire.

The young Cambridge democrat [illegible] *Thackeray.*

A′ble ([illegible]), *a.* [O. Fr. [illegible] *abel*, [illegible] from Lat. *habilis*, that may be easily held [illegible] fit, from *habere* to have, hold.] Having ability; competency of any and every kind [illegible] [illegible] physical or mental power [illegible] property [illegible] skill, dexterity, influence, opportunity, or legal qualifications [illegible] *able* to walk [illegible] mind *able* to reason [illegible] [illegible] *able* to endure pain [illegible] legal instrument [illegible] *able* to inherit or to hold property.

[illegible] soldiers, wanting [illegible] such a march. *Tobe[illegible]*

A·blē′, *v. t.* [F. [illegible] See ABLE, *a.*]
1. To enable. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
2. [illegible] *hal[illegible]*

A′ble-bod′ied (-bŏd′ĭd), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust.

Ab′le·gāte, *v. t.* [L. *ablegare*, from *ab* and *legare* to send away [illegible]] To send abroad. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ab′le·gā′tion, *n.* [L. *ablegatio*, Fr. *ablégation.*] The act of sending abroad. [*Obs.*] *Jer. Taylor.*

Ab′len, *n.* [Fr. *ablette*, *able*, from Lat. *albus*, white.] A small fresh-water fish [illegible] the bleak; *Leuciscus alburnus.*

A′ble·ness, *n.* [From *able*.] Ability of body or mind; force; vigor. [illegible]

Ab′lep·sy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]] Want of sight; blindness. [illegible]

Ab′li·gāte, *v. t.* [L. *abligare*, from *ab* and *ligare* to tie.] To tie up so as to hinder from. [*Obs.*]

Ab·lig′u·rĭ′tion (-rĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *abligurition*, from *abligurire*, from *ab* and *ligurire*, to lick.] Prodigal expense for food. *Johnson.*

Ab′lo·cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ablocare*, from *ab* and *locare*, to place.] To let out to hire. *Coles.* *Lex Jur.*

Ab′lo·cā′tion, *n.* The act of letting out to hire.

A·bloom′, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *bloom.*] In bloom; in a glow. *Masson.*

Ab·lūde′, *v. t.* [L. *abludere*, from *ab* and *ludere* to play.] To be unlike; to differ from. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Ab′lu·ent, *a.* [L. *abluens*, p. pr. of *abluere*] Washing clean; [illegible] by water. [illegible]

Ab·lū′tion (-lū′shun), *n.* [Lat. *ablutio*, Fr. *ablution*. See ABLUENT.]
1. The act of washing; especially the washing of the body as preparatory to religious rites [illegible]
2. The water used in [illegible] *Pope.*
3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A small quantity of wine and water [illegible] chalice [illegible] *Fitzpatrick.*

Ab·lū′ti·o·na·ry, *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Ab′lu·vi·on, *n.* [L. Lat. *abluvio*, from *abluere*.] That which is washed off. *Dunglison.*

A′bly, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability. [illegible]

Ab′ne·gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abnegare*, from *ab* and *negare*, to deny.] To deny [illegible] reject. *W. H. Seward.*

Ab′ne·gā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *abnegatio*, Fr. *abnégation.*] A denial; a renunciation.

With abnegation of God, of his honor [illegible] *Knox.*

Ab′ne·gā·tive, *a.* Denying; renouncing. [illegible] [*Rare.*]

Ab′ne·gā′tor, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or rejects anything. [illegible]

Ab′nēt, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] the girdle or belt of a Jewish priest [illegible] *Kitto.*

Ab′nō·dāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abnodare*, from *ab* and *nodus*, knot.] To cut knots from trees. *Bouvier.*

Ab′no·dā′tion, *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

Ab·nŏr′mal, *a.* [Lat. *abnormis*, irregular, from *ab* and *norma*, rule.] Not conformed to rule; contrary to any rule or system; irregular. *Tren[illegible].*

Ab·nor′mal·i·ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *abnormitas*. [illegible]]

The state or quality of being abnormal; irregularity; deformity. *Bush.*

Ab·nŏr′mous, *a.* Abnormal; irregular. [*Obs.*]

A. [illegible] more [illegible] *Sat. Review.*

A·boărd′, *adv.* [Pref. *a* for *on* and *board.*] Within a ship or boat.

To fall aboard (*Naut.*), to strike a ship [illegible] *aboard main tack* [illegible] to draw a corner of the mainsail down to the chess-tree. *Totten.*

A·bōărd′, *prep.* 1. On board of; as, to go *aboard* a ship.
2. Across; athwart. [*Obsolete.*]

[illegible] *aboard*
The Pontic Sea by their huge [illegible] *Spenser.*

A·bōde′, *n.* [From *bode.*] An omen. [*Obs.*]

A·bōde′, *pret.* of *abide.*

A·bōde′, *n.* [From *abide*, p. t. *abode.*]
1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time.

And with her [illegible] *abode*. *Spenser.*

2. A place of continuance; dwelling; a habitation.

We will come and make our abode with him. *John* xiv. 23.

3. In a prognostication. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] *abod* *Chaucer.*

A·bōde′, *v. t.* [See BODE.] To foreshow. *Shak.*

A·bōde′, *v. i.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

A·bōde′ment, *n.* [From *bode.*] An omen; presentiment; a *bodement*; a secret anticipation. [illegible] *Shak.*

A·bŏd′ing, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.

Ab′o·lĭt, *n.* Old [illegible] [*Obs.*]

A·bŏl′ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOLISHED (-ĭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOLISHING.] [Fr. *abolir*, Lat. *abolere*, from *ab* and *olere* [illegible]] 1. To put an end to; to terminate, do away with; to annul; to destroy; to make void; to annul; as, to *abolish* laws, to contract [illegible] and the like; to *abolish* slavery.

[illegible] *Trumpeter.*

Syn.—To abrogate; annul; do away with; revoke; repeal; [illegible] nullify.—To ABOLISH, ABROGATE, REVOKE, [illegible] [illegible]

A·bŏl′ish·a·ble, *a.* [Fr. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished.

A·bŏl′ish·er, *n.* One who abolishes.

A·bŏl′ish·ment, *n.* [Fr. *abolissement.*] The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

Ab′o·lĭ′tion (ăb′o-lĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *abolitio*, Fr. *abolition*.] The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as, the *abolition* of the [illegible] or of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, or customs, debts, &c.

[illegible] This application of this word to persons is now unusual or obsolete.

Ab′o·lĭ′tion·ism (-lĭsh′un-ĭzm), *n.* The principles or measures of abolitionists. *Wilberforce.*

Ab′o·lĭ′tion·ist, *n.* A person who favors the abolition of anything, especially of slavery.

Ab′o·lĭ′tion·īze, *v. t.* To imbue with the principles of abolitionism. *E. Everett.*

Ab′ol·la, *n.* [Lat. *abolla*.] [illegible] A military cloak of thick wool worn among the ancient Greeks and Romans. [illegible]

A·bō′ma, *n.* A large serpent of the boa family, in South America. *Craig.*

Ab·ō·mā′sum, } *n.* [N. Lat. *abomasum*, *abomasus*, from *ab* and *omasum*, thick [illegible] tripe.] (*Anat.*) The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

A·bŏm′i·na·ble, *a.* [Lat. *abominabilis*, Fr. *abominable*. See ABOMINATE.]
1. Worthy of, or causing, imprecation or abhorrence; very hateful; detestable; loathsome.

All monstrous, all prodigious things, abominable. *Milton.*

2. Excessive; extreme; excessive. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] *Shak.*

[illegible] This [illegible] the fifteenth [illegible]

time [illegible] [illegible] *P. H[illegible].*

A·bŏm′i·na·ble·ness, *n.* The quality or state of being abominable; hatefulness. [illegible]

A·bŏm′i·na·bly, *adv.* In an abominable manner; very odiously; detestably.

A·bŏm′i·nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOMINATING.] [Lat. *abominari*, to deprecate as ominous, [illegible] from *ab* and *omen*, a foreboding, [illegible] [illegible] turn from as ill-omened [illegible] [illegible] with religious dread [illegible] [illegible] as to *abominate* all impiety.

Syn.—To hate; abhor; loathe; detest. See HATE.

A·bŏm′i·nā′tion, [Lat. *abominatio*, Fr. *abomination.*]
1. The feeling of abominating; extreme hatred; abhorrence; [illegible]

[illegible] the wretches [illegible] great abomination as those [illegible] *Gay.*

2. That which is abominated; detestable; any thing hateful [illegible]

3. That which causes pollution [illegible] wicked [illegible] [illegible] idolatry [illegible]

Syn.—Detestation; loathing; disgust; [illegible] [illegible]

A·boon′, *adv.* Above. [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

[illegible] *P. J. Bailey.*
[illegible] *J. R. Drake.*

A·bord′ (*a-bord′*), *n.* [Fr. *abord.*] [*Infre.*] Manner of accosting; address. *Chesterfield.*

A·bōrd′, *v. t.* [Fr. *aborder*, from *bord*. It. Sp. [illegible] *bord* [illegible] *bord*, [illegible] *bort* [illegible]] To approach; to come [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Digby.*

Ab′o·rĭg′i·nal, *a.* [Lat. *ab* and *origo*, [illegible]] First; original; primitive; [illegible] *aboriginal* tribe [illegible]

[illegible] *aboriginal* [illegible]

Ab′o·rĭg′i·nal, *n.* An original inhabitant [illegible]

Ab′o·rĭg′i·nēs, *n. pl.* [L. *Aborigines*, from *ab* and *origo*, especially the first inhabitants of Latium [illegible] who originally inhabited Latium [illegible] Italy.] The first inhabitants of a country.

A·borse′ment, *n.* [See ABORT.] Abortion. [*Obs.*]

A·bor′sive, *a.* [illegible] [*Obs.*]

A·bŏrt′ (25), *v. i.* To miscarry in birth. *Herbert.*

A·bŏrt′, *n.* [Lat. *abortare*, from *abort*, p. p. of *aboriri*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise [illegible] born.] An abortion. [*Obs.*] *Hurd.*

A·bŏr′ti·ment, *n.* [Lat. *abort*, [illegible]] [illegible] *Bacon.*

A·bŏr′tion (-shun), *n.* [Lat. *abortio*.]
1. The act of miscarrying, or [illegible] immature product of conception; miscarriage.
2. The immature product of an untimely birth.
3. (*Bot.*) [illegible]
4. Any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or anything which in its progress before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project. [illegible]

A·bor′tive, *a.* [L. *abortivus*. See ABORT.]
1. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete; fruitless; produced untimely [illegible]

[illegible] *abortive* [illegible] *Prescott.*

[illegible] *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to abortion; *abortive* vellum [illegible]
3. (*Med.*) Procuring or producing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. *Parr.*

A·bŏr′tive, *n.* 1. That which is brought forth or born prematurely; an abortion.
2. (*Med.*) That which has the power to produce abortion. *Dunglison.*

A·bŏr′tive·ly, *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely.

A·bŏr′tive·ness, *n.* The state of being abortive; failing in the progress to perfection or [illegible]

A·bŏrt′ment, *n.* An untimely birth. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

[illegible]

A·bound′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABOUNDING.] [Lat. *abundare*, to overflow, from *ab* and *undare*, to rise in waves, from *unda*, wave, [illegible] *abonder*, [illegible]]
1. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent. [illegible]

Where [illegible] grace did much more abound. *Rom.* [illegible]

2. To be copiously supplied;—followed by *with*; as, to *abound* with provisions; to *abound* in good [illegible]

A·bout′, *prep.* [A.-S. [illegible] *abutan*, *onbutan*, *embutan*, [illegible] from *be*, [illegible] *butan*, *but*, [illegible] without, on the out[illegible] [illegible] round from [illegible]

[illegible]

1 On the exterior part or surface of, on every side of, all over or around, in a circle surrounding, round

Bind them *about* thy neck. *Prov* iii 3

2 Over or upon different parts of, through or over in various directions; here and there in

Roving still *about* the world. *Milton*

3 In contiguity or proximity to, not far from in connection with, nigh, near, in place, time, quantity, or the like,—hence, much used in inexact or approximative statements

He went out *about* the third hour *Matt* xxi 3
There fell *about* three thousand *Ex* xxxii 28

4 In concern with, engaged in, dealing with, occupied upon, hence, before a verbal noun or an infinitive, ready to, on the point or verge of, in act of

I must be *about* my Father's business *Luke* ii 49
Paul was now *about* to open his mouth *Acts* xviii 14

5 Relating to, concerning, with reference to, touching "To treat *about* thy ransom" *Milton*

A bout', *adv* 1 On all sides, around

And all *about* found desolate *Milton*

2 In circuit, around the outside, following or measuring the exterior surface or edge, as, a mile *about*, and a third of a mile across

3 Here and there, around, in one place and another, in movement

Wandering *about* from house to house *1 Tim* v 13

4 Nearly, approximately, with close correspondence, in manner, degree, &c, as, *about* as cold, *about* as high

5 To a reversed position, in the opposite direction, around, as, to face *about*, to turn one's self *about*

To come about, to occur in the order of things, to take place —*To bring about* to cause to take place to accomplish —*To go about*, to undertake, to prepare one's self to endeavor

A bout'-slĕdge, *n* The largest hammer used by smiths *Heale*

A bōve' (ə bŭv'), *prep* [A S *abufan*, above, from *bufan*, *bofon*, about, compounded of prefix *be* and *ufan*, *ufon*, *ufa*, above, Ger *oben*]
1 Higher in place

The fowls that fly *above* the earth *Gen* i 20

2 Superior to in any respect, surpassing, beyond, as, things *above* comprehension, *above* mean notions

I saw in the way a light from heaven *above* the brightness of the sun *Acts* xxvi 13

3 More in number, quantity, or degree than

Hananiah feared God *above* many *Neh* vii 2
He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren *1 Cor* xv 6

A-bōve', *adv* 1 In a higher place, overhead, in or from heaven, as, the clouds *above*

Every good gift is from *above* *Jas* i 17

2 Before in rank or order "That was said *above*" *Dryden*

3 Higher in rank or power, as, he appealed to the court *above*

Above all before every other consideration, chiefly in preference to other things —*Above* is often used elliptically as an adjective by omitting the word *mentioned*, *quoted* or the like, as the *above* observations, the *above* reference, the *above* articles

A-bōve'-bōnrd, *adv* Above the board or table, hence, in open sight, without trick, concealment, or deception

☞ This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table

A bōve'-cīt'ed, *a* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing

A bōve'-dĕck, *a* On deck, and hence, without artifice *Smart*

A bōve'-mĕn'tioned, *a* Mentioned before

A bōve'-said, *a* Mentioned or recited before

A bōve'-stāirs, *adv* On the floor above

Ab ra ca dăb'ra, *n* A cabalistic word among the ancients It was written in successive lines in the form of an inverted triangle, each line being shorter by a letter than the one above, till the last letter A formed the apex of the triangle at the bottom It was supposed to have power to cure certain diseases At present the word is used chiefly in jest to denote something without meaning

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

A brāde', *v t* [Orig *abraded*, *p pr* & *vb n* ABRADING] [Lat *abradere*, to scrape off, from *ab* and *radere*, to scrape, shave] To rub or wear off or away by friction *Hale*

A brāde', *n t* Barren *Spenser*

A'bra hăm'ic, *a* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as, the Abrahamic covenant *Vasey*

A'bra ham it'ic al, *a* Relating to Abraham

A'bra ham-mān, *n* One of a set of impostors who traversed England, after the dissolution of the monasteries, begging and practising for the sake of relief *Nares*

[illegible] *Carlyle*

A brāid', *v t* [A S *abredian*] To awake; to arouse [*Obs*]

For fear lest her unwares she should *abraid* *Spenser*

A brăn'chi an, *n* [Gr *a* priv and βραγχος, βοβγχος, βραγχιοι, βρόγχιοι, pl βραγχια, βρόγχια, branchia, the gills of fishes] (*Zool*) One of an order of annelids, so called because the species composing it, including worms and leeches, have no external organs of respiration *Brande*

A brăn'chi ate, *a* (*Zool*) Having no gills. *Owen*

A brāse', *a* [See ABRADE] Made clean by rubbing [*Obs*] "An *abrase* table" *B Jonson*

Ab rā'sion (ab rā'zhun), *n* [Lat *abrasio*, Fr *abrasion* See ABRADE]
1 The act of abrading, wearing, or rubbing off
2 The substance rubbed off *Berkeley*
3 (*Med*) A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds *Dunglison*

A-braum', *n* [Ger, from *abi* *dimen*, to take away, remove] A red ocher used to darken mixtures *Simmonds*

A brăx'as, *n* [A name devised by the heretic Basilides, containing those Greek letters which, according to the numeral system then in use, stood for 365, and expressing the all pervading spirits of the universe]
1 A mystical word engraved on gems among the ancients
2 A gem or stone thus engraved

A brāy', *v t* To startle up, to waken [*Obs*] "He out of sleep *abrayed*" *Spenser*

Ab'ra-zīt'ic, *a* (*Min*) Not effervescing when melted before a blowpipe *Ogilvie*

A brĕast' (ə brĕst'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *breast*]
1 Side by side, with breasts in a line, as, two men rode *abreast*
2 (*Naut*) Opposite to, off over against,—with *of*, as, *abreast* of Montauk Point
3 At the same time, simultaneously [*Obs*]

Abreast therewith began a convocation *Fuller*

Ab're-nounce', *v t* To renounce, to reject [*Obs*]

They *abrenounce* and cast them off as though they hated them *Latimer*

Ab're nun'ci ā'tion (shĭ ŭ'shun), *n* [L Lat *abrenuntiatio*, from *abrenuntiare*, compounded of *ab* and *renuntiare* See RENOUNCE] Absolute renunciation or denial [*Obs*]

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had preached and still believed *Fuller*

Ab rĭp'tion, *n* [Lat *abripere*, to snatch away, from *ab* and *rapere*, to snatch] A carrying away, the state of being seized and carried away

A'bre ū roi' (ā broo rwŏr'), *n* [Fr *abreuvoir*, a watering place, from *abreuver*, to water, for *abeuver*, Pr *abeurar*, Sp *aberrar*, It *abbeverare*, from Lat *ad* and *bibere*, to drink]
1 A receptacle for water *Jodrell*
2 (*Masonry*) The joint between stones, to be filled with mortar *Gwilt*

A'bri-cock, *n* See APRICOT

A bridge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABRIDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABRIDGING] [Fr *abregier*, Pr *abreuger*, *abreuiar*, *abreviar* See ABBREVIATE]
1 To make shorter, to shorten

To what purpose serve these *abridged* cloaks? *W Scott*

2 To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance, to epitomize, as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius

3 To lessen, to diminish, as, to *abridge* labor, to *abridge* power or rights

4 To deprive, to cut off,—followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*, as, to *abridge* one of his rights

5 (*Math*) To reduce to a more simple expression, as a compound quantity or equation

A bridg'er, *n* One who abridges

A-bridg'ment, *n* 1 That which abridges or cuts short [*Obs*] "Look where my *abridgment* comes"

2 That which diminishes, a reduction or depreciation, as, an *abridgment* of expenses, an *abridgment* of pleasures

3 An epitome or compend of a book, as, an *abridgment* of some history

4 A dramatic performance which crowds the events of years into a few hours

What *abridgment* have you for this evening? What masque? *Shak*

Syn —ABRIDGMENT, COMPENDIUM, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS An *abridgment* is made by omitting the less important parts of some larger work, as an *abridgment* of a dictionary A *compendium* is a brief exhibition of a subject or science, for common use, as, a *Compendium* of American Literature An *epitome* corresponds to a *compendium*, and gives briefly the most material points of a subject as an *epitome* of history An *abstract* is a brief statement of a thing, in its main points A *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject, or work, in its several parts

A brōach', *v t* [See *unfa a*] To let out, as liquor from a cask, in broach to tap [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A-brōach', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *broach*, q v]
1 Broached, letting out or yielding liquor, or in a condition for letting out, as, a cask is *abroach*

Hogsheads of ale were set *abroach* *B Scott*

2 Hence, in a state to be diffused or propagated

A fact mischievous *abroach* *Shal*

A-broad' (brawd'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *broad*, q v]
1 At large, widely, without confinement within narrow limits, over a wide space, as a tree spreads its branches *abroad* "The fox roams far *abroad*" *Prior* Hence,
2 Beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure, as, to walk *abroad*

I went to St James, where another was preaching in the court *abroad* *Pepys*

3 Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries, as, to go *abroad* for an education, to have broils at home and enemies *abroad*
4 Before the public at large, extensively

He began to blaze *abroad* the matter *Rowlands*

Ăb'ro-gā-ble, *a* Capable of being abrogated

Ăb'ro gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABROGATED *p pr* & *vb n* ABROGATING] [Lat *abrogare*, to abolish, repeal, from *ab* and *rogare*, to ask, require, propose, Fr *abroger*] To annul by an authoritative act, to abolish by the authority of the maker or the successor;—applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs &c

Let us see whether the New Testament *abrogates* what we so frequently see in the Old *Sewell*

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, [illegible] not alter or *abrogate* *Burke*

Syn.—To abolish, annul do away set aside, revoke, repeal, cancel annihilate See ANNUL

Ăb'ro gate, *a* Abrogated or annulled. [*Obs*]

Ăb'ro-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *abrogatio*, Fr *abrogation*] The act of abrogating, repeal by authority *Hume*

A-brōod', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *brood*, q v] In the act of brooding [*Obs*] *Sandys*

A brōok' (27), *v t* [Prefix *a* and *brook*, q v] To brook, to endure [*Obs*] *Nashe*

A'bro bā'na nūm, *n* [Gr αβρότονον and αβρότονος, Lat *abrotonum*, N Lat *abrotanum*, Fr *abrotone*] (*Bot*) A species of artemisia (*A abrotanum*), commonly called *southernwood* *Loudon*

Ab rŭpt', *a* [Lat *abruptus*, p p of *abrumpere*, to break off, fr *ab* and *rumpere*, to break, Fr *abrupt*]
1 Broken, steep, craggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like, precipitous "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*" *Thomson*
2 Without notice to prepare the mind for the event, sudden "Your *abrupt* departure" *Shak*
3 Having sudden transitions from one subject to another, unconnected

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches. *B Jonson*

4 (*Bot*) Suddenly terminating *Gray*

Syn —Sudden unexpected, hasty, rough, broken disconnected, broken

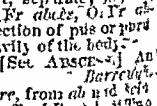
Ab rŭpt', *n* [Lat *abruptum*] An abrupt place [*Rare*] "Over the vast *abrupt*" *Milton*

Ab rŭpt', *v t* To tear off or asunder [*Obs*] "Till death *abrupts* them" *Brome*

Ab rŭp'tion (-rŭp'shun), *n* [Lat *abruptio*, Fr *abruption*] A sudden breaking off, a violent separation of bodies *Woodward*

Ab rŭpt'ly, *adv* In an abrupt manner, without ceasing notice, or without the usual forms, suddenly

Abruptly pinnate (*Bot*), pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end *Gray*



Ab rŭpt'ness, *n* 1 The state of being abrupt or broken, craggedness, steepness
2 Suddenness; unceremonious haste or abruptness, as, *abruptness* of style or manner

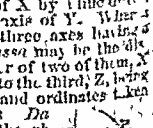
Ăb'scess, *n* pl ABSCESSES [Lat *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to go away, depart, separate, fr *ab* *ab*, and *cedere*, to go off, retire, Fr *abcès*, Gr *ἀπόστασις*, *abscess*] (*Med*) A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body

Ab scĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n* [See ABSCESS] An abscess [*Obs*] *Barrough*

Ab scind', *v t* [Lat *abscindere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, cut] To cut off [*Rare*] "Two syllables *abscinded* from the rest" *Johnson*

Ăb'sciss, *n* pl ABSCISSES See ABSCISSA

Ab scĭs'sa, *n* pl ABSCISSÆ, Eng ABSCISSAS [Lat *abscissus*, p p of *abscindere*, Fr *abscisse* See ABSCIND] (*Geom*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coordinate axes When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of X, and the other the axis of ordinates, or of Y, the *abscissa* of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of Y. When a point in space is referred to three axes having a common intersection, the *abscissa* may be the distance measured parallel to either of two of them, X or Y, the distance on a parallel to the third, Z, being called the ordinate *Abscissas* and ordinates taken together are called coordinates *Davies & Peck*.—O X or P Y is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, O Y or P X its ordinate, the intersecting lines O X and O Y being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin



Ab scĭs'sion (-sĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *abscissio*, Fr *abscission* See ABSCIND]
1 The act or process of cutting off "Not to be cared without the *abscission* of a member" *Taylor*

2 The [illegible] *Browne*

3 (*Lat.*) [illegible] to say a thing [illegible] speaker [illegible] abrupt [illegible] proof [illegible] understood [illegible] given reality — but [illegible]

Ab-scond [illegible] [*imp.* & *pp.* ABSCONDED [illegible] ABSCONDING.] [Lat. *abscondere* to hide [illegible] *abs* [illegible] *condere* to [illegible] *absconder*.]

1. To retire from public view [illegible] to secret [illegible] — used especially [illegible] [illegible] *absconding* debtor.

2. To hide [illegible] withdraw [illegible]

The marm [illegible] to abscond [illegible] *Fay.*

Ab-scond [illegible] [illegible] [*Rare*] *Pettiest*

Ab-scond'ance [illegible] concealment. *Phillips*

Ab-scond'er [illegible] One who absconds.

Ab'sence *n.* [Lat. *absentia*: Fr. *absence*. [illegible] See ABSENT.]

1. A state of being absent [illegible] withdrawn from a place or from [illegible]

The [illegible] of his absence [illegible] the king. *Ant.*

2. Want; destitution [illegible] the *absence* of [illegible] *Kent*

3. In [illegible] things present [illegible] the little *absences* and distractions [illegible] mankind. *Addison*

The [illegible] which is called [illegible] *Landor*

Ab'sent [illegible] [F. [illegible] Lat. *absens*, p. pr. [illegible] *abesse*, to be away from [illegible] to be.]

1. Withdrawn from [illegible] present [illegible] *Shak.*

2. [illegible] the [illegible] *Chaucer*

Syn. — ABSTRACT [illegible] These words both [illegible] regarding object [illegible] as *absent* when [illegible] *absent* [illegible] habit of [illegible] unfortunate habit of [illegible]

Ab-sent' [illegible] [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSENTED [illegible] ABSENTING.]

1. To [illegible] withdraw to such a distance as to [illegible] intercourse — used with [illegible] reciprocal pronoun.

If a [illegible] any [illegible] absent himself [illegible] to be found. *Addison*

2. To [illegible] [*Rare.*] [illegible] *Milt.*

Ab'sen-ta'ne-ous [illegible] [Low L. *absentaneus*. See ABSENT.] Pertaining to [illegible] *Ivy.*

Ab'sen-ta'tion [illegible] *n.* The act of [illegible] *Hal.*

Ab'sen-tee' *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty [illegible] especially a landholder who lives at a distance from his estate [illegible] *Macworth.*

Ab'sen-tee'ism *n.* The [illegible] habit of [illegible] the practice of [illegible]

Ab-sent'er *n.* One who absents himself.

Ab'sent-ly [illegible] *adv.* [illegible]

Ab'sent-ment *n.* [illegible] *Barrow.* [illegible] *Beaulieu*

Ab-sin'thi-an *a.* [From [illegible]] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph*

Ab-sin'thi-ate *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood. *Dyche.*

Ab-sin'thi-at'ed *a.* [Lat. [illegible]] Impregnated with wormwood.

Ab-sinth'in *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of wormwood [illegible] Greg-ory.

Ab-sin'thi-um *n.* [Lat. *absinthium*. [illegible] Fr. [illegible]] (*Bot.*) The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) [illegible]

Ab'sis *n.* See APSIS.

Ab-sist' *v. i.* [L. L. *absistere* to withdraw [illegible] and *sistere* to stand.] To stand [illegible] leave off [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ab-sist'ence [illegible] [Lat. *absistens*.] A standing [illegible]

Ab'so-lute [illegible] [Lat. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere* [illegible] Fr. *absolu*. See ABSOLVE.]

1. Completed, or [illegible] regarded as complete [illegible] perfect [illegible] as *absolute* perfection; *absolute* beauty.

So absolute she seems
And in herself complete. *Milton.*

2. Freed [illegible] from any limitation or condition [illegible] conditional [illegible] an *absolute* monarchy; an *absolute* promise [illegible]

3. Positive; clear; certain [*Rare*]

The color of my hair [illegible]
[illegible] absolute [illegible]
[illegible] *Mrs. Browning*

4. Authoritative; peremptory. [*Rare.*]

The peddler [illegible] and [illegible]
With absolute [illegible] *Mrs. Browning*

5. [illegible] from [illegible] by [illegible] being self [illegible]

[illegible] called the *Absolute* [illegible] The term is also applied by the [illegible] the whole [illegible] mutually dependent [illegible] law.

6. Capable of being thought or [illegible] by itself alone; unconditioned; unrelated.

[illegible] It is [illegible] among philosophers whether the term, [illegible] this sense [illegible] applied to [illegible] logical notion [illegible] can be known or apprehended [illegible] intellect. — To Cousin [illegible] philosophy [illegible] *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

7. (*Chem.*) Pure; unmixed; as *absolute* alcohol.

8. (*Gram.*) Not immediately dependent [illegible] the [illegible] government [illegible] *case absolute*.

[illegible] (*Alg.*) [illegible] *Absolute term* (*Alg.*) [illegible] *Absolute pitch* [illegible] relation to [illegible] *Davies & Peck.*

Syn. — Positive; peremptory; [illegible] despotic.

Ab'so-lute-ly *adv.* In [illegible] independent [illegible] condition [illegible] wholly; positively.

Ab'so-lute-ness *n.* The quality of being absolute; independence of everything extraneous; completeness [illegible] positiveness. *Knight*

Ab'so-lu'tion [illegible] [Fr. *absolution*, Lat. *absolutio*. See ABSOLVE.]

1. (*Civ. Law*) An [illegible] sentence of a judge declaring [illegible] accused person [illegible]

2. (*R. C. Ch.*) [illegible] pronounced [illegible] to [illegible] *Hook.*

[illegible] In the English and other Protestant churches, this act is regarded as simply declaratory.

3. (*Prot. Ch.*) A declaration [illegible] releasing from [illegible] liability to [illegible] *Prayer*

4. The freedom with which [illegible] used in speech. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Ab'so-lu-tism *n.* 1. State of being absolute [illegible] principles of absolute government.

The [illegible] of absolutism and prelacy was controlling. *Palfrey*

2. Doctrine of absolute decrees. *Ash*

Ab'so-lu-tist *n.* One who is in favor of an absolute government.

Ab'so-lu-tis'tic *a.* Pertaining to absolutism.

Ab-sol'u-to-ry *a.* [Lat. *absolutorius*.] [illegible] that absolves. An *absolutory* sentence. *Ayliffe*

Ab-solv'a-ble [illegible] That may be absolved.

Ab-solv'a-to-ry *a.* [From *absolve*.] Containing absolution, pardon [illegible] having power to absolve. *Cotgr.*

Ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv') *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSOLVED [illegible] ABSOLVING.] [Lat. *absolvere* from [illegible] and *solvere* to loose [illegible] *absoudre* [illegible] SOLVE.]

1. To set free, [illegible] from, as from some [illegible] obligation, duty [illegible] from that which subjects a person [illegible] to [illegible] as, to absolve one from a promise [illegible] to [illegible] acquittal and remission of [illegible]

2. To finish; to accomplish. [*Obs.*]

The work begun, how soon
Absolved. *Milton.*

3. To resolve or explain. [*Rare.*] [illegible] *Browne* [illegible]

Syn. — To ABSOLVE, EXONERATE, ACQUIT. We speak of a man [illegible] *absolved* from something that binds his conscience, or involves the charge of wrong-doing [illegible] *absolve* from allegiance or from [illegible] obligation [illegible] of oath, or *absolve* from the imputation of criminal conduct. We speak of a person as *exonerated* when he is relieved from some burden which had rested upon him, as *exonerate* [illegible] *exonerate* from blame [illegible] We speak of a person as *acquitted* [illegible] the [illegible] jury [illegible] acquitted of all participation in the crime.

Ab-solv'er *n.* One who absolves.

Ab'so-nant *a.* [L. L. *absonans*, p. pr. of *absonare* to [illegible]] Discordant; contrary; opposed to [illegible] *Quarl*

Ab-sonate [illegible] *v. t.* To avoid. [*Obs.*] *Ash*

Ab'so-nous *a.* [Lat. *absonus* from *ab* and *sonus* sound.]

1. [illegible] of tune [illegible] *Fotherby*

2. Opposed to [illegible] contrary [illegible] *Glanvill*

Ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb') *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABSORBED [illegible] ABSORBING.] [Lat. *absorbere* from *ab* and *sorbere* to suck in [illegible] F. *absorber*.]

1. To drink in [illegible] suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body. *Bacon.*

2. To [illegible] to [illegible] absorbed [illegible] the pursuit of wealth

3. To take up by cohesion [illegible] chemical action [illegible] as when [illegible] *absorbs* gases [illegible] the light and electricity [illegible] *absorbed* or taken up in the substances to which they pass. *Nichol*

Syn. — To ABSORB, ENGROSS, SWALLOW UP, ENGULF. These words [illegible] *completely* [illegible] distinguished [illegible] references to [illegible] speak of a person as *absorbed* [illegible] others [illegible] *engrossed* [illegible] *gross* or [illegible] speak of [illegible] *engulfed* in the [illegible] gulf [illegible]

Lethean gulfs [illegible] them [illegible] the fall,
And dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. *Cowp*

Too long hath love engrossed Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage. *Tickell*

Should [illegible] the sad occasion swallow up
All other cares? *Addison.*

And in destruction's river
Engulf [illegible] *Sir P. Sidney*

Ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

Ab-sorb'a-ble *a.* [Fr. *absorbable*.] Capable of being imbibed or swallowed. *A*

Ab-sorb'ent *a.* [Lat. *absorbens*, p. pr. of *absorbere*. Fr. *absorbant*.] Imbibing; swallowing.

The best ground [illegible] prepared [illegible] immediately absorbed [illegible] *B. [illegible]*

Ab-sorb'ent, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) Any substance which absorbs liquid [illegible] sponge [illegible] absorb [illegible] acidity of the [illegible] *Dunglison*

2. (*Physiol.*) One of the vessels [illegible] through which the process of [illegible] the [illegible] parts [illegible] the animal [illegible] the [illegible] of the root of plants &c. *Cyclopedia*

Ab-sorb'i-tion [illegible] Absorption. [*Obs.*] *Gam*

Ab-sorpt' *p. p.* [Lat. *absorptus*.] Same as ABSORBED. *Pope.*

Ab-sorp'tion [illegible] *n.* [Lat. *absorptio*. [illegible] *absorptum*. See ABSORB.]

1. The [illegible] process of being absorbed and made to disappear by means of [illegible] as the [illegible] of bodies [illegible] *Vick*

2. The process or [illegible] made part [illegible] by [illegible] as the [illegible] *absorption* of light [illegible] Also [illegible] organism [illegible] processes [illegible] and [illegible] (a) [illegible] (b) the [illegible] from the [illegible] blood or the lymph [illegible] (c) the [illegible] without [illegible] the blood or lymph [illegible] whatever.

3. Entire engrossment [illegible] employment [illegible] *absorption* [illegible] employ [illegible]

Ab-sorp'tive [illegible] [illegible] *absorptif*.] Having power to absorb or imbibe. *Darwin*

Ab-sorp-tiv'i-ty *n.* The power [illegible] absorption [illegible] absorptivity [illegible] *Draper*

Abs'que hoc [Lat. without this, that.] (*Law*) The technical word [illegible] used in [illegible] by which [illegible] is [illegible]

Ab-stain' *v. i.* [*imp.* & *pp.* ABSTAINED [illegible] ABSTAINING.] [illegible] Fr. *abstenir* [illegible] *abstinere* [illegible] Lat. *abstinere* to keep [illegible] from *abs* [illegible] and *tenere* to hold.] To forbear, or refrain [illegible] respectively from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

Who abstains from meat that is not [illegible] *Shak.*

Syn. — To refrain; forbear; withhold; deny one's self; give up; relinquish.

Ab-stain'er *n.* One who abstains.

Ab-ste'mi-ous *a.* [Lat. *abstemius* from *abs* and *temet* [illegible] strong wine, mead [illegible] for [illegible] be [illegible]]

1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate [illegible]

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sparingly used, or used with temperance [illegible] *abstemious* diet.

3. Devoted to or spent in abstinence [illegible] One abstemious [illegible] *Pope*

4. Promotive of abstemiousness. [*Rare.*]

Such is the virtue of the abstemious well. *Dryden.*

[illegible] In early English this word denoted mainly [illegible] as it does in French.

Under his [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

Ab stē'mi ŏŭs ly, *adv* In an abstemious manner, temperately

Ab stē'mi ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality of being abstemious, temperate, or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks

☞ This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance* It differs from *abstinence* because the latter may be temporary

Ab stēn'tion, *n* [Fr *abstention* See ABSTAIN] The act of holding off or restraining *Bp Taylor*

Ab stērge' (14), *v t* [Fr & Pr *absterger*, Lat *abstergere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tergere*, to wipe. *Tergere* may have a common origin with the A S *drigan*, *drygan*, *drugan*, to dry, to rub dry, to wipe, O Sax. *drukman*, O H Ger *trul anyan*, *truckanon*, H Ger *trocknen*, Icel *thurka*, Sw *torka*, Gr τρυγάω, A S *drig*, *dryg*, Eng *dry*, O H Ger *trukan*, H Ger *trocl en*] To make clean by wiping, to cleanse by lotions or similar applications [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ab stēr'gent, *a* [Lat *abstergens*, p pr of *abstergere*, Fr *abstergent*] Serving to cleanse, detergent.

Ab stērse', *v t* To cleanse by wiping, to wipe clean, to absterge *Brown*

Ab stēr'sion, *n* [N Lat *abstersio*, Fr *abstersion* See ABSTERGE] The act of wiping clean, or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications

The task of ablution and *abstersion* having been performed. *W Scott*

Ab stēr'sive, *a* [Fr *abstersif*, Pr *absterson*.] Having the quality of cleansing. *Bacon*

Ab stēr'sive, *n* Something cleansing [*Rare*]

The strong *abstersive* of some hero e magistrate *Milton*

Ăb'sti nence, *n* [Lat *abstinentia*, Fr *abstinence*, Pr *abstinencia*, *abstinensa*] The act or practice of abstaining, voluntary forbearance of any action, *especially* the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities

The *abstinence* from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one. *Locke*

Penance fasts and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden*

Total abstinence, an entire refraining from intoxicating liquors

Ăb'sti nen cy, *n* Same as ABSTINENCE [*Rare*]

Ăb'sti nent, *a* [Lat *abstinens*, p pr of *abstinere*, Fr and Pr *abstinent* See ABSTAIN] Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink *Beau & Fl*

Ăb'sti nent, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, and which opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

Ăb'sti nent ly, *adv* With abstinence

Ab stōrt'ed, *a* [Lat *ab*, *abs*, and *tortus*, p p of *torquere*, to twist] Forced away

Ab străct', *v t* [*imp & p p* ABSTRACTED, *p pr & vb n* ABSTRACTING [Lat *abstractus*, p p of *abstrahere*, to draw from or separate, from *ab*, *abs*, and *trahere*, which is the English *draw*, q v , Fr *abstraire*]

1 To draw from or separate, as, to *abstract* an action from its evil effects

He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution *abstracted* from his own prejudices *W Scott*

2 To draw off in respect to interest or attention, as, his mind was wholly *abstracted* by other objects

3 To separate ideas, by the operation of the mind, to consider by itself, to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute *Whately*

4 To epitomize or reduce *Watts*

5 To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another, to purloin, as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank *Hovell*

6 (*Chem*) To separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance, by distillation

☞ In this sense *extract* is now more generally used

Ab străct', *v i* To perform the process of abstraction [*Rare*]

I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense *Berkeley*

Ăb'stract (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *abstractus*, Fr *abstrait*, Pr *abstrayt* See *supra*]

1 Distinct from something else, separate

2 Withdrawn from the concrete, or from particulars, separate, as, an *abstract* subject, hence, difficult; abstruse, refined *Locke*

A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing, an *abstract* name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing A practice has grown up in more modern times which is introduced by Locke has gained currency from his example of applying the expression *abstract* name to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes. *J S Mill*

An abstract idea (*Metaph*), an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it as the solidity of marble which contemplated apart from its color or figure — *Abstract terms*, those which express abstract ideas as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist, or *abstract terms* are the names of orders genera or species of things in which these qualities are found — *Abstract numbers* (*Lat*), numbers applied without application to things as 8, 10 but when applied to any thing, as 8 feet 10 men they become concrete — *Abstract or pure mathematics*, that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude or quantity without restriction to any particular species of magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry — opposed to *mixed mathematics*, which treats of simple properties, and the relations of quantity as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, &c

Ăb'stract, *n* 1. That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things, *specifically*, an inventory, summary, or epitome, as of a treatise, book "An *abstract* of every treatise he had read" *Walts*

Man the abstract
Of all perfection which the workmanship
Of Heaven hath modeled *Ford*

2 A state of separation from other things, as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*, or apart from other associated things *Watton*.

Abstract of title (*Law*), an epitome of the evidences of ownership

Syn.— Abridgment, compendium, epitome, synopsis See ABRIDGMENT

Ab străct'ed, *p a* 1. Separate or disconnected, apart

The evil one *abstract* stood from his own evil *Milton*

2 Refined or purified "*Abstracted* spiritual love" *Donne*

3 Abstruse, difficult, abstract *Johnson*

4 Inattentive to surrounding objects, absent in mind "An *abstracted* scholar" *Johnson*.

Ab străct'ed ly, *adv* In an abstracted manner

Ab străct'ed ness, *n* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter*

Ab străct'er, *n* One who abstracts, or makes an abstract

Ab străc'tion (străk'shun), *n* [N Lat *abstractio*, Fr *abstraction*]

1 The act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated

2 (*Metaph*) The act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others, analysis. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction* So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects

☞ *Abstraction* is necessary in classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body

Abstraction is no positive act It is simple the negative of attention *Sir Wm Hamilton*

3 An idea or notion of an abstract, or theoretical nature, as, to fight for mere *abstractions*

4 A separation from worldly objects, a recluse life, as a hermit's *abstraction*

5 Absence of mind, inattention to present objects, heedlessness

6 The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another [*Recent usage*]

7 A separation of volatile parts by the act of distillation *Nicholson*

Ăb'strac tī'tious (tĭ-shus), *a* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation [*Obs*]

Ab străct'ive, *a* [Fr *abstractif*, Pr *abstractiu*] Having the power of abstracting "The *abstractive* faculty" *J Taylor*

Ab străct'ively, *adv* In an abstract manner, separately

Ăb'stract ly (Synop , § 130), *adv* In an abstract state or manner, separately, absolutely, by itself, as, matter *abstractly* considered

Regularity requires the accent on the first syllable, as in *abstract* Yet most orthoepists give it on the second syllable, *abstract'ly*, which is perhaps more common

Ăb'stract-ness, *n* The state or quality of being abstract See ABSTRACTLY. *Johnson*

Ab strict'ed, *a* [Lat *abstrictus*] Unbound. [*Obs*]

Ab strīnge', *v t* [Lat *ab* and *stringere*, to strain, bind together, Pr *abstrenher*] To unbind *Ogilvie*

Ab strude', *v t* [Lat *abstrudere* See *infra*] To thrust away [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ab strūse' (32), *a* [Lat *abstrusus*, p p of *abstrudere*, to thrust away, conceal, from *ab*, *abs* and *trudere*, to thrust, Fr *abstrus*]

1 Concealed or hidden

The eternal eye whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts *Milton*

2 Remote from apprehension, difficult to be comprehended or understood "*Abstruse* points in philosophy" *Locke*

Ab strūse'ly, *adv* In an abstruse manner; obscurely

Ab strūse'ness, *n* The state or quality of being abstruse *Boyle*

Ab strū'sion, *n* [Lat *abstrudere*, *abstrusus*] The act of thrusting away *Ogilvie*

Ab strū'si ty, *n* Abstruseness, that which is abstruse [*Rare*]

Ab sūme', *v t* [Lat *absumere*, from *ab* and *sumere*, to take] To bring to an end by a gradual waste, to consume *Browne*

Ab sump'tion (sŭm'shun), *n* Waste; destruction [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Ab sūrd' (34), *a* [Lat *absurdus*, perverse, from one that is deaf, or from that which is deafening, or sequently giving an empty or harsh sound offending the ear, incongruous, *ab* and *surdus* deaf, not hearing, dull, stupid, Fr *absurde*] Opposed to manifest truth, inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense, flagrantly contradictory.

'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great. *Pope*
This proposition is *absurd* or true *Locke*

Syn — Foolish, ridiculous, preposterous, inconsistent, incongruous — Absurd, foolish, irrational, preposterous, contradictory, inconsistent, weakest, denotes that which is plainly in opposition to the dictates of sound reason, as, an *absurd* course of life *Foolish* rises higher, and implies the exercise of that faculty or in a state of mind, as, *foolish* enterprises *Irrational* rises still higher, representing a man as destitute of reason and his opinions or conduct as opposed to the dictates of common sense, as, *an absurd* scheme, an *absurd* hypothesis, an *absurd* argument, &c *Preposterous* rises still higher and supposes an absolute reversal of the order of things, or, in plain terms "putting the cart before the horse" as, a *preposterous* scheme, *preposterous* conduct, a *preposterous* [illegible]

Ab sūrd', *n* An act of absurdity [*Rare*]

This such *absurd* that we feel doubtful *Bacon*

Ab sūrd'i ty, *n* [Fr *absurdité*] 1. The quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment "The *absurdity* of the notion of an infinite number" *Locke*

2 That which is absurd

His tracts were full of *absurdities* *Milton*

☞ In this sense it has a plural

Ab sūrd'ly, *adv* In an absurd manner.

Ab sūrd'ness, *n* The same as ABSURDITY.

A bū'na, *n* The head of the Abyssinian church

A-bun'dance, *n* [Lat *abundantia*, Fr *abundance*, Pr *abundancia*, *abundansa*] "Abundance" flowing fullness; ample sufficiency, great plenty — strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number.

It is incredible to remember what *abundance* of blood has been shed with small benefit to the Christian state *Bacon*

Syn — Exuberance, plenty, ample, plenteousness, overflow, richness, affluence, wealth — ABUNDANCE, PLENTY, EXUBERANCE The first two stand each other in expression, the idea of fullness, *abundance* denotes a sufficiency to supply every want, as of food, *plenty* of money, &c *Exuberance* rises still more, and gives the idea of superfluity or excess, as, *abundance* of riches an *abundance* of wit and humor Often, however, it only denotes plenty in a high degree *Exuberance* rises still higher, and implies a luxuriant growth, as, an *exuberance* of wit, an *exuberance* of animal spirits, &c

Whose grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom their pain, and plenty their disease
At the whisper of thy word
Crowned with *abundance* spreads my board. *Cowper*

A-bun'dant, *a* [Lat *abundans*, p pr of *abundare*, Fr *abondant*. See ABOUND] Fully sufficient, plentiful

Thy *abundant* goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing verse *Shak*

Syn — Ample, plentiful, copious, plentiful, exuberant, overflowing, rich See AMPLE

Abundant number (*Math*), one, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself Thus, 12 has 6, 6 the aliquot parts of 12, make the number of 12 It is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2 7, the sum of which is 10 and to a perfect number which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts as 6 whose aliquot parts are 1, 2 3

A-bun'dant ly, *adv* In a sufficient degree, fully, amply, plentifully

A būs'a ble, *a* That may be abused.

A bū'sage, *n* Abuse [*Obs*]

A būse' (būz'), *v t* [*imp & p p* ABUSED *p pr & vb n* ABUSING] [Fr *abuser*, Pr & Sp *abusar*, Pr *abusare*, from Lat *abusus* p p of *abuti*, from *ab* and *uti*, to use q v]

1 To make an ill or improper use of, to misuse, to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way, as, to *abuse* one's talents or privileges to *abuse* words

They that use this world as not abusing it. 1 Cor vii

2 To treat ill, or with reproachful language, to maltreat, to revile

3 To deceive or imposed on.

Their eyes red and staring, cozened, *abused* by a double object. *Bp Taylor*

Syn — To maltreat, injure, deceive, [illegible] reproach, vilify

A būse', *n* [Lat *abusus*, Fr & Pr *abus*, Sp , It *abuso* See *supra*]

1 Ill use, improper treatment or [illegible] application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of natural powers, an *abuse* of civil rights, of religious privileges, *abuse* of advantages; an *abuse* of words

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty as well as by the *abuses* of power *Madison*

2 A corrupt practice or custom, as, the *abuses* of government

3 Rude speech, reproachful language addressed to a person, contumely, reviling words *Milton*

4. Violation of a [illegible]. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] After the abuse he had forsook him. *B. Jons.*

5. Deceitful practice; deception. [*Obs.*]

Though such persons [illegible] have the good [illegible] to admire good [illegible] and wise [illegible] [illegible] portion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] man [illegible]. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Invective; contumely; reproach; scurrility; [illegible]; opprobrium. — Abuse, [illegible] [illegible]. These words, [illegible] compared, are applied to the language [illegible] [illegible] different [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Abuse is generally prompted by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] words [illegible] more frequently used in writing or [illegible] [illegible] takes place [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. About [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] dark [illegible] light, [illegible]
The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wrong. *Milton.*
And more to make him [illegible] [illegible] despised,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible]
Among the vulgar [illegible] [illegible] his fall. *Daniel.*

A-buse′ful (-ful), *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive. [*Rare.*] *Bp. [illegible].*

A-bu′ser (-zẽr), *n.* One who abuses [in speech or behavior]; [illegible].

A-bu′sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [Lat. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *abusion.*] Evil or corrupt usage; [illegible] reproach; deception; [illegible] [*Obs.*] [illegible]

A-bu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* [Lat. *abusivus*: Fr. *abusif.*]

1. Practicing abuse; [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] treatment; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2. Containing abuse, or [illegible] the instrument of [illegible] and reproachful [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Johnson.*

3. Tending to deceive. [*Rare.*] "[illegible] [illegible] treaty." *Bacon.*

4. Perverted; misapplied; improper.

I am [illegible] accounted to use the word [illegible] [illegible] improperly, according to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Pul.*

Syn. — Reproachful; [illegible]; [illegible]; opprobrious; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; railing.

A-bu′sive-ly, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

A-bu′sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] mirth, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Herbert.*

A-but′ (*v. i.*) [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABUTTING.] [[illegible] *abouter* [illegible] Fr. *abouter* from *à* [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] *but*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *buttare*. See ABUT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] To terminate or border; to end; [illegible] to [illegible].

A-but′ment, *n.* That which abuts or [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on any thing; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wall, &c., which receives the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch, or from which it immediately [illegible]. *Gwilt.*

A-but′tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land, particularly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] head. *Spelman.*

A-but′ter, *n.* One who or that which abuts, as, the abutters [illegible] [illegible] street.

Ab′vo-late (*v.*) [Lat. [illegible] and *volare*, to fly.] To fly from. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Ab′vo-la′tion, *n.* The act of flying away.

A-by′, or **A-bye′** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] To pay to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should it [illegible]. *Spenser.*

A-bysm′ (-bĭzm′), *n.* [O. Fr. *abysme*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *abisme*, a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. See ABYSS.] A gulf; an abyss. "[illegible] to the *abysm* of hell." *Shak.*

A-bys′mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling an abyss; bottomless; unending.

Geology gives one the same abysmal extent of time that astronomy does of space. *Carlyle.*

A-byss′, *n.* [Lat. *abyssus*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bottomless, from [illegible] priv. and *βυσσός* depth, bottom [illegible] [illegible] *depth*.]

1. A bottomless depth; a gulf; hence, a deep, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a bottomless pit. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the nethermost [illegible]. *Milton.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. *Milton.*

2. (*Her.*) The center of an escutcheon.

He bears azure [illegible] [illegible] in abyss. *Parne.*

☞ This word [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is associated with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whose profound [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A-byss′al, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling an abyss.

☞ The *abyssal* [illegible] deep.

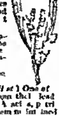
Ab′ys-sin′i-an, *a.* [N. Lat. *Abissinus*, *Abassia*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *habesh*.] Abyssinia, Ethiopia. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Abyssinia, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Ab′ys-sin′i-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia; — specifically, a member of the Abyssinian church.

A-ca′cia (*a-kā′shĭ-á*), *n.* [Lat. *acacia*, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] [illegible] point, [illegible], originally the name of a thorny tree [illegible] [illegible] Egypt. Fr. *acacia*, [illegible] *acacia*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] and pinnate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

☞ The *Acacias* grow in all the tropical parts of both the old world and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perfectly [illegible] found in temperate [illegible].



2. (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa nilotica*.

A-ca′di-an (-kā′dĭ-an), *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] One of a sect [illegible] the [illegible] church, so called from their leader [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of them maintained that the [illegible] was only similar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the Father, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was not [illegible] a distinct but a distinct substance.

Ac′a-deme′, *n.* An academy. [*Obs.*] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. See ACADEMY.

Ac′a-de′mi-al, *a.* Pertaining to an academy. [*Obs.*]

Ac′a-de′mi-an, *n.* A member of an academy [illegible] [illegible] university [illegible] college. *Martin.*

Ac′a-dem′ic, } *a.* [Lat. *academicus*: Fr. *académique*.]
Ac′a-dem′ic-al, } [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See ACADEMY.]

1. Belonging to the school of philosophy of Plato; as, the *Academic* sect.

2. Belonging to an academy or other institution of learning; as, *academical* course. *Warburton.* [illegible] *academic* study. *[illegible] Irving.*

Ac′a-dem′ic, *n.* 1. One holding the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. *Hume.*

2. A student in a college or university. *Watts.*

Ac′a-dem′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an academical manner.

Ac′a-dem′ic-als, *pl.* The [illegible] [illegible] of dress peculiar to, and worn in, an academy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A-cad′e-mi′cian (-mĭsh′an), *n.* [Fr. *académicien*.] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly a member of the French Academy.

Ac′a-dem′i-cism, *n.* The doctrine of the Academic philosophy.

A-cad′e-mist, *n.* [Fr. *académiste*.] A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also, an Academic philosopher.

A-cad′e-my, *n.* [Fr. *académie*, Lat. *academia*, Gr. [illegible].]

1. A garden or grove near Athens, belonging to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head.

2. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and a common school.

3. A place of education of high rank; college or university.

4. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy*.

5. An institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, or of some branch of art; as, the *Academy* of Music.

Academy figure (*Paint.*), a drawing [illegible] [illegible] with black [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paper, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a model. [illegible]

A-ca′di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia.

Ac′a-jou (*ăk′a-zhōō*), *n.* [Fr. [illegible] CASHEW.] The Cashew [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Ac′a-le′phæ } *pl.* ACALEPHÆ,
Ac′a-le′phæ } [illegible], [illegible]
Ac′a-le′phan, } *n.* [illegible], and ACALEPHEX. [Gr. [illegible], nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) A radiate animal of the class Medusæ, or jelly-fish; — so called from the stinging or nettling power they possess. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Sometimes called *sea-nettles*.

Medusa.

Ac′a-le′phoid, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] the nettle jelly-fish, and [illegible] form.] Resembling the Medusæ, or jelly-fishes. *Dr.*

A-cal′y-cine, } *a.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]
A-cal′y-cin′ous, } (*Bot.*) Without a calyx or flower cup. [illegible]

A-camp′to-dont [illegible] [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] priv. [illegible] [illegible] to bend, and [illegible] [illegible] tooth.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in which the body is enveloped [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] so attached that it cannot be unfolded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Brande.*

A-can′tha, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn, spine, from [illegible] point, and [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

1. (*Bot.*) A prickle.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A spine or prickly fin. *Farrow. Fish.*

3. (*Anat.*) The vertebral column; the spinous process of a vertebra. *Dun. [illegible].*

A-can′tha-ceous (-thā′shus), *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-can′thine, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] thorn, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thorny plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] The seeds of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A-can′thine, *a.* [Lat. *acanthinus*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. See ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to, or resembling the plant acanthus. The acanthine garments of the ancients were embroidered with the figure of the acanthus. *[illegible]*

A-can′tho-ceph′a-lan, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A genus of rodent animals. *Ogilvie.*

A-can′tho-pho′rous, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] spine, and [illegible] to bear.] Having, or producing spines [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A-can′thop-te-ryg′i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to an order of fishes having spiny fins.

Perch.

Ac′an-thop′te-ryg′i-ous, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] thorn, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dimin. [illegible] [illegible] fin, [illegible] [illegible] wing, feather.] (*Ichth.*) Having fins [illegible] which the rays are hard, bony, [illegible] [illegible] — a term used to describe [illegible] [illegible] fishes. *Dunglison.*

A-can′thus, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. ACANTHUSES, Lat. ACANTHI. [Lat., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Cf. ACANTHA.]

1. (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acanthus.

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India.

A cap-pel′la [It.] (*Mus.*) In church or chapel style; — said of compositions [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] instrumental accompaniment, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; as, a *a cappella* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vocal.

A-ca′ri-dan, *n.* One of a group of small parasitic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mites and the ticks.

A-car′pous, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] priv. and [illegible] fruit.] (*Bot.*) Not producing fruit; fruitless.

Ac′a-rus, *n.* [N. Lat. [illegible], Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible], small, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to cut short, [illegible] [illegible].] A genus of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] embracing the mites and ticks. *Baird.*

A-cat′a-lec′tic, *n.* [Lat. *acatalecticus*, Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not defective [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] priv. and [illegible] to cease.] (*Pros.*) A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity. *Johnson.*

A-cat′a-lec′tic, *a.* (*Pros.*) Not defective; complete; as, an *acatalectic* verse.

A-cat′a-lep′sy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *akatálēpsis*, from *a* priv. and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to seize, comprehend.] The doctrine [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] skeptic philosophers, that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

A-cat′a-lep′tic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discerned.

A-ca′ter, *n.* [See CATER.] A caterer. [*Obs.*]

A-cates′, *pl.* [See CATES.] Food; viands. [*Obs.*]

Ac′a-this′tus, *n.* [Lat.] A hymn of the ancient Greek church in honor of the Virgin.

A-cau′li-na, } *a.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible], from *a* priv. and
A-cau′lin, } [illegible] stalk, Lat. or *ka* Ger.
A-cau′lose, } [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cauliflower
A-cau′lous, } See COLE.] (*Bot.*) Having no stem, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] concealed and growing on the Carline thistle. *Gray.*

Ac-cede′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCEDING.] [Lat. *accedere*, from *ad* and *cedere*, to move, to yield. F. *accéder*.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; [illegible] to become a party by agreeing to the terms of a treaty [illegible] [illegible].

Another power has acceded to the treaty. *Johnson.*

Syn. — To agree; assent; consent; comply; acquiesce.

Ac-cel′e-ran′do, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gradually increasing quickness.

Ac-cel′er-ate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCELERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCELERATING.] [Lat. *accelerare*, from *ad* and *celerare*, to hasten, *celer* quick, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] drive, move [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken the motion or action of; to add to the velocity of.

2. To add to the natural or ordinary progression of; to hasten; as, to accelerate the growth of plants, or the progress of knowledge.

Syn. — To hasten; expedite; quicken; dispatch; [illegible] [illegible]; advance; further.

Accelerated motion (*Mech.*), motion with continually increasing velocity. — *Accelerating force*, the force which causes accelerated motion. *Nichol.*

Ac-cel′er-a′tion, *n.* [Lat. *acceleratio*; Fr. *accélération*.] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated; increase of motion or action; as, [illegible] [illegible] bodies moving toward the earth with accelerated [illegible] [illegible] velocity.

[illegible] period of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] principle of acceleration. *Is. Taylor.*

Acceleration of the moon (*Astron.*), the increase of the moon's mean motion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], in consequence of which its period of revolution is now shorter than in ancient times. *Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, the amount [illegible] [illegible] their apparent diurnal motion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in consequence of which they daily come to the meridian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three minutes [illegible] [illegible] seconds of solar time [illegible] their orbit. [illegible]

Ac-çĕl'er a tive, *a.* Adding to velocity, quickening progression. *Reid*

Ac çĕl'er ā'tor, *n* One who, or that which accelerates; *specifically*, in English usage, a light van for carrying mails between the post-office and railway stations, &c

Ac çĕl'er-a to-ry, *a* Serving to accelerate, or quicken motion, accelerative

Ac-çĕnd', *v t* [Pr *accendre, acendre*, Lat *accendere*, to kindle, from *ad* and *candere*, to be white, from *ca nere*, to be gray, *canus*, gray, hoary, *candidus*, white, bright, W *can*, white, bright, Icel *I nda*, Eng to *kindle*, W *cynnau*] To set on fire, to kindle [*Obs*]

Ac çĕnd'i-bil'i ty, *n* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed

Ac çĕnd'i ble, *a* Capable of being inflamed or kindled *Ure*

Ac çĕn'sion, *n* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled. *Locke*

Ac'çent, *n* [Lat *accentus*, from *ad* and *cantus*, song, *canere*, to sing, Fr *accent*]

1 A superior force of voice or of art cultivated effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others.

☞ Many English words have two accents, the primary and the secondary differing only in degree, the primary being uttered with a greater stress of voice than the secondary, as in as'pi-ra'tion where the chief stress is on the third syllable and a slighter stress on the first, while the second and fourth syllables are wholly unaccented Some words, as anti'pes-ti-len'tial, in comprehensi' bil'i ty have two secondary or subordinate accents See § 119-120

2 A mark or character used in writing to regulate the pronunciation

☞ Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters the acute (/), the grave (\), and the circumflex (~ or ^) In works on elocution, the first is often used to denote the rising inflection or movement of the voice, the second, the falling inflection, and the third, the compound or waving inflection In dictionaries, spelling books, and the like the acute accent is used to designate the syllable which receives the chief stress of voice

3 A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, manner of speaking or pronouncing as, a foreign *accent* "A man of plain *accent*" *Shak* "A perfect *accent*" *Thackeray*

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry. *Prior*

4. Words, language, or expressions in general

Win her on your wings to Heaven her *accents* bear
Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear *Dryden*

5 (*Mus*) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure.

☞ This is called its *grammatical accent* there is also the *rhythmical accent*, serving to mark phrases and section and the *oratorical*, having to music the expression called out by recitativ.

6 (*Math*) (*a*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as A', *y''*. (*b*) (*Trigon*) A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes of a degree, seconds, &c , as, 12° 2'', 1 c, twelve minutes twenty seven seconds (*c*) (*Engin*) A mark used to denote feet and inches, as, 6' 10'' is six feet ten inches

e-çent', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCENTING.] To express or note the accent of, to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent

Accented parts of a measure (*Mus*) those parts of the measure on which the stress falls, as the first and third in quadruple time

e çĕn'tor, *n* [Lat *ad* and *cantor*, singer, from *canere*, to sing]

1 (*Mus*) One that sings the leading part [*Obs*]

2 (*Zool*) A genus of birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge sparrow *Baird*

e-çent'ū al, *a* Pertaining to accent

e çent'ū ate (-sĕnt'yū āt), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* ACCENTUATED *p pr* & *vb n* ACCENTUATING] Lat *accentuare*, Pr *accentuar*, Fr *accentuer*] To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents

e-çent'ū ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *accentuatio*, Fr *accentuation*] The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking

e çept', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* ACCEPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCEPTING] [Lat *accepture*, freq of *accipere*, from *ad* and *capere*, to take, Pr *acceptar*, Fr *accepter*, Sp *aceptar*, Pg *aceitar*, It *accettare*.]

1 To take or receive with a consenting mind, as an offer or present.

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great. *Shak*

2 To receive with favor or approbation.

The Lord *accepts* thy humble prayer *Pr xx 7*

3 To receive or admit and agree to, as I *accept* your proposal, amendment, excuse,—often followed by *of*]

4 (*Com*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as to *accept* a bill of exchange. *Lowndes*

5 Jurisdiction bodies, to receive in acquittance a debt imposed, as, to *accept* the report of a committee is made it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption]

To *accept* a bill (*Law*), signifies that a man who possesses the bill is a secondary party, which has an order

☞ Syn.—To receive, take, admit See RECEIVE

Ac çĕpt'a-ble, *a* [L Lat *acceptabilis*, Fr *acceptable*] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure, hence, pleasing to receive gratifying, agreeable, welcome, as, an *acceptable* present

☞ Formerly, and for a long time this word and its derivatives, *acceptable* and *acceptableness* were pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, but the difficulty of the sound and the violation of analogy caused it to be transferred to the second See § 111, and Ham Synop, § 120

Ac-çĕpt'a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being acceptable or agreeable to a person or to a person with whom one has intercourse

Ac çĕpt'a bly, *adv* In an acceptable manner, in a manner to please or give satisfaction

Ac-çĕpt'ance, *n* 1. The act of accepting receiving with approbation or satisfaction, favorable reception, as, work done to *acceptance*

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar *Isa lx 7*

2 (*Com*) (*a*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. (*b*) The bill itself when accepted

3 An agreement, terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound, the receipt or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased, or as that agreed to be sent or delivered, or as owner

4 (*Law*) An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease, made by his predecessor, is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party

5 The sense in which a word or expression is understood, signification, meaning, acceptation [*Obs*] See ACCEPTATION

Ac-çĕpt'an çy, *n* [See *supra*] Same as ACCEPTANCE [*Rare*]

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy* *F P Browning*

Ac'çep tā'tion, *n* 1 A receiving with favor or approbation, a state of being acceptable, favorable regard, kind reception [*Obs*]

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation* 1 Tim i 15
Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God *Hooker*

2 The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received, as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*

My words in common *acceptation*,
Could never give this provocation *Gay*

Ac çĕpt'er, *n.* A person who accepts, *specifically*, one who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it See ACCEPTANCE

Ac çĕp'ti lā'tion, *n* [Lat *acceptilatio*, also written sep ratch, *accepti latio*, from *acceptus*, p *accipiam*, p p of *accipere* (of ACCEPT), and *latio*, a carrying, from *latus*, p p of *ferre*, to carry, Fr *acceptilation*]

1 (*Civil Law*) The verbal release of a debt by a creditor without receiving payment *Bouvier*

2 (*Theol*) Acceptance without payment of full equivalent *Bp Taylor*

Ac-çĕp'tion (sĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *acceptio*, Fr *acception*] Acceptation, the received sense of a word [*Obs*]

Here the word "baron" is not to be taken in that restrictive sense to which the modern *acceptation* hath confined it. *Fuller*

Ac çĕp'tive, *a* Ready to accept [*Obs*]

Ac çĕp'tor, *n* One who accepts, *specifically*, in law, one who accepts an order or bill of exchange, an acceptor

Ac çĕss', or **Ac'çess** (Synop, § 139), *n* [Lat *accessus*, Fr *acces*, Pr *accessio* See ACCEDE]

1 A coming to, or near approach, admittance, admission, as, to gain *access* to a prince

I did repel his letters, and denied
His access to me *Shak*

2 The means or way by which a thing may be approached, as, the *access* is by a neck of land "All *access* was thronged" *Milton*

3 Admission to sexual intercourse *Milton*.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed unless the contrary be shown *Black stone*

4 Increase by something added, addition, as, an *access* of territory [In this sense *accession* is more generally used]

I from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue *Milton*

5 A fit of disease, a paroxysm [In this sense *accession* is generally used]

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy *Purnet*

Ac çĕs'sa ri ly, *ad* In the manner of an accessary

Ac çĕs'sa ri ness, *n* The state of being accessary

Ac çĕs'sa ry, *a* 1 Additional, accessory

Amongst many secondary and *accessary* causes that support monarchy, these are not of least reckoning. *Milton*

2 (*Law*) Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, as, it was *accessary* to rebellion

☞ Ash accents the antepenult, and this is preferable from the difficulty of accenting the *first* syllable, as marked by most orthoepists

Ac-çĕs'sa ry *n* [See *supra*] (*Law*) He who is not the chief actor in the perpetration of an offense, nor present at its performance, but in some way *accedes* to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed *Johnson*

☞ This word, as used in law, is spelt *accessory* by Blackstone and many others but in this sense is spelt *accessary* by Bouvier, Burrill, Burns Wilshaw, Bouvier and the Penny Cyclopedia while in its other sense is spelt *accessory* This distinction is inconvenient and is here introduced

Ac çĕss'i bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *accessibilitas*, Fr *accessibilité*] The quality of being accessible, or admitting approach *Langhorne*

Ac-çĕss'i ble, *a* [Lat. *accessibilis*, Fr *accessible* See ACCEDE] Easy of access or approach, approachable, as, an *accessible* town or mountain.

Their numbers must be few and it is five to one that they may be *accessible* by a bold and sudden attack. *Wilkes*

Ac-çĕss'i bly, *adv* In an accessible manner

Ac çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *accessio*, Fr *accession* See ACCEDE]

1 The act of acceding and becoming joined, as a king's *accession* to a confederacy

2 Increase by something added, that which is added, augmentation, as, an *accession* of wealth or territory

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received in the province of Britain *Gibbon*

3 (*Law*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the part or thing added, or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species Thus, the owner of a vine becomes the owner of her calf, but the owner of grapes does not become the owner of the wine made out of them by another *Kent*

4 The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity, as, the *accession* of the house of Stuart, in reference to government, applied rather to the epoch of a new dynasty, than to individual kings who are said to *succeed* to a throne

5 (*Med*) The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease

Syn —Increase, addition, augmentation, enlargement

Ac-çĕs'sion al (-sĕsh'un-al), *a* Additional [*Rare*]

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it *Coleridge*

Ac'çes sō'ri al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory, as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt

Ac çĕs'so ri-ly, *adv* [See ACCESSORY] In the manner of an accessory, by subordinate means, or in a secondary character

Ac çĕs'so ri-ness, *n* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character

Ac çĕs'so ry, *a* [Lat *accessorius*, p p *accessus*, Fr *accessoire*]

1 Aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent, "needing, contributing,—used in a bad sense, as, *accessory* to a riot

2 Additional, accompanying *Hooker*

☞ Ash and Gray accent the antepenult and this is not only more regular, but preferable from the difficulty of accenting the *first* syllable, as marked by most orthoepists

Ac çĕs'so-ry, *n.* [See ACCESSARY.] 1 (*Law*) One who is guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration, not principally, or as chief actor, but by participation, as by command, advice, or concealment, &c

2 That which belongs to something else as its principal, an accompaniment "The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti" *Carlyle*

3 (*Paint*) Any thing that enters into a work of art without being indispensably necessary, as mere ornamental parts *Fluxes*

Syn.—Abettor, accomplice, ally, coadjutor See ABETTOR

☞ An accessory *before the fact* is one, who though absent, yet procures counsels, or commands another to the felony assists, comforts, or conceals the felon

Ac'ci-ăc'ca-tu'rā (ăk'chĭ ăkăt tōō'rā), *n* [It, from *accaccare*, to crush, from *accare*, to hush] (*Mus*) A grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed *Brande*

Ac'çi dence, *n.* [A corruption of Eng *accident*, pl of *accident* See ACCIDENT, No. 2] A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar *Milton*

Ac'çi dent, *n* [Lat *accidens*, p pr of *accidere*, to happen, from *ad* and *cadere*, to fall, Fr *accident*. See CASE and CADENCE]

1 An event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation, an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected chance, casualty, contingency

Of moving *accidents* by flood and field *Shak*
Thou cam'st not to thy place by *accident*,
It is the very place God meant for thee *Trench*

2 *pl* (*Gram*) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case

3 (*Her*) A point or mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

4. (*Log.*) A property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, as whiteness in paper. This word is also applied to all qualities in distinction from substance, [illegible].

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al, *a.* [Fr. *accidentel*. Fr. *accident*.]
1. Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; as, an *accidental* visit.
2. Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; as, *accidental* [illegible] to a pl[illegible].

Accidental chords (*Mus.*), those which contain one or more notes foreign to their proper harmony. — *Accidental colors* (*Opt.*), those which depend upon [illegible] affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself. The [illegible] pure, subjective [illegible] which [illegible] from the contemplation of [illegible] colored [illegible]. — *Accidental point* (*Persp.*), the point in which a line drawn from the eye parallel to a given straight line [illegible] the picture plane [illegible] point [illegible] where [illegible] parallel [illegible] given [illegible] is called the accidental point, as distinguished from the principal point, or point of view, where the line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the perspective plane meets the plane. — *Accidental lights* (*Paint.*), secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of trees; the effect of moonlight, candlelight, or burning bodies. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — Casual; fortuitous; incidental; contingent; occasional; [illegible]; extraneous. — ACCIDENTAL, CASUAL, FORTUITOUS, CONTINGENT. We speak of a thing as *accidental* when it falls out as by chance, and not in the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting, an *accidental* advantage. We call a thing *incidental* when it falls, as it were, into some regular course of things, but is secondary, and forms no essential part thereof; as, an *incidental* remark, an *incidental* benefit. We speak of a thing as *fortuitous* when it [illegible] happens, as it were, by chance, there being no [illegible] prearranged or premeditated [illegible]; as, a *fortuitous* [illegible]. We call a thing *contingent* when it is such that, considered in itself, it may or may not happen, but depends for its existence on something else; as, the time of my coming will be *contingent* on intelligence yet to be received.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al, *n.* 1. Anything happening accidentally; a casualty.

> He conceived it just that accidentals [illegible] be [illegible] the substance of the ceremonies. *Fuller.*

2. *pl.* (*Paint.*) Those fantastic effects of light and shade in a picture, produced by the [illegible] introduction of the [illegible] power [illegible] of [illegible] light, [illegible] has the effect [illegible] falling from a fire [illegible] on the [illegible]. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al-ism, *n.* (*Paint.*) The effect produced by accidental light.

Ac′ci-dĕn-tăl′i-ty, *n.* [illegible]. ACCIDENTALNESS.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al-ly, *adv.* In an accidental manner; unexpectedly; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

Ac′ci-dĕnt′al-ness, *n.* The quality of being accidental. [*Rare.*]

Ac′ci-dĕn′tia-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the accidents or accidence. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Morton.*

Ac-cĭp′i-ence, *n.* See ACCEPTANCE.

Ac-cĭp′i-ent, *n.* [Lat. *accipiens*, p. pr. of *accipere*. See ACCEPT.] A receiver. *Bailey.*

Ac-cĭp′i-ter, *n.* [Lat. *accipiter*, from *accipere*, to seize, take. See ACCEPT.]
1. (*Ornith.*) One of an order of rapacious birds, [illegible], having a hooked bill, strong [illegible], [illegible] falcons, hawks, [illegible] or hawks, and owls. *Baird.*

Gyrfalcon.

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk. *Dunglison.*

Ac-cĭp′i-tral, *a.* [See *supra.*] Pertaining to or resembling the accipitres.

Ac-cīte′, *v. t.* [Lat. *accire*, *accitum*, to call to; from *ad* and *ciere*, *citum*, to call.] To call; to cite; to summon. [*Obs.*]

> Our heralds now accited all that were
> Endamaged by the Elians. *Chapman.*

Ac-clāim′, *v. t.* [Lat. *acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to speak; F. *acclamer*, Sp. *aclamar*, [illegible]. See CLAIM and CLAMOR.] [*Rare.*]
1. To [illegible] at or meet with applause.

> How gladly did they spend their breath in acclaiming thee. *Bp. Hall.*

2. To declare by [illegible] to salute.

> While [illegible] shouts [illegible] record
> Acclaims [illegible] king of [illegible]. *Smollett.*

Ac-clāim′, *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation. *Milton.*

Ac′cla-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *acclamatio*, Fr. *acclamation*.]
1. A shout of [illegible] expressive of assent, [illegible] approbation.

> On each side [illegible] held [illegible] by acclamation, as no ordinary [illegible] could not satisfy [illegible]. *Dwight.*

2. (*Antiq.*) A representation in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy.

> Acclamation medals are those on which [illegible] laurels [illegible]. *Elis.*

Ac-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing acclamation.

Ac-clī′mate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCLIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCLIMATING.] [Lat. *ad* and *clima*, and Fr. *acclimater*, [illegible] Fr. [illegible].] To habituate to a climate not native; [illegible] as to acclimatize, [illegible].

Ac-clī′mate-ment, *n.* Acclimation.

Ac′cli-mā′tion, *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being acclimated, or habituated to a foreign climate.

Ac-clī′ma-ta′tion, *n.* The act of acclimating; [illegible] to the climate. *Spelt.*

Ac-clī′ma-tize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCLIMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCLIMATIZING.] To inure or habituate to a climate different from that which is natural. *Latham.*

Ac-clī′ma-ti-zā′tion, *n.* The act of acclimatizing, or the state of being acclimated. [illegible]

Ac-clĭv′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *acclivis*, *acclivus*, ascending; from *ad* and *clivus*, ascent, Gr. [illegible], from the root of [illegible].] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending, in opposition to *declivity*, or descending; rising ground; ascent.

Ac-clī′vous, (Synop. § 130) *a.* [Lat. *acclivis*.] Rising, as a hill with a slope.

Ac-cloy′, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; to choke; to fill up. See CLOY. *Spenser.*

Ac-coast′, *v. i.* [See COAST.] To fly along the earth. [*Obs.*]

> Whether high towering or accoasting low. *Spenser.*

Ac-coil′, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *acoillir*, N. Fr. *accueillir*, [illegible], It. *accogliere*, from Lat. *ad* and *colligere*, to collect. See COIL.] To gather; to crowd together. *Spenser.*

Ac′co-lāde′, *n.* [Fr. *accolade*, *accoler*, to embrace; O. Eng. *accoll*, from Lat. *ad* and *collum*, neck.]
1. A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace and a blow on both shoulders with the flat of a sword.
2. (*Mus.*) A brace used to join several parts.

Ac-cŏl′ent, *n.* [Lat. *accolens*, p. pr. of *accolere*, from *ad* and *colere*, to dwell.] A borderer; one who dwells on the border of a country or town. *Ash.*

Ac-cŏm′bi-nā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *combinatio*.] The state of combining together.

Ac-cŏm′mo-da-ble, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated, fitted, made to agree. [*Rare.*] *Watts.*

Ac-cŏm′mo-da-ble-ness, *n.* The condition of being accommodable.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMMODATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMMODATING.] [Lat. *accommodare*, *accommodatum*, to apply, fit, from *ad* and *commodare*, to make fit, help; *com*, *cum*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion. Fr. *accommoder*.]
1. To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances.
2. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; as, to *accommodate* a friend with a loan or with lodgings.
3. To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile; to compose; to adjust; as, to *accommodate* differences.
4. To show the coincidence, correspondence, or analogy; to apply by way of analogy; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events.

Syn. — To suit; adapt; conform; adjust; reconcile; serve; oblige; assist; aid.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte, *v. i.* To be conformable; adapted. [*Rare.*] *Boyle.*

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte, *a.* [Lat. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*.] Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end. *Tillotson.*

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte-ly, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Rare.*]

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte-ness, *n.* Fitness. [*R.*] *Hallywell.*

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′ting, *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging; as an *accommodating* man.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *accommodation*, Lat. *accommodatio*.]
1. The act of fitting or adapting, or the state of being fitted or adapted; — followed by *to*. "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions." *Hale.*
2. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; anything furnished which is desired or needful; — often in the plural; as, the *accommodations* — that is, lodgings and food — at an inn or public house.

> [illegible] volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, [illegible] small bundle with [illegible] across [illegible] shoulders, an oak [illegible] in his hand completes our pedestrian's accommodations. *W. Scott.*

3. Adjustment of differences; state of agreement; reconciliation. "To come to terms of *accommodation*." *Macaulay.*

4. The application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended.

> Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than accommodations. *Paley.*

5. (*Com.*) (*a*) A loan of money, which is often a great convenience. (*b*) [illegible] fictitious bill drawn and accepted [illegible] also [illegible] not *bona fide* payment [illegible] relying [illegible] accommodate the borrower. *Simmonds. Wharton.*

Accommodation [illegible], one running at [illegible] making [illegible] stoppages [illegible]. — *Accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway. — *Accommodation bill* or *note*, one to which a party has put his name, without consideration, for the purpose of benefiting or accommodating some other person, who is to provide for it when due. *Byles.*

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′tive, *a.* Furnishing accommodation; accommodating.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′tor, *n.* One who accommodates.

Ac-cŏm′pa-na-ble, *a.* [See ACCOMPANY.] Sociable. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

Ac-cŏm′pa-ni-ment, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement*. See ACCOMPANY.] That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Specifically (*Mus.*), a part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts performed by voices; the part performed by the instruments with the voices; or the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the leading part, or principal instrument; also the harmony of a figured bass. *P. Cyc.*

Ac-cŏm′pa-nist, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part. *Busby.*

Ac-cŏm′pa-ny (-kŭm′-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMPANIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMPANYING.] [Fr. *accompagner*, Pr. *accompanhar*, Sp. *acompañar*, It. *accompagnare*, [illegible] *compagno*. See COMPANY.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with.

> The Persian dames,
> In sumptuous cars, accompanied his march. *Glover.*

> They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts. *Sidney.*

Syn. — To attend; escort; go with. — To ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT. We *accompany* those with whom we go as companions. We *attend* those whom we wait upon or follow. We *escort* those whom we attend with a view to guard and protect. A gentleman *accompanies* a friend to some public place; he *attends* or *escorts* a lady. The disciples [illegible] *accompanied* [illegible] ship [illegible] in a [illegible] quarter the present day would [illegible] be *attended*, at least, if not *escorted*.

Ac-cŏm′pa-ny (-kŭm′-), *v. i.* 1. To be an associate; to keep company. *Bacon.*

> Men say that they will drive away one another, [illegible] and not accompany together. *Holland.*

2. To cohabit. [*Rare.*] [illegible]

3. (*Mus.*) To perform the accompanying part in a composition. *Moore.*

Ac-cŏm′plĭçe (-plĭs), *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *complex*, *complicis*, Fr. *complice*. See COMPLEX and COMPLY.]
1. A coöperator; associate; in general.
2. (*Law.*) An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. "And thou the cursed *accomplice* of his treason." *Johnson.* It is followed by *with* before a person, as, A was an *accomplice with* B in the murder of C. Dryden uses *to* before a thing. "Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Abettor; accessory; ally; associate; confederate; coadjutor; [illegible].

Ac-cŏm′plĭçe-ship, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. *H. Taylor.*

Ac′com-plĭç′i-ty, *n.* The act or state of being accomplice.

Ac-cŏm′plĭsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOMPLISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOMPLISHING.] [Fr. *accomplir*, from Lat. *ad* and *complere*, to fill up, to complete.]
1. To fill up; to complete; as time, to complete.

> That He would accomplish seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. *Dan. ix. 2.*

2. To bring to pass; to effect; to perform; to execute fully; to fulfill; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy, a purpose, or vow.

> This that is written must yet be accomplished in me. *Luke xxii. 37.*

3. To furnish with whatever may serve to render a person or thing complete; &c.

> The armorers accomplishing the knights. *Shak.*

> It [the moon] is fully accomplished for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it. *Wilkins.*

Syn. — To perform; fulfill; realize; effect; attain; complete; [illegible]; achieve; perfect; equip; furnish. — To ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, EXECUTE, ACHIEVE. These words agree in [illegible] things [illegible] same and proposed. The [illegible] may be [illegible] seen from the following examples. We *accomplish* an end or object, &c.; we *effect* a purpose; we *execute* a design, project, plan, &c.; we *perform* a work, task, &c.; we *achieve* some enterprise or undertaking of importance.

Ac-cŏm′plĭsh-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being accomplished. *Mitford.*

Ac-cŏm′plĭshed (-kŏm′plĭsht), *p. a.* Complete and perfected; perfectly complete in acquirements

as the result usually of training; as, an *accomplished* scholar, an *accomplished* villain

Then they break forth all together, and show their *accomplished* bees *Addison*

Daughter of God and man, *accomplished* Eve *Milton*

Ac-cŏm'plish-er, *n.* One who accomplishes

Ac-cŏm'plish-ment, *n.* [Fr. *accomplissement.*]

1. The act of accomplishing, or carrying into effect, or obtaining a desired object, entire performance, completion, fulfillment; as, the *accomplishment* of an enterprise, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy

2. That which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education or acquirement; attainment. "My new *accomplishment* of dancing." *Chesterfield.* "*Accomplishments* befitting a station." *Thackeray.*

Ac-compt' (-kowm'), *n.* [Obs.] See ACCOUNT.

Ac-compt'ant, } See ACCOUNTANT.
Ac-compt'a-ble, *a.* See ACCOUNTABLE.

Ac-compt'ant, } [Obs.] See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-cōrd', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, Pr. *acordi*, It. *accordo*, Pt. *acordo*, Sp. *acuerdo*, agreement, consent; *a*, Fr. *accorder*, Pr. *acordar*, from Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, heart, after the analogy of *concord*, *concordia*, *discordia*, &c. Though in some of its applications it seems to agree in sense with the Lat. *chorda*, it is not *chorda* the string of a musical instrument, it is not to be deduced from it.]

1. Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action, consent. "A mediator of an *accord* and peace between them." *Bacon.*

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer *Acts i. 14.*

Broken by the *accord*
Of roused-up millions. *Byron.*

2. Harmony of sounds, the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as, the *accord* of tones. In this sense it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord*.

3. Agreement, harmony, or just correspondence of things, as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting. *Dryden.*

4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion,—preceded by *own*.

That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap. *Lev. xxv. 5.*

Being more forward of his own *accord*. *2 Cor. viii. 17.*

5. (*Law.*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit. *Blackstone.*

Ac-cōrd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCORDING.]

1. To make to agree or correspond, to suit one thing to another,—followed by *to*.

He hands *accorded* tune to measure to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement, as persons, or to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things; as, to *accord* suits or controversies.

All which particulars being confusedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by a competent stock of critical learning. *South.*

When they were *accorded* from the fray *Spenser.*

3. To grant as suitable or proper, to concede, as, to *accord* to one due praise. "*According* his desire." *Spenser.*

Ac-cōrd', *v. i.* 1. To agree, to be in correspondence.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue *Shak.*
But proceed as we *accorded* before dinner *W. Scott.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

Ac-cōrd'a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Agreeable, consonant. *Gower.*

Ac-cōrd'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *accordance*, Pr. *acordanza.*] Agreement with a person; conformity with a thing. *Shak.*

Syn.—Harmony, unison, coincidence.

Ac-cōrd'an-cy, *n.* The same as ACCORDANCE.

Ac-cōrd'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Corresponding, consonant, agreeing, agreeable. *Shak.*

Ac-cōrd'ant-ly, *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

Ac-cōrd'er, *n.* One that accords, aids, or favors, a helper. (*Rare.*)

Ac-cōrd'ing, *p. a.* In accordance or harmony, agreeable, suitable. "The *according* music of a well-mixed state." *Pope.*

According to has been called a prepositional phrase, and signifies, in accordance with or, in a manner *according* with, but seems rather to have the participial force of *agreeing*, followed by *to* as in the line "Has honored me *according to* his will."—*According as* is an adverbial phrase of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it.

According as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Scott.*

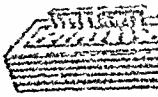
The land which the Lord will give you *according as* he has promised. *Lev. xxi. 25.*

Ac-cōrd'ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably, in a manner conformable.

Behold, and so proceed *accordingly*. *Shak.*

Syn.—Consequently.—ACCORDINGLY, CONSEQUENTLY. These words indicate a connection between two things, the latter of which is done on account of the former. *Accordingly* marks the connection as one of simple accordance or congruity, leading us usually to the result which followed as he was absent when I called, and I *accordingly* left my card. Our properties were all finished, and we *accordingly* set sail. *Consequently* marks a closer connection, that of logical or causal sequence, as, the papers were not ready and *consequently* could not be sent. [I] [illegible] very *consequently* to the persons to whom addressed. *Scott.*

Ac-cōrd'i-on, *n.* [From *accord.*] (*Mus.*) A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.



Ac-cōrd'i-on-ist, *n.* A player on the accordion. *Quiller.*

Ac-cōr'po-rate, *v. t.* [Lat. *accorporare*, *incorporare*, from *ad* and *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] To unite. *Milton.* (*Obs.*) See INCORPORATE.

Ac-cōst' (21), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOSTING.] [Fr. *accoster*, Pr. *acostar*, It. *accostare*, Lat. *accostare*, *accostare*, from Lat. *ad* and *costa*, side, rib; It., Pg., & Pr., *a*, Fr., Sp. *costa*, Fr. *côte*, rib, side, coast; It. *costato*, Sp. *costado*, Fr. *côté*.]

1. To come to the side of, to approach; to draw near to, to speak to, to address.

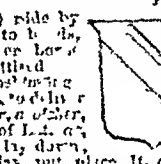
With tears the old man *accosted* [illegible] *Pope.*

2. To border on, to adjoin. (*Obs.*) "So much of Italian as *accosts* the sea." *Fuller.*

Ac-cōst', *v. i.* To abut. (*Obs.*) "The shores which *accost* to the sea." *Spenser.*

Ac-cōst'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *accostable.* See ACCOST.] Easy of access, affable. *Howell.*

Ac-cōst'ed, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Side by side,—a term applied to lions, horses, and the like, when borne between two cottises, coticed.



Ac-couch'ement (a-koosh'mẽng), *n.* [Fr., from *accoucher*, to delivery a woman, O. Fr. *acoucher*, *acoulcher*, *acoulcher*, compounded of Lat. *ad*, and Fr. *coucher*, to lay down, from Lat. *collocare*, to lay, put, place. It. *colcare*, Pr. *colgar*, O. Fr. *coucer*, *cucher*, *couher*, *colcer*. See COTCH.] Delivery in childbed.

Ac-couch'er (a-koosh'er), *n.* [Fr. See *supra.*] A man who assists a woman in child birth, a man midwife.

Ac-couch'euse (a-koosh'ez), *n.* [Fr.] A midwife. *Dryden.*

Ac-count', *n.* [O. Eng. *accompt*, O. Fr. *accompt*, *acompt*, *acomptier*, *acomptier*, Pr. *acomptar*, *acomptar*, from Lat. *ad*, *ad*, and *computare*, to sum up, reckon. See COUNT.]

1. A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning, as the Julian *account* of time. *Hutton.*

A bezzle *account* of every hour. *Scott.*

2. A detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review, as, to keep one's *account* at the bank.

3. A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event, as, no satisfactory *account* has been given of these phenomena. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason*, *ground*, *consideration*, &c., as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*.

4. A statement of facts or transactions, a relation, narrative, or description, as, an *account* of a battle. "A laudable *account* of the city of London." *Howell.*

5. A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment, thereon.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship. *Luke xvi. 2.*

6. An estimate or estimation, as, they are nothing in his *account*.

7. Importance, value, advantage, profit, that is, a result worthy of estimation. "Men of *account*." *Pope.* "To turn to *account*." *Shak.*

Account current, a running or continued account between two or more parties, or a statement of the particulars of such an account.—*To make account* to have an opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.

The other part *makes account* to find no other arguments for this assertion out of those very songs are which are commonly urged against it. *Milton.*

—*A writ of account* (*Law*), a writ by which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary, called also an *action of account*. *Cowell.*

Syn.—Narrative, narration, relation, detail, recital, description, explanation, computation, bill, reckoning, sake, end, reason, advantage, consideration, value, importance.—ACCOUNT, NARRATIVE, NARRATION, RECITAL. These words are applied to different modes of rehearsing, a series of events. *Account* turns attention not so much to the speaker as to the fact related, and more properly applies to the report of some single event, or a group of incidents taken as a whole, as an *account* of a battle, of a shipwreck, &c. A *narrative* is a continuous story of connected incidents, such as one friend might tell to another, as, a *narrative* of the events of a siege, a *narrative* of one's life, &c. *Narration* is usually the same as *narrative*, but is sometimes used to describe the *mode* of relating events, as his powers of *narration* are uncommonly great. In oratory, the word is applied to the narrative part of an oration. *Recital* denotes a series of events down our to minute particulars usually expressing something which peculiarly interests the feelings of the speaker, as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, disappointments, sufferings, &c.

Ac-count', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOUNTING.]

1. To reckon, rate, or esteem; [illegible] to him for righteousness." *Rom. iv. 3.*

2. To estimate, or hold in opinion, to judge, consider.

Account of him God as one thus fit for his work. *Milton.*

Ac-count', *v. i.* 1. To render an account or reckoning; to render an account to a person, or to give satisfaction for a debt or duty.

2. To give reasons, to assign the causes, to explain;—with, for, as, follow, as *account* for a person's [illegible]

3. To give an account or answer for the use of our opportunities.

[illegible] to give a reason or account for, to render satisfaction. (*Obs.*) "He will do [illegible] of all circumstances." *Fuller.*

Ac-count', *a.* Accounted. (*Obs.*) "Of which [illegible] account." *Spenser.*

Ac-count'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being accountable or liable to give account, and therefore responsible; [illegible] "The very full idea of accountability." *Bulwer.*

Ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account and to give an account; responsible; answerable; as, every man is accountable for his conduct.

Syn.—[illegible]

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being accountable; [illegible]

Ac-count'a-bly, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

Ac-count'ant, *n.* A person who is skilled in, or who has charge of the accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. *Lardner.*

[illegible] *Ac-count'ant-ship,* *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

Ac-count'-book, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept. *Spectator.*

Ac-coupl'e, (-kup'pl), *v. t.* [Fr. *accoupler*, see COUPLE.] To join together; to couple.

The Lord then *accoupled* Hungary with the Five Cities. *Fuller.*

Ac-coupl'e-ment, *n.* [Fr. *accouplement.*] The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; that which serves to connect in pairs; pair, couple. (*Rare.*)

Ac-cour'age (-kŭr'ij), *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager*, Sp. *acorajar*, Pr. *acoraiar*, *acoraiar*, *acoraiar*, from Lat. *ad*, *ad*, and Fr. *courage*. See COURAGE.] To encourage. (*Obs.*) *Spenser.*

Ac-cōurt', *v. t.* [From *ac*, *ad*, and *court*, to court with courtesy.] (*Obs.*) *Spenser.*

Ac-cous'tre-ments, *n. pl.* [Also as ACCOUTREMENTS.] *Spenser.*

Ac-cou'ter, } [Fr. *accoutrer*, Pr. *acoutrar*, *acoutrar*, from Lat. *ad*, *ad*, and Fr. *coutre*, *coutre*, *coutre*, It. *cotare*, to cut (for *consilium*), sound, expound, interpret, Fr. *couture*, p. p. *cousu*, Pr. *cosen*, *cusen*, Sp. *coser*, Pr. *cuser*, It. *cucire*, to sew, from Lat. *consere*, to sew together, from *con*, *cum*, with, together, and *serere*, to sow.] To furnish with dress, equipment, or equipments; to equip; to dress, to array. "Both *accoutered* like young men." *Spenser.*

In rare accoutered as they were. *Dryden.*

Upon the word *accoutered* I was plunged in [illegible]

Ac-cou'ter-ments, } [(-kōōter-) *n. pl.* [Fr. *accoutrement*, O. Fr. *acoutrement*, *acoutrement*, Sp. *acoutramiento*, *acoutramiento*, Pr. *acoutramen*, *acoutramen*, It. *cotramento*, *cotramento*, from Lat. *ad*, *ad*, and Fr. *coutre*, *coutre*, *coutre*, It. *cotare*, to cut (for *consilium*), sound, expound, interpret, Fr. *couture*, p. p. *cousu*, Pr. *cosen*, *cusen*, Sp. *coser*, Pr. *cuser*, It. *cucire*, to sew, from Lat. *consere*, to sew together, from *con*, *cum*, with, together, and *serere*, to sow.] To furnish with dress, equipment, or equipments; to equip; to dress, to array. "Both *accoutered* like young men." *Spenser.*

In rare accoutered as they were. *Dryden.*

Upon the word *accoutered* I was plunged in [illegible]

Ac-cou'tre-ments, } [Fr. *accoutrement*, O. Fr. *acoutrement*, *acoutrement*, Sp. *acoutramiento*, *acoutramiento*, Pr. *acoutramen*, *acoutramen*, It. *cotramento*, *cotramento*, from Lat. *ad*, *ad*, and Fr. *coutre*, *coutre*, *coutre*, It. *cotare*, to cut (for *consilium*), sound, expound, interpret, Fr. *couture*, p. p. *cousu*, Pr. *cosen*, *cusen*, Sp. *coser*, Pr. *cuser*, It. *cucire*, to sew, from Lat. *consere*, to sew together, from *con*, *cum*, with, together, and *serere*, to sow.] To furnish with dress, equipment, or equipments; to equip; to dress, to array. "Both *accoutered* like young men." *Spenser.*

In rare accoutered as they were. *Dryden.*

Upon the word *accoutered* I was plunged in [illegible]

Ac-cred'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCREDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCREDITING.] [Fr. *accréditer*, Sp. *acreditar*, It. *accreditare*, from Lat. *accredere*, p. p. *accreditus*, to assent to, compounded of *ad* and *credere*, to believe. See CREDIT.]

1. To give trust or confidence to.

His party will protect and *accredit* him, in spite of facts, to deceive the more contemptuously to their own prejudice. *Fr. Scott.*

2. To receive, as an envoy, in his public character and give him credit and rank accordingly. *Burke.*

3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

They returned to court with no further pretension to power or influence than an ambassador in our days when he is recalled from the country to which he is *accredited*. *Fr. Hall.*

Ac-cred'it-ion, *n.* That which gives title or credit. (*Rare.*) *Cumberland.*

Ac-crēs'cence, *n.* Gradual growth or increase; accretion. (*Rare.*)

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwitnessed decay of Lons of a general, never contradicted hearsay. *Coleridge.*

Ac-crēs'cent, *a.* [Lat. *accrescens*, p. pr. of *accrescere*. See *infra.*]

1. Growing, increasing. *Shakspeare.*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing larger after flowering.

Ac-crē'tion (-krē'shun), *n.* [Lat. *accretio*, Fr. *accrétion*, from Lat. *accrescere*, to increase (Eng. *a*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ăçer ōse' (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*, gen *acer-is*, f., chaff, and N. Lat *acerosus*, from *acus*, gen *acus*, m., point, needle, Fr *acéreux*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Having the nature of chaff, chaffy. (*b*) Having the shape of a needle, as the leaf of the pine. *Gray*

Ăçer-oūs, *a.* Same as ACEROSE.

A çĕr'vāl (14), *a.* [Lat *acervalis*, from *acervus*, heap.] Pertaining to a heap. [*Rare.*]

A-çĕr'vate, *v. t.* To heap up. [*Obs.*]

A çĕr'vate, *a.* [Lat *acervatus*, p. p. of *acervare*, to heap up, from *acervus*, heap.] Heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

Acerose Leaves

Ăçer vā'tion, *n.* A heaping up. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

A çĕr'vōse, *a.* Full of heaps. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

A çĕs'çence, } *n.* [Fr *accescence*. See *infra*.] The
A-çĕs'çen-cy, } sourness created by spontaneous decomposition, hence, a moderate degree of sourness, or a tendency to sourness.

A çĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat *acescens*, p. pr. of *acescere*, to turn sour, inchoative of *acere*, to be sour, Fr *acescent*. See ACID.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid. *Nicholson*

A çĕt'a ble, *n.* [See ACETABULUM.] An acetabulum, a measure of about one eighth of a pint. [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Ăçe tăb'ū lĭf'er oūs, *a.* [Lat. *acetabulum*, a little cup, and *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with fleshy cups for adhering to bodies, as cuttle fish, &c. *Dana*

Ăçe ta bū'lĭ fōrm, *a.* [Lat *acetabulum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a cup or saucer. *Gray*

•**Ăçe tăb'ū lŭm,** *n.* [Fr *acetabule*, Lat *acetabulum*, a little saucer used for holding vinegar, from *acetum*, vinegar.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A vessel of porcelain, silver, bronze, or gold, in the form of a goblet or teacup, in which vinegar was brought to the table, a vinegar cruet, a measure of about one eighth of a pint among the ancients. The cut is of an original, of fine red clay, in the Museum of Naples.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of fungi, genus *Peziza*, so called from its cup like shape. *Loudon.* (*b*) A genus of *Algæ*, including species having the form of a slightly concave disk on a short stem.

3. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The bony cup which receives the head of the thigh bone. (*b*) The cavity in which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body. (*c*) A sucker of the sepia or cuttle-fish and related animals.

4. One of the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta in ruminating animals.

A çĕ'tal, *n.* [See ACETIC.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless, inflammable liquid produced by the slow oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ăçe tā'rĭ oūs, *a.* [Lat *acetarius*, from *acetum*, vinegar.] Used in salads, as *acetarious* plants. *Brande*

Ăçe ta ry, *n.* [Lat *acetarium*. See *supra*.] An acid pulp in certain fruits, as the pear. *Grew*

Ăçe tāte, *n.* [N. Lat *acetatum*, from *acere*, to be sour.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base. *Gregory*

Ăçe tā'ted, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

A-çĕt'ic, or A çĕ'tic (Synop., § 133), *a.* [Fr *acétique*, N. Lat *aceticus*, from *acetum*, vinegar, from *acere*, to be sour.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. (*b*) Relating to such an acid, as, *acetic* ether. *Acetic* acid exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state. *Gregory*

A çĕt'ĭ fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour, or the operation of making vinegar.

A çĕt'ĭ fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACETIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACETIFYING.] [Lat *acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into acid or vinegar.

A çĕt'ĭ fy, *v. i.* To turn acid. *Lucye. Dom. Econ.*

Ăçe tim'e ter, } *n.* [Lat *acetum*, vinegar, and
Ăçe tŏm'e ter, } *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure, Fr *acetimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids. *Ure*

Ăçe tim'e try, *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it. *Ure*

Ăçe tōne, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid consisting of three parts of carbon, three of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; pyroacetic spirit. *Gregory*

Ăçe tōs'ĭ ty, *n.* [See ACETOUS.] The quality of being acetous; sourness, sharpness, tartness. *Bailey*

A çĕ'tous, } *a.* [N. Lat. *acetosus*, for Lat. *aceticus*,
Ăçe tōse', } see ACETIC.]

1. Having a sour taste; "an *acetous* spirit." *Boyle*

2. Causing acetification, as, *acetous* fermentation. *Ure*

Ăçe tȳle, *n.* [Lat. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. ὕλη, material, matter.] (*Chem.*) A complex, hypothetical radical composed of four parts of carbon to three of hydrogen. *Gregory*

Āch, } (ātch), *n.* [Fr *ache*, from Lat *apium*, parsley, from *apis*, bee, because loved by bees.]
Ache, } A kind of parsley. [*Obs.*] *Holland*

A-chā'ĭan (-yan), *n.* [Lat *Achaius*.] A native of Achaia, a Greek. *Campbell*

Ăch'ate, *n.* An agate. See AGATE. [*Obs.*] *Fenlyn*

A-chātes', *n. pl.* Same as CATES. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Āche (āk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHING.] [A-S. *acan*, Gr. ἄχος, to ache or be in pain. See *infra*.] To suffer pain, to have, or be in pain, or in continued pain, to be distressed. "I can go no further, sir, my old bones *ache*." *Shak.*

"Visions of glory, spare my *aching* sight." *Gray*

Āche (āk), *n.* [A. S. *ace*, *æce*, *ece*. Gr. ἄκος, pain, Skr. *aka*, pain, affliction.] Continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an *ache* in my bones." *Shak.*

☞ This word was formerly pronounced *etch*, as now. This is proved by the spelling, *ake*, which is of frequent occurrence in old books. But the *ch* often had its common English sound, as in the following couplet:—

Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache*. *Sir Hall.*

In the plural, the word was used as a dissyllable and that too as recently as the time of Butler and Swift. The examples are very numerous:—

Sharp *ach-es* in their troops it sends,
And pain, which like a rack the nerves extends. *Oldham.*
Can by their pains and *ach-es* find
All turns and changes of the wind. *Hudibras.*

The final *e* is sometimes improperly omitted in the spelling.

A-chē'an (-kē'an), *a.* [Lat *Achæus*, *Achaicus*, *Achaius*.] Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and to a celebrated league or confederacy established there, —written also *Achæan*.

Ăch'ee nēse (91), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of Achaia, a town of Sumatra.

Ăch'ee nēse, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia, or to its inhabitants.

•**A chē'nĭ-ŭm,** *n.* [From Gr. ἀχήν, poor, defective.] (*Bot.*) A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, containing a simple free seed, as in the buttercup, —called a *naked seed* by the earlier botanists. *Gray*

Ăch'er set, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. *Encyc. Brit.*

A-chēv'a ble, *a.* [See ACHIEVE.] Capable of being performed. *Larrow*

A-chēv'ance, *n.* Achievement, performance. *Elyot*

A-chēv'e, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACHIEVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACHIEVING.] [Fr *achever*, O. Fr *achiever*, to finish or accomplish, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *acabar*, from Lat *caput*, It. *capo*, Pr. & Pg. *cabo*, Pr. *cap*, Fr. *chef*, head, end. See CHIEF.]

1. To carry on to a final close, to bring out into a perfected state, to accomplish. "Thou hast *achieved* our liberty." *Milton*

Supposing faculties and powers to be the same, far more may be *achieved* in any line by the aid of a capital, invigorating motive than without it. *I. Taylor*

2. To obtain, as the result of exertion, to bring about or gain by effort. [*Obs.*]

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior*
He hath *achieved* a maid
That paragons description. *Shak.*

Syn.—To accomplish, effect, fulfill, complete, execute, perform, realize, obtain. See ACCOMPLISH.

A-chēv'ement, *n.* [Fr *achievement*, O. Fr *achievement*.]

1. The act of achieving or performing, or obtaining by exertion, accomplishment, as, the *achievement* of his object.

2. A great or heroic deed, something accomplished by valor or boldness.

[The exploits] of the ancient saints
Do far surpass the most famous *achievements* of pagan heroes. *Larrow*

3. (*Her.*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action.

Syn.—Accomplishment, performance, completion, exploit, feat, deed.

A-chēv'er, *n.* One who achieves.

A'chi ōte, *n.* [Sp. *achiote*, from *achioll*, the original Indian name of the tree.] See ANNOTTO.

Ăch'la mȳ'de oūs (110), *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and χλαμύς, garment.] (*Bot.*) Naked, having no floral envelope. *Lindley*

•**A-chlō'rĭ ă,** *n.* [Gr. ἀ, χλόη, from *a* priv. and χολή, bile.] (*Med.*) Deficiency, or want of, bile. *Dunglison*

•**A'chor,** *n.* [Lat. *achor*, Gr. ἀχώρ, dandruff.] (*Med.*) The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions on the hairy scalp, mostly of young children. *Hooper*

Ăch'ro mă'tĭze (Synop., § 135), *a.* [N. Lat *achromatizare*, Gr. ἀχρωματίζειν, from *a* priv. and χρῶμα, color, Fr *achromatiser*.] (*Opt.*) To free from color; to prevent showing color from the decomposition of light, as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.

Achromatic lens, a lens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens achromatic, or in which the chromatic aberration is corrected mainly by means of a compound or achromatic object-glass.

Ăch'ro ma tĭc'ĭ ty, *n.* Same as ACHROMATISM.

A-chrō'ma tĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *achromatisme*.] The state of being achromatic, as, the *achromatism* of a lens. *Ascad.*

A-chrō'ma tīze, *v. t.* [Gr. *a* priv. and χρωματίζειν, to color.] To deprive of color.

A-chrŏn'ĭc al, *a.* See ACRONICAL.

•**A çĭc'ŭ lă,** *n. pl.* ACICULÆ. [Lat. *acicula*, a small needle, from *acus*, needle, Fr. *acicules*, Gr. ἀκίς, sharp point.] (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the spines or prickles of some animals and plants.

A-çĭc'ŭ lar, *a.* [N. Lat *acicularis*, from *acicula*, a small needle, Fr. *aciculaire*.] Needle-shaped, shaped like a needle or bristle, as some leaves or crystals, having sharp points like needles. *Loudon.*

A çĭc'ŭ lar ly, *adv.* In an acicular manner, in the manner of needles, or prickles.

A çĭc'ŭ late, } *a.* [See ACICULA.] In the form
A çĭc'ŭ lā'ted, } of a needle; acicular. *Lindley*

A çĭc'ŭ-lĭ fōrm, *a.* [Lat *acicula*, needle, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of needles.

Ăçĭd (ăs'id), *a.* [Lat *acidus*, from *acere*, to be sour, Fr. *acide*.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste, tart, having the taste of vinegar, as, *acid* fruits or liquors.

Ăçĭd, *n.* 1. A sour substance.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) An electro negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, of reddening most blue vegetable colors, and usually with a strong, sharp taste. (*b*) That substance which in the decomposition of a given compound is relatively electro negative, is borne to the positive pole, and in its compound exchanges hydrogen for a metal. "An hydrogenized body which can readily exchange its hydrogen for a metal." *Ampère*

Ăçĭd fĭ'er oūs, *a.* [Lat *acidus* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *acidifère*.] Containing an acid or an acid.

A çĭd'ĭ fi'a ble, *a.* [From *acidify*.] Capable of being acidified, or converted into an acid.

A çĭd'ĭ fi cā'tion, *n.* [Fr *acidification*.] The act or process of acidifying, or changing into an acid.

A çĭd'ĭ fi'er, *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

A çĭd'ĭ fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACIDIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACIDIFYING.] [Lat *acidus* and *facere*, to make, Fr *acidifier*.] To make acid, specifically, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance. *Ure*

Ăçĭd ĭm'e ter, *n.* [Lat *acidum*, acid, and *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids, or the quantity of real acid contained in a free state in liquids. *Ure*

Ăçĭd ĭm'e try, *n.* The measurement of the strength of acids, especially by a chemical process based on the law of chemical combinations, or the fact, that to produce a complete reaction, a certain definite weight of reagent is required. *Ure*

A-çĭd'ĭ ty, *n.* [Lat *aciditas*, Fr. *acidité*.] The quality of being sour, sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste, as, the *acidity* of lemon juice.

Ăçĭd'ness, *n.* The quality of being sour, acidity.

A çĭd'ū lāte, *v. t.* [Fr *aciduler*.] To make acid, in a moderate degree. *Arbuthnot*

A çĭd'ū lāted, *p. a.* Tinged with an acid.

A çĭd'ū-loūs, *a.* [Lat *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, Fr *acidule*.] Slightly sour, sub acid; sourish, as, *acidulous* sulphate.

Acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid. *Brande*

Ăçĭ form (25), *a.* [Lat *acus*, needle, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.

Ăçĭ'nā'ceoūs, *a.* [Lat *acinus*, *acinum*, grape, grape stone.] Full of kernels.

•**A çĭn'a çēs,** *n.* [Lat., Gr. ἀκινάκης.] A short straight dagger, worn on the right side by the Persians, Persians, &c. *Wm. Smith*

Ăçĭ năç'ĭ form, *a.* [N. Lat *acinaciformis*, from *acinaces*, a short sword, and Lat *forma*, shape, Fr *acinaciforme*.] (*Bot.*) Formed like, or resembling, a scimeter. *Loudon*

A-çĭn'ĭ form, *a.* [N. Lat *aciniformis*, from *acinus*, grape, grape stone, and *forma*, shape, Fr *aciniforme*.] Having the form of a cluster of grapes or of a grape stone, full of small kernels. *Parr*

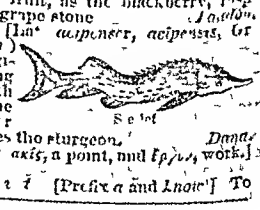
Ăçĭ nōse, } *a.* [Lat *acinosus*, from *acinus*, grape,
Ăçĭ nōūs, } stone.] Consisting of minute granular concretions. *Kirwan*

•**Ăçĭ-nŭs,** *n. pl.* ACINI. [Lat *acinus*, *acinum*, grape, grape stone.]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the granular masses, which, by their reunion, constitute certain glands, as the grape cress and the liver.

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the small grains which make up some kinds of fruit, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c. (*b*) A grape stone. *Loudon*

•**Ăçĭ-pĭn'sēs,** *n.* [Lat *acipenser*, *acipensis*, Gr. ἀκιπήνσιος.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of cartilaginous fishes having the body armed with bony scales, and the mouth on the under surface. It includes the sturgeon. *Dana*



Ăçĭ'ur'gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀκίς, a point, and ἔργον, work.] Operative surgery.

Ac-knōw' (ak-nō'), *v. t.* [Prefix *a* and *know*.] To

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ac-quis'i-tor, *n* One who acquires, or makes acquisitions C Richardson

Ac-quist', *n* Acquisition [*Obs*] "The *acquist* of virtues" Bp Taylor

Ac-quit', *v t* [*imp* & *pp* ACQUITTED; *p pr* & *vb n* ACQUITTING] [Fr *acquitter*, O Fr *acquiter*, *aquiter*, *aquitier*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *quitter*, to forsake, from Lat *quietus*, quiet, Pr *aquitar* See QUIT]

1 To set free; to release or discharge, especially from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty, as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions It is followed by *of* before the object, to acquit *from* is obsolete

> By the suffrage of the most and best, he is already *acquitted* Dryden.

2 *Reflexively*, to bear or conduct one's self; as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the orator *acquitted himself* very poorly.

Syn —To absolve, to clear, to pardon, to forgive See ABSOLVE.

Ac-quit'ment, *n* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted, acquittal [*Obs*] Milton

Ac-quit'tal, *n* (*Law*) A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court. Bouvier

Ac-quit'tance, *n* [O Fr *aquitance*] 1 The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt, or other engagement or obligation Milton

2 A writing, which is evidence of a discharge, a receipt in full, which bars a further demand

> You can produce *acquittances*
> For such a sum from special officers Shak

3 Acquaintance. [*Obs*] Sir T Elyot

Ac-quit'tance, *v t* To acquit. [*Obs*] Shak

A-crase', } *v t* [Fr. *écraser*, Icel *krassa*, to grind,
A-craze', } Sw *krasa*, *krossa*, to break, dash See CRASE and CRASH.] To craze [*Obs*] Grafton

A'cre (ā'ker), *n* [A-S *æcer*, *acer*, *acyr*, Goth *akrs*, Icel *akr*, O Sax *accar*, O H Ger *achar*, N H Ger *acker*, D *akker*, Sw *åker*, Dan *ager*, Lat *ager*, Gr ἀγρός, L Lat *acra*, Fr *acre*, Ir *acra*, W *eg* In these languages the word retains its primitive sense,—an open, plowed, or sowed field In English it retained its original signification that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31 Ed III 5 Ed I 24 H VIII Cowell] A piece of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet This is the English statute acre That of the United States is the same The acre of Scotland contains 6104 128 square yards

Acre-fight, a sort of duel in the open field, formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on their frontier.

A'cre-age (ā'ker-), *n* Acres taken collectively, or amount of acres, as, the *acreage* of Great Britain Wade.

A'cred (ā'kerd), *a* Possessing acres or landed property,—*used in composition*, as, large-*acred* men

A'cre-dale, *n* Land in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less quantities. [*Prov*, *Eng*] Halliwell

Ac'rid *a* [Fr *âcre* Lat *acer*] Sharp and harsh, or bitter, to the taste, pungent, corroding, acrimonious as, *acrid* salts, an *acrid* temper

A-crid'i-ty, *n*. The quality of being acrid or of leaving a painful heat upon the organs of taste, pungency, acrimony. Lindley

Ac'rid-ness, *n* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous, *a* [L Lat *acrimoniosus*, Fr *acrimonieux*]

1. Abounding with acrimony, sharp, bitter; corrosive Harvey

2 Severe, caustic, sarcastic. "*Acrimonious* contention" Johnson

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly *adv* In an acrimonious manner

Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being acrimonious, acridness, asperity, tartness

Ac'ri-mo-ny (-ō-), *n* [Lat *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp, Fr *acrimonie*]

1 A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; a harsh or biting sharpness, as, the acrimony of the juices of certain plants Bacon

2 Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper

> [illegible] South

Syn — Asperity, harshness, severity, bitterness — ACRIMONY, ASPERITY HARSHNESS, TARTNESS [illegible] *Tartness* springs from an irritable [illegible] *Asperity* and *harsh*[illegible] *Acrimony* [illegible] *Tartness* [illegible] acrimony of invective [illegible]

> [illegible] Johnson
> [illegible] Johnson

> [illegible] Glanbury

Ac'ri-sy [illegible] Cowper [illegible] to decide, κρίσις, separation, determination] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made, matter in dispute, injudiciousness [*Obs*]

Ac'ri-ta, } *n* [Gr ἄκριτος, undistinguished, indis-
Ac'ri-tan, } cernible, from *a* priv. and κρίνειν, to distinguish] (*Zoöl*) That division of radiate animals and the Protozoa, in which there is no distinct nervous system, as the sponges, polyps, &c Dana

A-crit'ic-al *a* [Gr *a* priv and κριτικός, critical] Having no crisis, giving no indications of a crisis, as, *acritical* symptoms, an *acritical* abscess

Ac'ri-tude (-tūd), *n* [Lat *acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp] An acrid quality, bitterness to the taste, biting heat, acrimony. Grew

Ac'ri-ty, *n* [Lat *acritas*, from *acer*, sharp] Sharpness, eagerness [*Obs*] Bacon

Ac'ro-a-mat'ic, } *a* [Gr ἀκροαματικός, from
Ac'ro-a-mat'ic-al, } ἀκροᾶσθαι, to hear.] Designed only to be heard; oral,—applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, which were confined to his immediate hearers or disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were taught by means of books

Ac'ro-at'ic, *a* [Lat *acroaticus*, Gr ἀκροατικός, Fr *acroatique* See *supra*.] The same as ACROAMATIC

Ac'ro-bat, *n* [Gr ἄκρος, on high, and βαίνειν, to go] One who practices rope-dancing, high vaulting, &c Mayhew

Ac'ro-bat'ic, *a* Pertaining to an acrobat or rope dancer

Ac'ro-ce-rau'ni-an, *a* [Lat. *acroceraunius*, from Gr ἄκρα, summit, and κεραυνός, thunderbolt] An epithet applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Macedonia They project into the Ionian Sea, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning Shelley

Ac'ro-chord, } *n* [Fr *acrochorde*, from Lat
Ac'ro-chor'dus, } *acrochordon*, Gr ἀκροχορδών, a sort of wart, ἄκρος, extreme, highest, and χορδή, a string of gut] A genus of serpents, found in Java covered entirely with small scales, which resemble granulated warts when the body is inflated P. Cyc

Ac'ro-gen, *n* [Gr ἄκρος, extreme, highest, and γίγνεσθαι, to be born] (*Bot*) A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c See CRYPTOGAMIA

The age of acrogens (*Geol*), the age of coal-plants, or the carboniferous era, when the Sigillaria, Lepidodendra Calamites Ferns, &c., were the characteristic vegetation of the globe Dana.

A-crog'e-nous, *a* (*Bot*) Increasing in growth from the extremity as, an *acrogenous* plant Gray

A-cro'le-ine, *n*. [Gr ἄκρος, extreme, on the top, and Lat. *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A limpid, colorless liquid, obtained by the dehydration of glycerine Its vapors are intolerably hot and suffocating

Ac'ro-lith, *n* [Lat. *acrolithus*, Gr ἀκρόλιθος, ἄκρος, extreme, and λίθος, stone, Fr *acrolithe*] (*Arch* & *Sculp*) A statue whose extremities only were of stone, the remainder being of wood Fimes

A-crol'i-than, *a* Pertaining to, or formed like, an acrolith, as, an *acrolithan* statue Brande

A-cro'mi-al, *a* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the acromion Dunglison

A-cro'mi-on, *n* [N Lat. *acromium*, Gr ἀκρώμιον, from ἄκρος, extreme, and ὦμος, shoulder] (*Anat*) The outer extremity of the shoulder-blade

A-cron'yc, } *a* [Gr ἀκρόνυχος, ἀκρονύχιος,
A-cron'yc-al, } from ἄκρος, extreme, and νύξ, night] (*Astron*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star,—opposed to *cosmical* Hutton

☞ The word is sometimes incorrectly written *acronychal achronycal*, and *acronichal*

A-cron'yc-al-ly, *adv* In an acronycal manner, as rising at the setting of the sun, and *vice versa*

A-crop'o-lis, *n* [Gr ἀκρόπολις, from ἄκρος, extreme, and πόλις, city, Fr *acropole*] The upper or higher part of a Grecian city hence, the citadel or castle, and especially the citadel of Athens.

Ac'ro-spire, *n* [Gr ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, spire, or spiral line] (*Bot*) The sprout at the end of seeds when they begin to germinate the plume or plumule;—so called from its spiral form Mortimer

Ac'ro-spired (-spīrd), *a* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends Mortimer

A-cross' (21), *prep* [Pref *a*, for *at*, and *cross*, q v] From side to side, athwart, quite over, crosswise or in a direction opposed to the length, as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. Dryden

A-cross', *adv* From side to side; crosswise "With folded arms across." Shak

☞ The word was formerly used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit had miscarried "Good faith, *across*" [i e, athwart the purpose] Shak See BREAK ACROSS

A-cros'tic, *n*. [Gr. ἀκροστιχίς, from ἄκρος, extreme, and στίχος, order, line, verse]

1. A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letters of the lines, in their order, or of words, one in each line, form a name or sentence

2 (*Poetry*) A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order as psalm 119 See ABECEDARIAN

A-cros'tic-al-ly, *adv* In the manner of an acrostic

Ac'ro-te-leu'tic, *n*. [From Gr ἄκρος, extreme, and τελευτή, end] (*Eccl*) Added to the end of a, or hymn, as a doxology

Ac'ro-ter, *n* (*Arch*) Same as ACROTERIUM

Ac'ro-te'ri-al, *a*. Pertaining to the acroter *acroterial* ornaments P.

Ac'ro-te'ri-um, *n* ; *pl* ACROTERIA (Gr. ἀκρωτήριον, extremity, from ἄκρος, extreme, Lat. *acroterium*, Fr *acrotère*]

1 (*Arch*) (*a*) A small pedestal, usually without a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontispieces, serving to support the statues, &c (*b*) A figure placed as an ornament on the top of churches (*c*) One of a range of pinnacles on flat buildings, with rails and balusters

Acroteria

2 One of the extremities of the body, as the head, hand, or foot

A-crot'ic, *a* [Gr. ἄκρος, extreme, outermost] Pertaining to, or affecting, the surface, as, *acrotic* eases

A-crot'o-mous, *a* [Gr ἀκρότομος, ἄκρος and τέμνειν, to cut] (*Min*) Having a cleavage parallel with the base

Act, *v i* [Lat *actus*, p p of *agere*, to drive, do, Gr ἄγειν, Icel *aka*, Fr *agir*, It *agire*]

1 To exert power, as, the stomach *acts* upon food

2 To be in action or motion to perform action or actions, to carry into effect a determination of the will

> He hangs between in doubt to act or rest,

3 To behave or conduct, as in morals private duties, or public offices; to bear or demean one's self, as, we know not why he has *acted* so

To act up to, to equal in action, to fulfill as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages

Act, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACTING]

1 To perform, especially upon the stage

> Act well your part there all the honor lies

> Thus we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity

> Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits, and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do

2 Hence, to feign or counterfeit.

> With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued.

3 To perform the part of, to assume the office or character of, to play, as, to *act* the hero

4 To put in motion, to move to action, to actuate [*Obs*]

> Self love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul.

Act, *n* [Lat *actus*, a fr. *agere*, Fr *acte* See *supra*]

1 That which is done or doing, the exercise of power, or the effect, of which power exerted is the cause, performance, deed

> That best portion of a good man's life,
> His little nameless unremembered *acts*
> Of kindness and of love Wordsworth

> This woman was taken . . in the very *act* John viii

Hence, in specific uses, (*a*) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament, or of congress. (*b*) A book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations any instrument in writing to verify facts (*c*) One of the larger or principal divisions of a play or other theatrical performance in which a certain definite part of the action is completed (*d*) A thesis maintained in public, in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. (*e*) The time when masters and doctors complete their degrees, at the university of Oxford, Eng.

2 A state of reality, or real existence, as opposed to a possibility, or possible existence

> The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility what they afterward grow to be. Hooker

3 A state of preparation, readiness, or incipient action "In act to strike" Dryden

Act of faith See AUTO DA FE —*Act of God* (*Law*), an unavoidable accident or event which takes place without human intervention, or which can not be referred to a specific cause —*Act in pais*, a thing done out of court, and not a matter of record —*Acts of sederunt* (*Scots Law*), statutes made by the lords of session sitting in judgment, by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament (1540), empowering them to make such constitutions or regulations as they may think expedient for ordering the procedure and forms of administering justice Brande

Syn.—See ACTION

Ac'ti-an (ăk'shĭ-an), *a* [Lat. *Actiacus*, *Actius*] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus; as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Antony, near that town, and were celebrated every five years Hence, *Actian years*, reckoned from that era

Ac-tin'i-a, *n* [N Lat, from Gr ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, a ray] (*Zoöl*) (*a*) An animal of the class of Polyps, and family Actinidæ From a resemblance to flowers in form and appearance, they are often called *animal flowers* and *sea-anemones* [See FORM] (*b*) A genus in the family *Actinidæ* Dana.

Ac-tin'ic *a* Pertaining to actinism

Ac-tin'i-form, *a* [Gr ἀκτίς, ray, and Lat *forma*, shape.] Having a radiated form.

[illegible]

Acuminate Leaves.

[illegible]

[illegible] Leaves.

[illegible]

Aculeate Stem.

[illegible]

3. To direct words or discourses to; to apply to by words, as by a spoken or written address, petition [illegible] the like.

Are not you ashamed to address the senate [illegible]

The representatives of the [illegible]

4. To direct [illegible] to express or the [illegible]

5. To make [illegible]

6. (Com.) To consign [illegible] to trust to the care of another as agent or factor [illegible]

7. To [illegible] (Obs.)

[illegible]

To address one's self to, to direct one's speech or discourse to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ad-dress', *n.* [F. adresse. See Address, *v.*]

1. Verbal application; a discourse, either written or spoken.

2. A speech [illegible] of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, and the like [illegible] an address of thanks [illegible] the address [illegible] *Fowler*

3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing or [illegible] address.

4. [illegible] in the [illegible] of courtship; [illegible]

[illegible] whose address [illegible] [illegible]

5. Skill; dexterity; adroitness; as, address in management. [illegible]

6. Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

Syn. — [illegible] tact; management; adroitness [illegible]

Ad-dress'er, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

Ad-dres'sion, *n.* The act of addressing or directing one's course. [Obs.] [illegible]

Ad-duce', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. Adduced; p. pr. & vb. n. Adducing.] [L. adducere to lead or bring to; ad + ducere to lead. See Duke.] To bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case; to cite; to allege.

[illegible] *De Quincey.*

Syn. — To offer; present; allege; advance; cite; [illegible]

Ad-du'cent, *a.* [L. adducens, p. pr. of adducere.] Bringing together or towards a given point; — a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part toward another. See Abducent.

Ad-du'cer, *n.* One who adduces.

Ad-du'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

[illegible]

Ad-duc'tion, *n.* [F. adduction, fr. L. adducere.]

1. The act of adducing or bringing forward.

[illegible] *Taylor.*

2. (Anat.) The action by which the parts of the body are drawn [illegible]

Ad-duc'tive, *a.* Adducing, or bringing forward.

Ad-duc'tor, *n.* [L., one who leads to.] [illegible]

Ad-dulce', *v. t.* [illegible]

Ad-e-lan-ta'do, *n.* [illegible]

A-deling, *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Ad'e-lo-pod, *n.* [illegible]

Ad-el-phi-a, *n.* [illegible]

A-demp'tion, *n.* [illegible]

Ad-e-nal'gi-a, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'e-no-graph'ic, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'e-nog'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland + -graphy.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

Ad'e-noid, *a.* [illegible] Like a gland; glandular.

Ad'e-no-log'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to adenology.

Ad'e-nol'o-gy, *n.* [illegible] The doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses.

Ad'e-no-phyl'lous, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'e-no-phyl'lous, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'e-nose, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'e-not'o-my, *n.* [illegible] Dissection of, or incision into, a gland.

Ad'e-nous, *a.* Same as Adenose.

A-dept', *a.* [L. adeptus, p. p. of adipisci to arrive at, to obtain.] [illegible]

A-dept', *n.* [L. adeptus.] One who has attained an art, p. p. of adipisci [illegible]

Ad'ept-ness, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'e-qua-cy, *n.* [From Adequate.] The state or quality of being adequate, proportionate, or sufficient for a particular purpose [illegible]

Ad'e-quate, *a.* [L. adaequatus, p. p. of adaequare to make equal to; ad + aequare to make equal, aequus equal.] Equal to some requirement; proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient; as, powers adequate to a great work; an adequate definition.

[illegible]

Syn. — Equal; proportionate; commensurate; [illegible]

Ad'e-quate, *v. t.* To equalize; [illegible]

Ad'e-quate-ly, *adv.* In an adequate manner.

Ad'e-quate-ness, *n.* The state of being adequate; sufficiency; adequacy.

Ad'e-qua'tion, *n.* [L. adaequatio.] [illegible]

Ad'es-sive, *a.* [illegible]

Ad-fect'ed, *a.* [illegible]

Ad-here', *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. Adhered; p. pr. & vb. n. Adhering.] [L. adhaerere; ad + haerere to stick.]

1. To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united; as, wax to the finger; [illegible]

2. To hold, be attached, or devoted; to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed.

3. To be consistent or coherent; to be in accordance; to agree. [Obs.]

Syn. — To attach; stick; [illegible]

Ad-her'ence, *n.* [illegible]

1. The quality or state of adhering.

2. [illegible]

Syn. — Adherence, Adhesion. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ad-her'ent, *a.* [illegible]

1. Sticking; clinging; adhering.

2. [illegible]

3. (Bot.) [illegible]

Syn. — [illegible]

Ad-her'ent-ly, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Ad-her'er, *n.* One who adheres; an adherent.

Ad-he'sion, *n.* [F. adhésion, fr. L. adhaesio.]

1. The action of sticking; the state of being attached; intimate union; as, the adhesion of glue to wood [illegible]

2. Adherence; steady attachment [illegible]

3. (Anat.) The union of parts which are normally separate. [illegible]

Syn. — Adherence. See Adherence.

Ad-he'sive, *a.* [F. adhésif.]

1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

2. Apt or tending to adhere; clinging.

Ad-he'sive-ly, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Ad-he'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering [illegible]

Ad-hib'it, *v. t.* [L. adhibitus, p. p. of adhibere to apply [illegible]]

Ad'hi-bi'tion, *n.* [L. adhibitio.] [illegible]

Ad hom'i-nem [illegible]

Ad-hor'ta-tion, *n.* [L. adhortatio, fr. adhortari [illegible]]

Ad-hor'ta-to-ry, *a.* [illegible]

A'di-a-phor'ism, *n.* [illegible]

A'di-a-phor'ist, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'i-a-phor'ous, *a.* [illegible]

Ad-i-a-phor-y, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'i-a-ther'mal, *a.* [illegible]

A-dieu', *interj.* & *n.* [illegible]

Ad'it, *n.* [illegible]

Ad-ja'cence, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'i-pic, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'i-po-cere, *n.* [illegible]

Ad'i-pose, *a.* [illegible]

Ad'ipsy, *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Ăd'it, *n* [Lat *aditus* entrance, from *aditus*, p p of *adire*, to go to, *ad* and *ire*, to go]

1 An entrance or passage, *specifically*, the horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away, — called also *drift*

2 Admission, approach, access [*Rare*]

Yourself and yours
Shall have free *adit* *Tennyson*

A dĭ'tion (dĭsh'un), *n* [See *supra*] The act of going to, or approaching [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ad jā'çence, *n* [L Lat *adjacentia*, from *adjacens*, p pr. of *adjacere*, to lie near, *ad* and *jacere*, to lie]

1 The state of being adjacent or contiguous, contiguity, as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings

2 That which is adjacent [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Ad jā'çent, *a* [Lat. *adjacens*, Fr *adjacent*] Lying near, close, or contiguous, but not actually touching, as, a field *adjacent* to the highway "The *adjacent* forest" *B Jonson*

Syn. — Adjoining, contiguous, near — ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without actually touching, as *adjacent* fields *adjacent* villages, &c Things are *adjoining* when they meet at some line or point of junction as *adjoining* farms, an *adjoining* highway What is spoken of as *contiguous* should properly touch on the whole of one side, as, a row of *contiguous* buildings a wood *contiguous* to a plain In some cases however, especially among the poets, *contiguous* is applied to things that are very near, but not in absolute contact, as,

Where then ah! where shall Poverty reside,
To scape the pressure of *contiguous* Pride? *Anon*

Ad jā'çent, *n* That which adjoins or is next to another [*Rare*] *Locke*

Ad jā'çent ly, *adv* So as to be adjacent.

Ad jĕct', *v t* [Lat *adjectare*, to add to, frequentative of *adjacere*, to throw to, to add to, from *ad* and *jacere*, to throw] To add or put, as one thing to another [*Obs*] *Jeland*

Ad jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *adjectio*, Fr *adjection*] The act of adding, or the thing added [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ăd jec tĭ'tĭus (-tĭsh'us), *a* Added *Parkhurst*

Ăd jec tĭ'val, or Ăd jec tĭ al, *a* Belonging to the adjective [*Rare*] *Latham*

Ăd jec-tive, *n* [Lat *adjectivum* (se *nomen*), from *adjectivus*, that is added] (*Gram*) A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else Thus, in the phrase, *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective, expressing a particular property of *ruler*

Adjective color one which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base to give it permanence *Ure*

Ăd'jec tĭve, *v t* To make an adjective of, to form or change into an adjective [*Rare*]

Language has as much occasion to *adjective* the distinct signification of the verb and to *adjective* also the mood as it has to *verbify* the time It has *adjectived* all three *Locke*

Ăd'jec tĭve ly, *adv* In the manner of an adjective, as, a word is used *adjectively*

Ad join', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJOINED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJOINING] [Fr *adjoindre*, Lat *adjungere*, from *ad* and *jungere* to join] To join or unite to, to put to by placing in contact See JOIN

A song the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd *Milton*

Ad join', *v i* 1 To lie or be next to, or in contact to be contiguous, as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway *Blackstone*

2 To join one's self [*Obs*]

She flying unto him *adjoined* side to side *Spenser*

Ad join'ant, *a* [Fr *adjoignant*, p pr of *adjoindre*] Contiguous [*Obs*] *Carew*

Ad join'ing, *p a* Joining to, adjacent, contiguous "The *adjoining* lane" *Dryden*

Syn — Adjacent, contiguous near See ADJACENT

Ad journ' (-jŭrn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJOURNED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJOURNING] [Fr *ajourner*, O Fr *ajorner*, *adjourner*, from *jour*, *jor*, Pr *journ*, It *giorno* L Lat. *jornus*, day, from Lat *diurnus*, belonging to the day Cf JOURNAL and JOURNEY] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely, to postpone

It is great in presence to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a far time *Barrow*

That we adjourn this court till further day *Shak.*

The word is used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to a fixed meeting of the same body, and appropriately use of public bodies or private assemblies instituted with business

Syn — To delay, defer, postpone, put off, prorogue, *adjourn* The first three words are used in reference to public bodies when their business is suspended, *prorogue* is used in both Parliament and this country in cases in which such bodies separate for a great period, to be followed by a meeting again *Prorogue* is used in Parliament to denote the act of the sovereign power by which a session of Parliament is ended, and in this country, to denote a legislative session [illegible] *adjourn* is used in a legislative sense to denote a short period of time, as [illegible] *Webster*

Ad journ', *v i* To suspend business for a time, as [illegible] *Webster*

[illegible] *Bacon*

[illegible] period, or [illegible] *Bacon*

[illegible] *Bacon*

[illegible] *Bacon*

[illegible] *Bacon*

ment, as, congress *adjourned* at four o'clock, the court *adjourned* without day.

Ad-journ'ment, *n* [Fr *ajournement*, *adjournement*]

1 The act of adjourning, the putting off till another day or time specified, or without day

2 The time or interval during which a public body defers business, as, during an *adjournment*

Ad jŭdge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUDGING] [Fr *adjuger*, Lat *adjudicare*, from *ad* and *judicare*, to judge]

1 To award judicially in the case of a controverted question, as, the prize was *adjudged* to the victor

2 To decree by a judicial opinion or sentence, to decide, to determine, to settle, as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term

3 To sentence, to condemn

Without reprieve *adjudged* to death
For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth *Milton*

4 To regard or hold, to judge [*Obs*]

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship *Knolles*

Syn — To decree, award, determine, adjudicate

Ad jŭdg'ment, *n* The act of adjudging, sentence

Ad jū'di cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUDICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUDICATING] [Lat *adjudicare*] To adjudge, to try and determine, as a court

Ad jū'di cāte, *v i* To try and determine upon judicially as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case

Ad jū-di-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *adjudicatio*, Fr *adjudication*]

1 The act of adjudicating or adjudging, the act or process of trying and determining judicially, as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication*

2 A judicial sentence, a judgment or decision of a court "An *adjudication* in favor of natural rights" *Burke*

3 (*Scots Law*) A process by which land or other heritable estate is attached as security or in satisfaction of a debt *Craig*

Ad jū'di cā'tor, *n* One who adjudicates *Ogilvie*

Ăd'ju ment, *n* [Lat *adjumentum* for *adjutamentum*, from *adjutare*, to stand by one as aid, to help, *ad* and *jutare*, to help] Help, support [*Obs*]

Ăd'junct, *n* [See *infra*] 1 Something added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it "The properties and *adjuncts* of God's law" *Barrow*

2 A person joined to another in some duty or service, a colleague, as, an able *adjunct*

☞ In the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the *adjuncts* were a class of members attached to the pursuit of particular sciences They were twelve in number erected in 1716 *Tiene*

3 (*Gram*) A word added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words, as, the History *of the American Revolution*, where the words in It ities are the *adjuncts* of *History*

4 (*Metaph*) A quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired, as *color*, in the body, *thinking*, in the mind

5 (*Mus*) A key or scale closely related to another as principal, a relative or attendant key [*Rare*] See ATTENDANT

Ăd'junct, *a* [Lat *adjunctus*, p p of *adjungere* See ADJOIN]

1 Added or united "Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act" *Shak*

2 (*Mus*) Not forming any essential part of the harmony, as certain notes *Moore*

Ad junc'tion, *n* [Lat *adjunctio*, Fr *adjonction*] The act of joining, the thing joined

Ad junct'ive, *a* [Lat *adjunctivus*] Joining, having the quality of joining

Ad junct'ive, *n* One who, or that which, is joined

Ad junct'ive ly, *adv* In an adjunctive manner

Ad junct'ly, *adv* In an adjunctive manner, in connection with, consequently

Ăd'ju rā'tion, *n* [Lat *adjuratio*, Fr *adjuration*]

1 The act of adjuring, a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

What an accusation could not effect, an *adjuration* shall *Le Hall*

2 The form of oath "Persons who made use of prayer and *adjurations*" *Addison*

Ad jū'ra to ry, *a* Containing an adjuration

Ad jūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJURED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJURING] [Lat *adjurare*, to swear to, *ad* and *jurare*, to swear, Fr *adjurer*] To charge, bind, or command, beg or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse

Joshua *adjured* them at that time saying Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho *Josh* vi 26

The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties *Hardwicke*

Ad jūr'er, *n* One who adjures

Ad jūst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUSTED; *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUSTING] [Fr *ajuster*, O Fr *adjuster*, Pr *ajustar*, *ajostar*, It *aggiustare*, L Lat *adjustare*, from *ad* and *justus*, just, right]

1 To make exact, to fit, to make correspondent, or conformable, as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, an event to the prediction, or things to a standard

2 To put in order, to regulate or reduce to system

In *adjusting* the orthography I found it necessary to [illegible] and perhaps convert some that are inherent in our language, and perhaps convert some that are inherent in our language, from others which the [illegible] of later writers has produced *Johnson*

3 To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result as, to *adjust* accounts, the differences are *adjusted*

4 To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument, as, to *adjust* a telescope or microscope

Syn — To adapt suit, arrange, regulate, accommodate, set right rectify; settle

Ad-just'a-ble, *a* Capable of being adjusted

Ad-just'age, *n* Same as ADJUSTMENT. *Sylvester*

Ad just'er, *n* One who, or that which, adjusts

Ad just'ment, *n* [Fr. *ajustement*, O Fr *adjustement*]

1 The act of adjusting or settling, the state or condition of being adjusted or settled, regulation settlement

Success depends on the nicest and minutest *adjustment* of the parts concerned *Hume*

2 (*Com*) The calculation and statement of the amount of indemnity which a party insured is entitled to receive under his policy *Arnould*

3 In the use of an instrument, as a microscope or telescope, the operation of bringing all its parts into their proper relative position for use, the condition of being thus adjusted, as, to get a good *adjustment*, to be *in* or *out of adjustment*

Syn — Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation settlement

Ăd'ju tage, *n* See ADJUTAGE.

Ăd'ju tan cy, *n* [See ADJUTANT] 1 The office of an adjutant

2 Skillful arrangement in aid

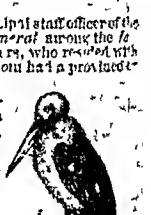
It was no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of disposition and division *Burke*

Ăd'ju tant, *n* [Lat *adjutans*, p pr of *adjutare* See *infra*]

1. (*Mil*) A regimental staff officer, with the rank of first lieutenant, appointed by the colonel, to assist him in the details of regimental and garrison duty

Adjutant-general (*Mil*), the principal staff officer of the United States army — *Adjutant-general* among the *Indians*, one of a select number of Indians, who resided with the General of the order, each of whom had a provinced country assigned to his care

2 (*Ornith*) A very large species of stork (*Ciconia argala*), a native of India, — called also the *gigantic crane*, *Baird*



Adjutant

3 A helper, an assistant. [*Rare*]

Ad-jūte', *v t* [Lat. *adjutare*, freq of *adjuvare*, to assist, from *ad* and *juvare*, *jutum*, to help] To help [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ad jū'tor, *n* [Lat *adjutor*] A helper [*Rare*] *Drayton*

Ad jū'to-ry, *a* Serving to help or assist [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ad jū'trix, *n* [Lat *adjutrix*] A female assistant [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ad jū'vant, *a* [Lat *adjuvans*, p. pr of *adjuvare* Fr *adjuvant* See ADJUTE] Helping, helpful, assisting "*Adjuvant* causes" *Howell*

Ad jū'vant, *n* 1 An assistant "A careful *adjuvant*" *Jeremiah*

2 Assistance, help, aid *Bp Wilkins*

3 (*Med*) A substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis *Cyc Med*

Ăd'le gā'tion, *n* [Lat *adlegatio*, *allegatio*, a sending away, *adlegare*, *allegare*, to send away with a commission, *ad* and *legare*, to send as ambassador *legatio*, the sending of an ambassador] A right claimed by the states of the German Empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire *Encyc Brit*

Ăd'lo cū'tion, *n* See ALLOCUTION

Ad mar'gin ate, *v t* To write or place in the margin [*Rare*]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated* for your assistance *Coleridge*

Ad mĕăs'ure (ad mĕzh'ur), *v t* [Lat *ad* and Eng *measure*, q v]

1 To measure, to ascertain the dimensions, size or capacity of, to measure

2 To apportion, to assign to each claimant his right in, as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture *Plaxton*

Ad mĕăs'ure ment, *n* 1 The act or process of ascertaining, the dimensions of any thing, measuration, measurement, as, the *admeasurement* of a ship, or a cask

2 The measure of a thing, or the dimensions ascertained

3 (*Law*) The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff *Blackstone*

Ad mĕăs'ur er, *n* One who admeasures

Ad mĕn'su rā'tion, *n* [Lat *ad* and *measurare*, to measure, *mensuratio*, a measuring, *mensura* measure See MENSURATION] Same as ADMEASUREMENT, but not much used *Thorndike*

Ad min'i-cle, *n* [Lat *adminiculum*, that on which a thing is supported, as upon a hand prop, support, Fr *adminicule*, from Lat *ad* and *manus*, hand]

[illegible] and French [illegible]

Adminiculary [illegible] giving help; helpful. [illegible]

Administer [illegible] (L. administrare [illegible])

1. To manage or conduct, as public affairs; [illegible] the government.

2. To afford; to give; to supply; to furnish [illegible] in terms. [illegible]

3. To give or tender, as an oath. [illegible]

4. (Law.) [illegible]

Syn. — [illegible]

Administer [illegible] 2. (Law.) To perform the office of administrator [illegible]

Administerial [illegible] Pertaining to admin[illegible] part of government.

Administrable [illegible]

Administration [illegible]

1. The act of administering; government of public affairs; [illegible] the conduct [illegible] direction [illegible]

2. Those to whom the executive duties of government are intrusted. [illegible]

3. Dispensation; distribution [illegible] as the [illegible] of justice [illegible]

4. (Law.) The management [illegible]

Syn. [illegible]

Administrative [illegible]

Administrator [illegible] 1. One who [illegible]

2. (Law.) [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Administratorship [illegible] The office of an administrator.

Administratrix [illegible] A woman who administers [illegible]

Admirability [illegible]

Admirable [illegible]

Admirably [illegible]

[illegible] 1. [illegible] the commander in chief of a [illegible] navy.

[illegible] In Great Britain, there [illegible] classes of admirals [illegible]

2. The [illegible] which carries the admiral, also the most [illegible] ship of a fleet.

3. [illegible]

Admiralship [illegible] The office or power of an admiral.

Admiralty [illegible] (F. [illegible] L. Lat. admiralis.)

1. The power [illegible] appointed for the management of naval affairs.

2. The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

Court of admiralty [illegible] [illegible]

Admiration [illegible]

Admiration [illegible] Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions [illegible]

Syn. — Wonder [illegible]

Admire [illegible]

1. [illegible] regard with wonder or surprise [illegible]

2. To estimate or prize highly [illegible]

Syn. — [illegible]

Admired [illegible]

Admirer [illegible] One who admires [illegible]

Admiringly [illegible]

Admissibility [illegible]

Admissible [illegible]

Admissibly [illegible]

Admission [illegible]

1. The act or power of admitting [illegible]

2. Power or permission to enter [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Syn. — Admittance; access [illegible]

Admit [illegible]

Admittable [illegible] Capable of being admitted [illegible]

Admittance [illegible] 1. The act of admitting [illegible] or permission [illegible]

2. Permission [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. The custom or privilege [illegible]

5. (Law.) [illegible]

Syn. — Admission [illegible]

Admittatur [illegible] (Lat. [illegible])

Admix [illegible]

Admixtion [illegible]

Admixture [illegible]

Admonish [illegible]

1. To warn or notify of a fault; [illegible]

2. To counsel against wrong practices [illegible]

3. To instruct or direct [illegible]

Syn. — [illegible]

Admonisher [illegible]

Admonishment [illegible]

Admonition [illegible]

Admonitioner [illegible]

Admonitive [illegible]

Admonitor [illegible]

Admonitory [illegible]

Admortization [illegible]

Admove [illegible]

Adnascent [illegible]

[illegible]

A-dŭl′te-ra′tion, *n.* [Fr. *adultération*, Lat. *adul teratio*.] The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted, or debased by foreign mixture. "The handless adulteration of th[illegible]" *Prescott.*

A-dŭl′ter-er, *n.* [Lat. *adulter*, with an addition. [illegible] nominal [illegible]]

1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sex[ual] [intercourse] with any married woman not his wife.

2. [illegible] lawless [illegible] religious co[illegible] *Jer.*

A-dŭl′ter-ess, *n.* [Fr. *adultèresse*, Lat. *adulteratrix*.]

1. A married woman guilty of [illegible] con[illegible]

2. [illegible] A woman [illegible] religious engagements. *James* [illegible] 4.

A-dŭl′ter-ine or **A-dŭl′ter-in** (Synop., §130) [Fr. *adultérin*, Lat. *adulterinus*.] [illegible] proceeding from [illegible] [illegible] spurious; without the support of law. [illegible]

When an particular [illegible] of [illegible] bought proper to act as [illegible] purpose without [illegible] are called *adulterine* guilds. *A. Smith.*

A-dŭl′ter-ine or **A-dŭl′ter-in**, *n.* (*Civ. Law.*) A child issuing from an adulterous connection. *Bouvier.*

A-dŭl′ter-ize, *v. i.* To be guilty of adultery. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-dŭl′ter-ous, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery. *Taylor.*

A-dŭl′ter-ous-ly, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

A-dŭl′ter-y, *n.* [Lat. *adulterium*, *adultera*.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; [illegible] of [illegible] of any married person to the marriage bed; the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex.

It may be committed between two married persons [illegible] of the two persons only one [illegible] whom is [illegible] latter [illegible] it would be [illegible] better double.

2. Adulteration; corruption. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Eccl. Law.*) [illegible] unlawfully of the gift [illegible] as [illegible] forbidden in the seventh commandment.

4. (*Old Law.*) The fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery.

5. (*Hort.*) The [illegible] a person [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a bishop. *Encyc. Lit.*

6. [illegible] [*Obs.*]

You [illegible] sweet the [illegible] out of my hand to the [illegible] *B. Jonson.*

A-dŭlt′ness, *n.* The state of being adult.

Ad-ŭm′brant, *a.* [Lat. *adumbrans*, p. pr. of *adumbrare*. See ADUMBRATE.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

Ad-ŭm′brate, *v. t.* [Lat. *adumbrare*, from *ad* and *umbrare*, [illegible] *umbra*, shade, Fr. *ombre*, [illegible] *ombra*.] To give a faint shadow, or slight representation of; to shadow forth.

But [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the visible [illegible] the [illegible] is adumbrated. *L. Taylor.*

Ad′um-bra′tion, *n.* [Lat. *adumbratio*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or making a shadow or faint resemblance.

2. A faint sketch; an imperfect portrait or representation of a thing. [illegible] *adumbrations* of truth. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. (*Her.*) The shadow only of a figure outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field.

Ad′u-na′tion, *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *unare*, from *unus*, one.] The state of being united; union. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

A-dŭn′ci-ty, *n.* [Lat. *aduncitas*. See *infra*.] Hookedness; bent in the form of a hook. "The aduncity of the beaks of hawks." *Pope.*

[illegible] According to the natural powers of the letters, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were double [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Smart.*

A-dŭn′cous, *a.* [Lat. *aduncus*, from *ad* and *uncus*, hooked, hook.] Bent or made in the form of a hook.

A-dŭnque′ (a-dŭnk′), *a.* [Lat. *aduncus*.] Formed like a hook; hooked; aduncous. [*Obs.*] [illegible] *adunque* bill. *Bacon.*

A-dūre′, *v. t.* [F. *adurer*, Lat. *adurere*, from *ad* and *urere*, to burn.] To burn up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-dŭst′, *a.* [Lat. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere*; Fr. *aduste*, It. *adusto*.]

1. Burnt, scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery. "The Libyan [illegible]" *Milton.*

2. Looking as if burnt or scorched.

He was tall [illegible] *adust* complexion. *W. Scott.*

3. (*Med.*) [illegible] much heat [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the blood. [*Obs.*] *Dunglison.*

A-dŭst′ed, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched; looking as if burnt. *Howell.*

A-dŭst′i-ble, *a.* That may be scorched or burnt up.

A-dŭs′tion (a-dŭs′chun), *n.* [Lat. *adustio*, from *adurere*. Fr. *adustion*.]

1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey.*

2. (*Surg.*) Cauterization. *Dunglison.*

Ad va-lō′rem. See AD.

Ad-vançe′ (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVANCED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVANCING.] [O. Fr. *avancer*, N. Fr. *avancer*, Pr. & Sp. *avanzar*, It. *avanzare*, from Pr. *avant*, Fr. *avant*, also *avan*, It. *avanti*, [illegible] toward before, [illegible] from *before*, which is [illegible] Lat. *ab ante*, [illegible] O. Fr. *advancer* [illegible] Fr. *avancer*.]

1. To bring forward; to move further in front.

Advance your staff, I draw you walking [illegible] do that.

2. Hence, to promote; to raise to a higher rank.

Ahasuerus [illegible] *advanced* him above the princes. *Esther* iii. 1.

3. To accelerate the growth or progress of; to further; to forward; to help on; to aid; as, to *advance* the ripening of fruit; to *advance* one's true interests.

4. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice; to *advance* an opinion or argument.

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own. *Pope.*

5. To supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or establishment.

6. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

They advanced the money out of their own funds. *Kent.*

7. To raise to a higher point; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods. [*Obs.*]

8. To [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

Greatly advanced his gay chevalry. *Spenser.*

Syn. — To bring forward; [illegible] [illegible] elevate; exalt; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

Ad-vançe′, *v. i.* 1. To move or go forward; to proceed.

The youth advanced — in open sight. *Parnell.*

2. To increase; to make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.

3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted. "*Advanced* to a level with [illegible] peers." *Prescott.*

Ad-vançe′ (6), *n.* 1. The act of moving forward; progress; promotion. "In the dance of advance in the mind." *Pope.*

2. Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially; as, an *advance* in health, knowledge, or religion; an *advance* in rank or office.

3. (*Com.*) Addition to the price; profit; as, an advance on the prime cost of goods.

4. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), toward a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large *advances* to B.

I shall, with pleasure, make the necessary advances. *Jay.*

The account is made up with interest on how much [illegible] advances had been made. *Kent.*

[illegible] means in front, before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proportion [illegible] *advance* to B. thousand dollars or pounds. — *An* [illegible] [illegible] (*from Fr. avance*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with its position [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] *L. advance*, the amount by which the [illegible] [illegible]

Ad-vançe′, *a.* Before in place, or before in time; — used for *advanced*; as, *advance* guard, or that before the main guard or body of an army; *advance* [illegible], [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ad-vançe′ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *advancement*, N. Fr. *avancement*.]

1. The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progress; improvement; furtherance; preferment; promotion.

I heare [illegible] every one rejoice in [illegible] [illegible] other's advancement. *J. Taylor.*

True religion [illegible] proposes for its end the joint advancement of the [illegible] and happiness of the people. *Horsley.*

2. Settlement on a wife, [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. That which a person has received from a parent [illegible] in anticipation of what he might [illegible] by inheritance.

4. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.

Ad-vançe′er, *n.* 1. One who advances; a promoter.

2. A [illegible] experiment, the second branch of [illegible] buck's horn. *Howell.*

Ad-văn′cive, *a.* Tending to advance. [*R.*]

Ad-vàn′tage (6), *n.* [Fr. *advantage*, N. Fr. *avantage*, It. *vantaggio*, Sp. *ventaja*, Pg. *ventagem*, from Fr. *avant*, &c. See ADVANCE.]

1. Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means particularly favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation, or to any desired end; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of a more elevated position. "The *advantage* of [illegible]" *Macaulay.*

Give me advantage of some brief discourse. *Shak.*

Th[illegible] ar[illegible]

Which an advantage to [illegible] year *Herbert.*

2. Superiority or prevalence; — with *of* or *over*. Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us. *2 Cor.* ii. 11.

3. Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.

4. Increase; overplus. [*Obs.*]

And with advantage means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

Syn. — A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] BEN[EFIT]. — A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *benefit* [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good [illegible] the *benefit* of early discipline [illegible] *beneficial* effects [illegible] [illegible] We speak of [illegible] thing as [illegible] *advantage*, or *advantageous*, when it [illegible] as the means of getting forward, and placing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vantage ground for further [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] difference between the *benefits* [illegible] *advantages* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between *beneficial* and *advantageous* [illegible] [illegible] of money.

Offered life

Neglect not, and the benefit embrace

By faith [illegible] of work. *Milton.*

[illegible] *advantage* prosperous [illegible] things,

'Tis but what [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] *Pope.*

Ad-vàn′tage (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADVANTAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADVANTAGING.] To give an advantage to; to benefit; to profit.

The truth is, the archbishop's own stiffness and averseness to comply with the [illegible] designs, [illegible] *advantaged* his adversaries [illegible] *Fuller.*

What is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke* ix. 25.

Ad-vàn′tage-a-ble, *a.* Profitable; [illegible] [illegible] *Hayward.*

Ad-vàn′tage-ground, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

Ad′van-tā′geous, *a.* [Fr. *avantageux*.] Being of advantage; furnishing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] convenience, profit, [illegible] gain; beneficial; profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of troops; trade is *advantageous* to [illegible] *Advantageous* comparison with any other country. *Prescott.*

[illegible] of [illegible] good reputation is [illegible] and [illegible] and advantageous [illegible] *Chesterfield.*

Syn. — Beneficial; opportune; convenient; profitable; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ad′van-tā′geous-ly, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; [illegible] [illegible]

Ad′van-tā′geous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; [illegible] [illegible]

Ad-vĕc′tion (-shun), *n.* [Lat. *advectio*, from *advehere*, to convey [illegible] *vehere*, to be [illegible] [illegible]] Pro[illegible] [illegible] from a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*R.*]

Ad-vēne′, *v. i.* [Lat. *advenire*, from *ad* and *venire*, to come. O. Fr. *advenir* [illegible]] To [illegible] [illegible] to be added to, or become part of, though not essential. [*Rare.*]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Coleridge.*

Ad-vē′ni-ent (-yent), *a.* [Lat. *adveniens*, p. pr. of *advenire*.] Coming from outward causes; superadded. [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Ad′vent, *n.* [Lat. *adventus*, Fr. *avent*, O. Fr. *advent*. See ADVENE.]

1. A coming; approach; visitation. "The dreadful *advent*." *Young.* Specifically, the coming of the Savior, or the second coming of Christ.

2. A season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas. *Hook.*

Ad-vĕn′tu-al, *a.* Adventual. [*Obs.*] "*Ad*[illegible] [illegible]" *Bp. Sanderson.*

Ad′ven-tĭ′tious (-tĭsh′us), *a.* 1. Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual; additional; supervenient; foreign.

The things of great dimensions, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an adventitious idea of terror [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Gray.*

2. (*Bot.*) Out of the proper [illegible] place; as, [illegible] buds. *Gray.*

3. (*Med.*) Not hereditary, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acquired, as certain diseases.

Ad′ven-tĭ′tious-ly, *adv.* Accidentally.

Ad′ven-tĭ′tious-ness, *n.* The state of being adventitious, not essentially inherent.

Ad-vĕn′tive, *a.* Accidental. — *n.* A little [illegible] seed in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] applied in botany to foreign plants [illegible] [illegible] spontaneously in a country [illegible] hardly to be called [illegible] *Gray.*

Ad-vĕn′tive, *n.* A thing or person coming from without. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

Ad-vĕn′tu-al [L. Lat. *adventualis*.] Relating to the season of advent. *Sanderson.*

Ad-vĕn′ture (-vĕnt′yŭr, 53), *n.* [O. Fr. *aventure*, *aventure*, N. Fr. *aventure*, Pr. Pg. & Sp. *aventura*, It. *avventura*, L. Lat. *adventura*, *aventura*, M. H. Ger. *aventiure*, Ger. *Abenteuer*, from Lat. *advenire*, [illegible] *adventurus*, fut. p. of *advenire*, to arrive, which, in the Romance languages took the sense of to happen, to befall.]

1. That of which one has no direction; hazard; risk; chance.

[illegible] the less good to man it will be found, if she [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at all adventures, be fastened upon him individual. *Hooker.*

2. A[illegible] enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] adventure, [illegible] the victory. *Dryden.*

3. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] striking [illegible] remarkable; important; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Bacon.*

4. A thing sent to sea at the risk of the person sending it.

5. A dangerous condition; danger; peril. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in great adventure of his life. *Berners.*

A bill of adventure (*Com.*), a writing signed by a person who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

Syn. — Incident; occurrence; event; [illegible] [illegible]ney.

Min'i·mus, n.; pl. **MINIMI**. [Lat. See MINIM.] A being of the smallest size. [Obs.]

Min'i·um (min'yum), n. [Lat., cf. ... red lead.] A kind of red pigment; vermilion. [Obs.]

"Let them paint their faces with minium." *Burton.*

Min'ion (min'yun), a. [F. mignon, It. mignone, ...] Fine; trim; dainty. [Obs.]

Min'ion (min'yun), n. [See supra.]

1. A favorite; a darling; particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.

The drowsy tyrant by his minions led. *Swift.*

I formed ... not only ... of the conqueror, but to guard the person of the minion ... *Hume.*

2. A small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in minion type.

3. A kind of ... ordnance of small ... [illegible]

Lead me but these ... minions ... *Beau. & Fl.*

Min'ion·ing, n. ... kind treatment. [Obs.]

Min'ion·like, **Min'ion·ly**, adv. Finely; daintily.

Min'ion·ship, n. State of being a minion. [Obs.]

Min'ious (min'yus), a. [From Lat. minium.] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. [Obs.] *Browne.*

Min'ish, v. t. [Lat. minuere ... from minus ...] To lessen; to diminish. ... thereby ... *Lat. me* [illegible]

Min'ish·ment, n. The act of diminishing, or the state of being diminished. [illegible]

Min'is·ter, n. [Lat. minister; ... Fr. ministre, Sp. & It. ministro.]

1. An agent; a servant; a subordinate; an assistant; chief servant; hence, an agent.

Moses rose up, and his minister Joshua. *Ex. xxiv. 13.*

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister. *Matt. xx. 26.*

2. An officer of ... the sovereign ... [illegible]

3. The ... sovereign or government ...

4. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church; ... to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments.

Syn. – Delegate; official; ambassador; clergyman; parson; priest.

Min'is·ter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINISTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINISTERING.] [Fr. ministrer; ... Lat. ministrare.] To furnish or apply; to afford; to supply; to administer.

We ... [illegible] ... may minister grace to the hearers. *Eph. iv. 29.*

Min'is·ter, v. i. 1. To act as a servant, attendant, and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

... also, both Aaron and his sons, to minister ... *Ex. xxix. 44.*

2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief.

... *Matt. xxv. 44.*

Syn. – ... [illegible]

Min'is·te'ri·al, a. [Fr. ministériel; Sp. ministerial; ... See MINISTER.]

1. Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executing office or duty ... *Prior.*

2. Pertaining to the office of a minister or ecclesiastical; or sacerdotal belonging to ... a minister.

... *Bacon.*

3. Tending to advance or promote; contributory. [Rare.]

... *Johnson.*

Syn. – Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

Min'is·te'ri·al·ist, n. A supporter of ministers, or party in power. [Eng.]

Min'is·te'ri·al·ly, adv. In a ministerial manner or character.

Min'is·ter·y, n. See MINISTRY. [Obs.]

Min'is·trant, a. Performing service as a minister; attendant; acting under command. [illegible] *Milton.*

Min'is·trate, ... [illegible]

Min'is·tra'tion, n. [Lat. ministratio, from ministrare.]

1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ... ministry; agency.

Their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. *Acts vi. 1.*

2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

... ministration were accomplished ... *Luke i. 23.*

Min'is·tra·tive, a. Serving to aid; ministering.

Min'is·tress, n. [Lat. ministrix.] A female that ministers.

Min'is·try, n. [Lat. ministerium; Fr. ministère; Sp. & Pg. ministerio; It. ministerio, ministero. See MINISTER.]

1. The act of ministering; ministration; agency; service; instrumentality.

He is destroyed ... by the ordinary ministry of second causes. *Atterbury.*

2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, ... ambassador, ... priest, or ...

He abhorred the wicked ministry of arms. *Dryden.*

3. The body of ministers of state; the clergy; the persons who compose the executive government or the council of the supreme magistrate ... the cabinet.

4. Business; employment.

Min'is·try·ship, n. The office of a minister. [Obs.] *Swift.*

Min'i·ver (Syn. ...) [Lat., ... Span. minino, a ... menu ...] A fur ... used ... [illegible]

Min'i·ver, n. The same as MINEVER.

Mink, n. (Zool.) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, that burrows in the earth on the side of rivers and ponds. It feeds on fish ... The European mink is small, darker ... [illegible]

Mink (Putorius vison).

Min'ne·sing'er, n. [O. H. Ger. minna, love, and singer.] A love-singer; specifically one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the ... of their songs.

Min'nock, n. A word used by Shakespeare and supposed by Johnson to be minnow. ... minnock ... *Obs.*

Min'now (min'no), n. [Probably from ... little, small; from Lat. minus, little, small; ...] (Ichth.) A very small fresh-water fish, of several species; ... applied also sometimes to the young of large kinds of fish.

Minnow (Phoxinus levis).

☞ The minnow of England ... the term is derived ... Leuciscus phoxinus of Cuvier. [Written also minow.]

Mi'nor, a. [Lat., the comparative degree of a word not found; Goth. ... minniza; ... Icel. minni, ... minr ... Fr. mineur, Sp. menor ... Cf. MINUS.]

1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller; of less account; as minor division of a body.

2. (Mus.) Less ... by semitone, as a minor third.

Asia Minor (Geog.), Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine ... north, ... south. ... Minor mode or key ... (Logic), ... the subject of the conclusion.

Mi'nor, n. 1. A person ... of either sex who has not yet arrived at the power of managing his own estate. ... under twenty-one years of age. [illegible]

2. (Logic.) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also the minor premise, that premise which contains the minor term. In hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following: Every act of injustice partakes of meanness; to take money from another by gaming is an act of injustice; therefore, the taking of money from another by gaming partakes of meanness.

3. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Mi'nor·ate, v. t. [Lat. minorare ... from minor, ...] To diminish. [Obs.]

Mi'nor·a'tion, n. [F. minoration, Sp. minoracion, It. minorazione.] A lessening; diminution. [Obs.] *Browne.*

Mi'nor·ite, n. [F. minorite, Sp. minorita, from Lat. minor. See MINOR.] A Franciscan friar.

Mi·nor'i·ty, n. [F. minorité, Sp. minoridad, It. minorità. See MINOR.]

1. The state of being a minor, or under age. See MINOR.

2. The smaller number; the minority of the Senate or House of Representatives ... — opposed to majority; as, the minority was large; ... small ... was in the minority; the minority must be ruled by the majority.

Mi'nos, n. [Gr. Μίνως.] (Gr. Myth.) A king and lawgiver of Crete, fabled to be the son of Jupiter and Europa, and after death made supreme judge in the infernal regions.

Min'o·taur, n. [Gr. Μινώταυρος, from Μίνως, the husband of Pasiphaë, and ταῦρος, bull, being the son of Pasiphaë ...; Lat. minotaurus, It. & Sp. minotauro, Fr. minotaure.] (Myth.) A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Min'ow, n. See MINNOW.

Min'ster, n. [A.-S. mynster, Ger. münster, from Lat. monasterium. See MONASTERY.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

Min'strel, n. [O. Eng. menestral, O. Fr. menestrel, ... minstral, Pr. menestral, Sp. menestral ... from L. Lat. ministerialis, a servant, workman, artisan, ... from Lat. ministerium, service. See MINISTER.] One of an order of men, in the middle ages, who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper; a musician.

Min'strel·sy, n. 1. The arts and occupation of minstrels; instrumental music.

2. A collective body of minstrels; a group of players; a number of musicians. ... *Milton.*

Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy. *Coleridge.*

3. The collective body of songs of ... as the minstrelsy of the Scottish bards.

Mint, n. [A.-S. mynet, money, coin, mynet ... moneta, ... mynt, ... Icel. mynt, ... Dan. mynt ... Lat. moneta, the mint, ... money, from Moneta, ... Juno, ... whose temple ... money was coined.]

1. The place where money is coined by public authority.

2. A place of invention or fabrication ... source of unlimited supply; hence ... an unlimited supply.

He has ... of reasons. *Tennyson.*

Mint, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINTING.] [A.-S. mynetian, O. H. Ger. munizôn, ... L. Lat. monetare.]

1. To make by stamping, as money; to coin; to make and stamp into money.

2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion; to produce.

Mint, n. [A.-S. minte, Dan. mynte, ... mynte, D. munt, O. H. Ger. minza, ... Lat. mentha, menta ... Gr. μίνθη ... Fr. menthe.] (Bot.) A name of plants of the genus Mentha, of several species, producing a highly odoriferous ... aromatic essential oil.

Mint'age, n. 1. That which is minted, coined, or stamped. *Stamped in ...* *Sterling.*

2. The duty paid for minting or coining.

Mint, n. 1. One who mints; a coiner. 2. An inventor.

Mint jul'ep, n. A drink made of brandy ... and pounded ice, flavored with sprigs of mint. [U. S.]

Min'ter, n. pl. **MIN'TERS**. One skilled in coining; a coiner.

Mint'mas'ter, n. 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents the ... fabrication or ... of ... words. ... mint master ... words. *Locke.*

Min'u·end, n. [Lat. minuendus, to be diminished, from minuere, to lessen, diminish.] (Arith.) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'u·et, n. [Fr. menuet, from menu, small, Lat. minutus, ... from the small steps of this dance; Sp. minué, It. minuetto.]

1. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a balance.

2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance ... ahead.

Min'um, n. [See MINIM.] [Obs.]

1. A small kind of printing type; minion.

2. (Mus.) A note of slow time containing two crotchets; minim.

to s supply our ini l or c rtl na to mis pply publ p y

Mis-p p é [a t d a. *Improperly appro* l sel

Mi -ap/pre hend v t [mis & p p M A E HEND G] To tak fo wr g sense [to mi d ta d

Mi -ap/pre hen ion n A mistaki or mistak wro g pprehe to of on m ani g of a f ct

Syn.—Mis ou ception; misund rstand g mistaki ni mista

Mi -ap/p e-hen iv ly *adv* By with misapprehe n n

Mi p p ü pri ti n n. Wrong pprop i ti

Mis/a ang v t [*imp & p p* M ARRA G ED p pr & vb M ARRA G] T place in a wro g ord o imp pr an er

Mi a ang n nt n Wro g ar gem nt

Mi s-e lbe v t T ascribe fal ly

ialy

Mis a Ky v t To as y try tempt bu p perly [*Obs*] *Bruce*

Mi a ign (as-ain) v t [See As row] T ssig rrone ly

Mi t tö d v t T di regard. [*Obs*]

Mis b ar v T b h ve bear e if im prop ly to misbeh ve [*Ob*]

Mi be-ho v t [*b-kö*], w t [See Decook] N t to b om to ill n ti b ll b d pc d i s h drulge y as did not tiecame an h est m *M co l j*

Thy tribe ill not act what makes me blush. *Addison.*

Mis/be-ehö ing ly *ad* In mi becoming ma or

Mi h -ehöm ing nes n. *U becomi gness, re* luctancy ss *B ple*

Mi bäd v t [A-S *misbeod* to comm d w gr lly] T wro g to d i j y to [*Obs*]

Mi b ll/ing n A betitting

Mi b gät v t [*p* t l w lly o irregula ly

Mi b gät ten, } b gotte

Mi the häv v t [*p & p p* M SHEN VED *p pr & b* M M EH V G] T hel ve ill to d et ll imp l ly — ften us d with a prou l p

Mi be hä n Guilty f ill beh vio ill b d; rude *Shak*

Mis be häv v r [mis/be-hä vu) n Imp p rut o d ivil b h l ill to d t. *Hale*

Mi l ll f n. E ro o bell f l iso ligi

Mis/b ttö v t T bell err ly *Shak*

Mi be lie v One wh believes wro gly o who holds a f se relig n

Mi be ém v t T lk ill

Mi be ïd v t [*imp & p p* M STOWED *p pr & b* w MISBE OW] T bestow im p p ly *Milt n.*

Mi bä m n Bo to ill mist ri *Sp as*

Mi -eäl n läl v t [*imp & p p* MISCAL LED *p pr & b* n M CALLING G] T cal mistake *rro ly* *Bulkhead*

Mi ïl n ll tion n Erro co cal i tio

Mi -eall (m k wil), v t [*imp & p p* M (mi k wil) *p pr & vb* M MISCA G] T call by a wro g am to ame inprop ly to h t call *Spenser*

Mi -eäl ing (mis-kä'rl-ing) *ad* n

1 C f mistake f ul d ritaki g fall r

Who so gaze to so himself *Dryden.*

To call by misnames and ill ns

2 *Ill co* l *es* e ll *ie improp* b hari f *as* ill fall g l *mi ch gos* f th rich coun *Lawyer*

3 *Ill* t *al hri gi g* rik bel th tim p e mat re birth.

Mi ïr'ri ß a bl n Cap bl f miscarryi g *Hall cy f th.* [*Ob*] *Bp. E ll.*

Mi -eär ry v t [*imp & p p* MI CARRIED *p pr & vb* M C R YING]

1 T *f ll t th intend i effect ed to a ce d* t b n Ind t ull d f al.

My b pe ha all miscarried *Shak*

2 To f ll t to ros h its destinati as th t n m *rebel*

3 T bri g l th g b f r th p op lim

Mi -eä v t [*p & p p* M CAS *p pr & vb* M CA T G] To t r k r ly

Mi ä Ag rr v or ro h f g

Mis ce-ä nä tion (Lat *mi cer* to mi and *g nere* to begot] A mixi g of ra ani ligm ti g^m A recen ol ill formed word. It ai ould be ca ed a *ion.*

Mi ç l la n. [S & M] CELLANY] Ma lo n g to mise llani f mi llani *M ed i ir a. h* *Sheffi bury*

Mi ç l l nä l m n A w it [raise l]

Mi ç l l n (*See Ifra*] C. MASLIN] A mi o of w more ri fgrai — w called m li d mea i.

Mi/çel l w -ä n.pl [Lat S MISCELLANY] A co lectio of misc llan us m ti re mati f rio k d

Mi ç l la n -eäl i. [Lat. *miscellanus* mixed miscellan from *mi* mix d from *miscer* i mi , It *miscello e* sp *mi lane* F *m s l Lind*] Mi cel mi gl d o l ll g (several ki d (di i ns so to pre ise heterog o a *miscellaneous* p blication a *miscell ney* b bl *M ti*

Mis çel lä ne-ös ly, *adv* With variety or mix t

Mi çel lä n -eäl n ss n The s t of b ing miscell ru

Mi ç l la n i t (ä) n A writer of mis ll i A *miscell rist*

Mi ç l la-ny (ä) [Fr mis *ella de* pi *miscellanée* lit m *lle* so *mis lanée*, Sp *miscelanea* Lat. *miscellanea* pl neut f *mis lis*] T

1. A mass f mi tur f arion ki d m lly *J E pel lly* ll ello f compositi ns a vion by ta collecti f rio compositi

Mi ç l l y n Mis llan [*Ob*] *B*

Mi -ehra te } v t *L ce ter* plac ami [*Ob*]

Mi -e m tre } *Bon e.*

Mi l ä n n Ill k ill fort e ani f rt m. ml h p ml ad ta

I is man unhappiness, his mischances m calamit h t ol ni *Sou h.*

Syn.—Calamity misfortu e; mis f ortu e; mis h p intelicity; di aste *See* L LA ITY

Mi chä n t v t v t [*imp & p p* M SCHA *ACE* IT *b p p & vb* M M CHA ACIN IG] [See L MARAC] T b rac ri fal ly ro ey ly to gi wro g h act to

They totally mischanceiness the action. *Elton.*

Mi -chä k v t [*p & p p* M HA ED *p p & vb* M MAK ING] T mi tak i ch g f g as ccon l

Mi -chä k n A mi tak i harging as an co t co l y i acco ni

Mi hä f (mi hif) n [O F *kif* m f r l *mesc p* Sp & I g *mesc* ne *by* from b g. *mes* Sp & I g *mesc* q j l to Lat f i d O Fr *h f* t p Sp & I g *mbo* h d d from L g f propo ly ill d.]

1 *Evil* produc d *ill cted* wh *ll er* with o with t i h ti l j ry d by heedl as ass f lly p re lly h m tro bl d mi g f ou h m ag ey h et dun ce *the* trivial ll ulo cause d by th ghti ne o in spo h

Thy tongue derisoth mischief. *P ll n.*

Th practice wherof shall, I h pe secure m from m y mischi f *Fenel*

2 Ca f iro bl o exati t ould

Many of thei horse ho hi d tordert were w worn *mischief* to hor w ha before never to l ca mida. *M ton.*

Th *mischief* was, those Hon would ve allow th h comm ca cry was lejued. *ca*

Syn.—D mage h rm h rt bl ry l ri ssui ll ill — M ss) AMA E, H ss *Damage* injury which d ma l hes ul t r ill g ho to l j ry which f to tuco f w *mischief* l by which di both ord ani c lu y f things ti ll ll d m g m A ess from ceiti t, *or from ho ess f from lie or b for ser w y* p ry from p ro ri y or l ll of man as no as ss ll *mischief* which resul to community from ini l di pos i on.

D C s ey, th t wo ll illedi s l, l m lon to hous, (co h de pered, l g to ho m damage mig *Spenser*

Wa lmon of red ey, Ill *harm* whi th wise F ve D to our good. *Shak*

I h reason of mischief for he man

Yhou in less not the fate a to equal *Dryden.*

Mi hi f (mi hif) *i* T d mischi f harm to to b rt to i j ro to iro bl to [*Ob*]

And let g di ted i to reckn to d hitcadrn were th only cam th mischief l ni thine battles as i ran o ro *M on.*

If the h tle m y be killed, and he that does ta ey m be mischief *Bp. T lor*

Mi hi f mäk r (mis' hif) O wh rock mischi f on wh lie tigate quarr l mal

Mi hi f ul n k ing (mis' hif) n. Ca l gh ess ill g nity q rr l *I ce.*

Mi hi f -ul (mis' h)

1 M ki g mischi f harmful h rtf l l j ri n l ni ne *mischievous* n t dispositi

2 I ll ed to d harm tro bl m ve tion *an yl g mis hievous hay*

gg^n Ocus ri by m speakers p mun ed with the ace en th ness d if bl and still so pronounced by th vulgar

Syn.—Hurtful hurtfl, injurio detrimental o pernicious destru ive

Mi hi f -ul ly *adv* l mischi ou man with l jury h rt loss damage with evil inte ti di positi

Mi l f -ul n (mi hi-ve n. Thing ality f being mi hi h th lness l ness di po ition to d h m to an y as th *mischief* ous *mess* f y ch

Mi ch nn (mi hi) T Tin to f th J wish T im l S M A

Mi -chäf v (mi' *hihef*) t [*imp Mi* CH AF *p p* M p pr & vb M M CHA FING] T hoose wrongly *M ton.*

Mi -chäf ve L T mak a wrong hol

Mi h l t n (kifs'n t T hrist h imp p ly

Mi ç l-hi'l ly n. [Fr m *chif ri*] C pitably f h t g ml ed [*Ob*]

Mi ç l hi [Fr & Sp mis-*Ple* It. *Mischia* from Lat. *miscere*, to mix] C p bl of be g mi ed mix bl a ll and w te are not *lacell.* [*Obs*]

All these l ed & pl is def and mon y di tersis noes separa i in f rmes less miscelle *Dart*

Mis çel l ti n Erroneous o in pproprai q o tatio *Cotter*

Mis-çit t [*imp & p p* MISCITED *p pr & b* MISCITING] T cit erro eou ly or inappropriately

Mi -claim n A mistak claim d m d

Mis-eog ni zant a [*Lat.*] A t cognizani igno ra t.

Mis Sg ni r t To und rstand wro gly; to fail to cog ize to misu d rstand [*Ob*]

The good ev terra or miscognize th favor nd ben fi wh i th y ha roe ved. *Hooker.*

Mi -edi *to-ed* ni n Wro g liscedi n *De Quincey*

Mi -edna t rt, n Discomf rt [*Ob*] *Ch ce*

Mi -edu ; re h d t [*imp & p p* MISCON EXD D *p p & vb* M MISCONFIGU RE G] T omipre d d rsta d wro gly

Mi -edn pa-ed ll n n. *Lat* mecon *omp* ati n f l ech l g *Cl ri ic*

Mi con ; di t [*imp & p p* M CO VIED *p p & b n* M CO TIRO] T comp to re k erro eously

Mi on-çeit Mi co p tion. *Spenser*

Mi on çel t [*imp & p p* M SCON CE VE *p pr & b n* M ACONCIV N] T wro gly i i terp i rrat ly to co iro f lse tl pl f to m g dge t ha ai rro eo l rstandi g f

On ends or l t yi ld to l em just and reasonabl ca se [these i n h for was of dus consid ration h e ibre, h y h *mesmerized* *Hooker*

Syn.—T misapprehi d misunderst f misj dge misi

Mi n-çel r n On wl o miscon lves

Mi n-ç p'ti n *Erro cons conceptio false* pi l w g l i sta di g f lbi g Gr rrors and dangers result from misconcep i of th *mes f th ga* *Harvey*

Syn.—Mis pp hensio i misund rstanding i mis k

Mi -eö d t n Wro g nom l ei ill h h vi ill m g ent *Ed ward*

Syn.—M hd lor misdemeanor misman gement misd d ds ing ney ll ve

Mi on-ell i [*imp & p p* MI VERCY] *p p & vb* M M VER V G] T e d i ami to mi m g

Mi o -ell t T beh ssuis

Mi -eö ll i *pa* *M l g mi lar* *Milbrner* wro gly i g believi g [*Ob*] *Bp Ell ll*

Mi ö' m j i ll (j ki'yu 63 n. A wro g ma *ject re ru*

Mi n j i g r l T guess wro g y

Mi -ehu -e ß i n Wro g on verdi

Mi ö s-qu ny A wrong sons q

Mi on-ström i T co tru b gly to ru i rp ot ronod ly

Mi n-st ll ll n Erro s cual ersi wro g i terp tatio f w rd r things a mistaki g f ire mean f.

Mi ön tro *l* [*imp & p p* MISCONTRO LED *p pr & vb* M MCONTRO L] T conserve wrong y to t rp t rro eo ly

Do ot *pro s misconstrue* h ess. *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was m h affected to s d his actions misconstrued. *Addison.*

Mi -eön trip-e O wh mises erross

Mi on tent a A i co t discontented

Shu as ot misconstrued th i h seemed i th to regard *Jacob* ell *Cibber*

Mi n tin ll-ant n Cessation disco tinu i terrupti [*Obs*]

Mi t f T mistak in attempting to corr ct.

He passed th Rhi wrro *yours ed* hi ill at Mon ns, not serv ta Sonager *mescorrect* hi thor *Jerydden.*

Mi -e un ect v t [*imp & p p* M E E *p p & b n, miscor* ECT] T un i ne ad vice wro gly *Prosser*

Mi -eound t [*imp & p p* M OUNDE *p pr & vb* M *sco* V ING] T u erro y to mistak i co ll g

Mi -e uni t [mak wro g re koning

Mis-count n. An erro ns to g o ambert i g

Mi -eöu t t T deal wrongfully [*Ob*]

Mi nnc [a [O F *mescr one ne* v *i* n v

Mi n-ancy [F *mescre ency*, It. *m scrdenza*] Th quali y of bel g miscreu ndh ss o to *false relig false f* ith nabel ef [*Obs*]

Mi -ant n. [L Fr *mesc. fort* N Fr *mecré and* Fr *mecer* ral, It *miscrend m* from *mi* wrong from Lat. *m ne* l *ne* and *cr dens p p* of *credo* l *ter*]

1. A l fidel, or one who mli ce false f ith When man is all d upon i ab w ti T le jel ness r a miscreant *De Quincey*

2 A vil wre ch an rup ti p ed f low

Mi re-ßi t F ned a y Pregil

Mi re-ßi d l m tely d ormed [*Ob*]

Mi r ß liv a T ding to m g creat

PRETED p p & vb n MISINTERPRETING] T i terpret or … to … expl … in wrong sense

Mis in ter'pret a ble a … spell … of bei g mis… wrongly … to be … nd … stood

Mis in ter pre ta'tion n. … The act of … terpret ing wrong … yt … taken … interpre … ation

Mis in ter'pret er n One who … rp … erroneously

Mis join v t [imp & p p MISJOINED p p & vb n MISJOINING] To join unfitly … p … ly

Mis join der n (Law) … the erect unio … of … few … of arti … eis … Burrill

Mis judge v t [imp & p p MISJUDGED p pr & vb n MISJUDGING] To mistake in judging … judge erroneously

Mis judge … v i To err i judgme t; to … ake false … or not … s.

Mis judg ment n [Written also misjudgement] A wrong … d … termination.

Mis keep v t To keep … retain wrongly … be … [Obs] … Chaucer

Mis ken v t Not to ken or know … to … ign … ant of. [Obs … from … n]

Mis kin n [Prob … mean and dimin tive … kin] A little bagpipe … Drayton

… properly to … [Obs] … flame to a …

Mis be come … [See …] To … become … to … ill … not to be … pt … as … dead were as did … as … honest man. … Massinger

Thy father … not be… that made … him. … Addison

Mis be com ing ly adv In an unbecoming manner

Mis be dam'ing n … a. … become … ness. … lness … Boyle

Mis be de … v t … misbeoden to … forms] … To … to … ly … [Obs]

Mis be tit ting a. … fitting

Mis be gôt … [p p. … ly fully or irregularly … beg … n

Mis be got ten … beg… tt … n

Mis be have v i [imp & p p MISBEHAVED p pr & vb n MISBEHAVING] … ill … behave … com … to … ey … ly … with … proper … pr …

Mis be hav ed a … Guilty of ill behavior … Shak.

Mis be hav ior … (… be-hav'yer) n. … Im … p … o … r … t … de … duct

Mis be lief n. … ro … neous … belief … false religion

Mis be lieve v t … To believe … ro … neously … Shak.

Mis be liev er n. One who b … lieves wrongly … one who holds … false … re … ligion. … Milton

Mis be seem … suit ill

Mis be stow v t [imp & p p MISBESTOWED … p pr & vb n MISBESTOWING] T bestow im properly … Milton

Mis'bōd n. … Born … ure … rime.

Mis cal cu late v t [im & p p MISCALCULATED p p & vb n MISCALCULATING] To calculate … reckon … Arbuthnot

Mis cal cu la tion n. Erroneous calculation

Mis call … v t [imp & p p MISCALLED … pr … & vb n. MISCALLING] To call by a wrong … name … name improperly. … Spenser

Mis car riage (m… kar'ri… j) n. 1 … fort … unt … event of an und … taking … failure … When a … account … to … ment … Wounds … miscarriages … Dryden

2 Ill … conduct … ill … evil … improper beh vi… as the miscarriage of … Pope

3 The act of bringing forth … before … prev … mat … birth

Mis car ri a ble a … Capable of miscarrying … Bp H

Mis car'ry … v [imp & p p MISCARRIED … ; p pr & vb n. MISCARRYING] … To fail … to … ended effect … fail … sful [Obs] … Rai

My … lips … have all … miscarry … … amiss … spoil … letter miscarried … from … ing

3 T … bring … forth … young … before … ar … or

Mis cast v t [im & p p … MISCAST] … ca … t … or … man

Mis cast … n An erro … neous … computation

Mis ce ge na'tion … [L miscere to mix + … genus race] A mixture of races … cross-bre… ; … improper … This … is … for … misgeneration

Mis cel la'ne a n pl [L] … Miscellanies … a … d … ss

Mis cel la ne ous … … mixed … mingled

Mis cel la ny … Miscellaneous … ly

Mis cel la ny … MISMATCH … To match … ill.

Mis chance … T … mischance incorrectly … sudden mischance … wrong … mischance

Mis chance … v t [imp & p p …] … To … by … the wrong name

Mis chief … n. … harm … evil … from … wrong

1 (…) The mistaking of … true … name of a person; the using of one name for another … Hurd

2 A wrong … in application … of … a title

Mis ad mire v t To admire … mistake in esteem … wrongly … [Obs] The armies … were mi … m … Lost ... …

Mis nurt ure v t To … rear … train wrongly … Parents … their children … Bp Hall

Mis o be di ence n. … Disobedience … [Obs] … Milton

Mis ob serve v t To observe in … curately … to … mistake … by … observing

Mis ob serv er n One wh … misobserves … who … fail … to … observe properly

Mi sog a mist n. … one … who … hates … marriage … [Gr. misogamos] A hater of marriage.

Mi sog y nist n [Gr. … misogyne …] … hater … of women … to hate … and … woman … misogyne … A woman … hater

Mi sog y ny (mi-soj' …) n. [Gr … misogynia, …] Hatred … of women

Mis or der … (-or'der) n. … Irregular … dis … order … [Obs] … Shak

Mis or der v t To order … ill … to … manage … wrongly … [Obs] … Shak

Mis or der ly a. … Irregular … disorderly … [Obs] … Ascham

Mis pas sion … n. … Wrong passion … feeling … [Obs]

Mis pay … v t To … pay … to … wrong … person

Mis pel … See MISPEL … & … Misspell … Mi …

The practice … Erroneous … perception … mis … … .

2. Cause … … . … Usually … the … … in … … … that will not be … … … Legh

Syn — Inattention … opt … ion … of … … ; … … … … … … … misplaced … mistake … … … from … … … wrong … … Whitley

Mis place … v t [imp & p p … MISPLACED … p pr & vb n. … MISPLACING] To put in a wrong place … to … set … on … an improper … object … misplaced … confidence

Mis place ment n … The … act of putting … the … wrong … being … placed … wrongly

Mis plead … v t [imp & p p … MISPLEADED …] … To … plead … wrongly … ly

Mis plead ing (Law) A … error … in pleading

Mis point … v t [imp & p p … MISPOINTED … p pr & vb n MISPOINTING] To point … improperly … to … punctuate … wrongly

Mis pol i cy … n. … Wrong policy … impolicy … Southey

Mis prac tice n. … Wrong practice … malpractice

Mis print v t [imp & p p … MISPRINTED … p pr & vb n MISPRINTING] To … mistake … in printing … to print wrong

Mis print … n. … A mistake in printing … deviation from the copy

Mis pri sion n [O Fr mesprison … N Fr … mépris … misprision … … mistake … from … mespris … mépris … … misprendre … to mistake … mistaken … mistake … … L … prehendere] T … mistake … misprision … Shak

1 The … mispri … sion … [L … … … …] … … misapprehension … … (Law) … … … … … … unlawful … or … … … … misapprehension … [Obs … …]

Many … mistake … … … … … … the poetical … … to … … a … double … their … number … on … … … … . … The … … of this passage … has … … … … … …

2 … Neglect … … … … … contempt. [Obs] Shak

3 (Law) (…) A … neglect, … … … or … treason … or … felony … by … … … but … without any degree … of consent … thereto. … Lost … … … … … generally termed … … … … … … … … … 2) maladmin … istration … Mal … … … officer … … … … … Wharton … Blackstone … (…) … … … … … … … … … … … … … … ; … … … … … keeping … record

Mis prise … v t … [imp & p p … MISPRISED … p pr & vb n …] … [From … … … … mesprise … O F … … … …] … … … … … … … … … … … … … … amid … wro … … ; … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … pretiare … to price] To … … … … …

O the … misprised! …

Mis pro ceed'ing n … Wrong or irregular proceeding

Mis pro fess v t To make … false profession to … make pretensions … skill which … possess … d

Mis pro fess … v i … To make … false prof … ssion.

Mis pro nounce v t [imp & p p … MISPRONOUNCED … p pr & vb n MISPRONOUNCING] … To pronounce … erroneously

Mis pro nounce v i … To pronounce incorrectly

Mis pro nun ci a'tion (-shŭn) … Wrong or improper pronunciation

Mis pro por'tion v t To err in proportioning … to … distribute … without due proportion

Mis proud … Viciously proud [Obs] … Shak

Mis quo ta'tion n … An erroneous quotation … the act of quoting wrongly

Mis quote v t [imp & p p … MISQUOTED … p pr & vb n MISQUOTING] To quote erroneously … to cite incorrectly

Mis rate … v t To rate … erroneously … to estimate … incorrectly

Mis read v t To read amiss … to … mistake … … … read

Mis re ceive … To receive erroneously

Mis re cit al n … Inaccurate recital

Mis re cite v t [imp & p p MISRECITED … p pr …] To recite erroneously

Mis reck on … v t To … mak … an … incorrect reckoning

Mis rec ol lect v t [imp & p p …] To … recollect … wrongly

Mis re form … A … erroneous … com … p … ill … remembering

Mis re mem ber … To … misremember … remember … wrongly

Mis re port … v t To … report … wrongly … or … improperly … Shak

Mis re gard … Wrong … and … retard … ing … misco … [Obs] … Spenser

Mis re late v t … To … relate … falsely … late … … … incorrectly … Dryden

Mis re late … v t To relate … incorrectly … to … relate … falsely … to

Mis re lat ed … a … [imp & p p … MISRELATED … p p … & vb n … MISRELATING] To relate … falsely … Dryden … Boyle

Mis re la tion n. … Erroneous relation or narration … Bramhall

Mis re lig ion n … Wrong … false religion

Mis re mem ber … [imp & p p … MISREMEMBERED … p pr & vb n MISREMEMBERING] … To … mistake … remembering … not to remember correctly

Mis ren der … v t To … make … mistake … in rendering … rendering

Mis re peat … v t To … repeat … wrongly … give … wrong … … … Gov Winthrop

Mis re port … v t [imp & p p … MISREPORTED … p pr & vb n MISREPORTING] … To report erroneously … to give an incorrect account of. … Locke

Mis re port … n. … An … erroneous … report … incorrect report.

Mis re port … n. An erroneous report … a … false … or … incorrect account given. … Denham … South

Mis rep re sent … v t [imp & p p … MISREPRESENTED … p pr & vb n MISREPRESENTING] To … represent … falsely … or … incorrectly … to give … false … representation … of … … … man … fously … … … carelessly

Mis rep re sent v i … To make an incorrect representation

Mis rep re sen ta'tion n … The act of giving a false … or … incorrect … representation.

2 A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness … or malice. … Atterbury

☞ This word is … used … … … as … euphemism, or … a softer expression for … lie or … falsehood, … misrepresentation.

Mis rep re sent a tive … … To … ding … to … convey … a … false … impression … misrepresent

Mis rep re sent er n One who gives a false or … erroneous … account

Mis re pute v t To have … a wrong … estimation … of … repute … … … …

Mis rule … n. … Enormous … riot … and … misrule … … … … … … … Pope

2 … Lord … of misrule … See LORD

Mis rul y … a. … Unruly … ungovern … able … turb … … … [Obs] … Bp H H.

Miss n. [Contracted from mistress, q v]

1 A young woman or girl … a … title … of … address … prefixed to the name of … an unmarried female

Gay … with smiles and kisses, … Was … … … … the … maid … … misses. … Cheshire

2 A kept mistress … prostitute retained … a concubine … [Obs] … She being taken to be … … … Lord … … miss." … Evelyn

☞ When this title is applied to two or more ladies of the same name, there is a diversity of usage. In conversation, we say, the *Misses Ellis*. And this was formerly the custom in writing, as it was in the practice of Burke, Boswell, and many others. Of late it has been customary to *contract*, to use *misses*, as, the *Misses Smith*, and of late it has been still more the custom to omit it, and to use the prevailing usage such are the statements of the latest English grammarians. See Mrs

Miss, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSED (mist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSING.] [A-S *missian*, O. H. Ger. *missen*, prob. *mista*, N. H. Ger. & D. *missen*, Icel. *missa*, Sw. *mista*, Dan. *miste*.]

1. To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding. "If you *miss* an office for which you stood candidate." *Dr. Taylor*

Sometimes choosing rather to miss of his wished end, that the people should not that way have their hopes to be relieved by Parliament. *Marvin*

2. To do without, to dispense with, to forego.

Orgilus feared nothing but to miss Perdicca. *Sidney*

3. To omit, to pass by, to go without, to fail to have, to, or to *miss* a meal of victuals.

She would never *miss* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior*

4. To discover the absence or omission of, to notice to be wanting, to feel the want of, to mourn the loss of, to require, to want.

Be they *missed* we any thing. Neither was missed of all that pertained to him. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton*

Miss, *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit, to fly wide, to deviate from the true direction.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his arrows too slow,
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller*

2. Not to succeed, to fail.

Men observe when things hit and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *missed*. *Milton*

3. To fail to obtain, learn, or find, — with *of*.

On the least reflect we can not *miss* of them. *Atterbury*

4. To fail, to mistake, to err.

Amongst the angels a whole legion
Of wicked spirits did fall from happy heaven
What wonder then, if one of women all did *miss*? *Spenser*

Miss, *n.* [Icel. *missa*, loss, M. H. Ger. *misse*. See *supra*.]

1. Loss, want; felt absence.

And make the Grecians find
Its *miss* in much death. *Chapman*

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke*

2. Mistake, error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham.*

3. Harm from mistake. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Miss'al, *n.* [L. Lat. *missale, liber missalis*, from *missa*, mass, L. *missal*, O. Fr. *missel*, Pr. *missal*, *messal*, Pg. *missal*, Sp. *misal*, It. *messale*. See Mass.] The Roman Catholic mass book.

Miss'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Roman Catholic mass book. [*Rare.*] *Bp. Hall*

Mis-say', *v. t.* 1. To say, wrongly. [*Obs.*]

2. To speak evil of, to slander.

Mis-say', *v. i.* To speak ill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mis seek', *v. t.* To seek for wrongly. [*Obs.*]

And yet the thing that most is your desire,
You do *missee*. *Wyatt.*

Mis seem', *v. i.* [*Obs.*] 1. To make a false appearance.

2. To misbecome; to be misbecoming. *Spenser*

Mis'sel, *n.* [Ger. *misteldrossel, mistelfink*, **Mis'sel-bird,** } *mistler*, from *mistel*, mistletoe, because it feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.] (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, the largest of the Europe an thrushes. *Turdus viscivorus*. See Thrush.

Mis'sel-dine, *n.* [Written also *missedden*.] [A-S. *misieltâ, misteltân*, Icel. *misteinn*, maple, linden, Dan. *mestertræ*.] The mistletoe. [*Obs.*] *Barret*

Mis'sel-toe, *n.* See Mistletoe.

Mis sem'blance, *n.* False resemblance. [*Obs.*]

Mis send', *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Mis serve', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSERVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSERVING.] To serve unfaithfully.

Mis serve', *v. i.* To render ill service.

Mis set', *v. t.* To set or place wrongly, or in a wrong position.

Mis shape', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSHAPED (mis-shāpt', 108, 109) (*p. p.* also MISSHAPEN), *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSHAPING.] To shape ill, to give an ill form to, to deform. "And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights." *Spenser*. "A *misshaped* figure." *Pope*. "*Misshapen* mountains." *Bentley*.

Mis shāp'en ly, *adv.* In a misshapen way.

Mis-shāp'en ness (109), *n.* The state of being misshapen, or badly shaped.

Mis-sheathed', *n.* Sheathed by mistake, wrongly sheathed. *Shak.*

Mis sif'i-cāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *missa*, mass, and *facere*, to make.] To perform mass. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Mis'sile (mis'sil), *a.* [Lat. *missilis*, from *mittere, missum*, to cause to go to send, to throw, Fr. & Pg. *missile*.] Capable of being thrown, adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

Mis'sile, *n.* [Lat. *missile*. See *supra*.] A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, for doing execution, as a lance, an arrow, or a dart.

Mis sing', *v. t.* To sing incorrectly. [*Obs.*]

Mis'sing, *a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found, lost, wanting, not present, or when called or looked for.

For a missing apt find a place
Must we be in the end, and sweep away. *Milton*

Mis'sing ly, *adv.* At intervals, occasionally. *Shak.*

Mis'sion (mis'shun), *n.* [Lat. *missio*, from *mittere, missum*, to send, Fr. *mission*, Sp. *mision*, It. *missione*.]

1. The act of sending, or the state of being sent, being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission, or, sent on a foreign mission.

2. That with which a messenger or agent is charged, errand, duty on which one is sent, a commission.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of bringing them and everything. *Milton*

3. Persons sent, or commissioned or persons appointed by authority to perform a service, a delegation, an embassy.

4. A station or residence of missionaries, an ecclesiastic or organization of missionaries.

5. Dismission, discharge from a post. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Message; errand, commission, deputation, deputation.

Mis'sion, *v. t.* To send on a mission; to commission, to send forth, to dispatch.

When Medeline St. Aspre's charmed mind
Perceive, takes a *missioned* spirit, unaware. *Keats*

Mis'sion a ry, *n.* (mis'sun), *n.* [Fr. *missionnaire*, It. *missionario*, Sp. *misionario*, *misionero*. See *supra*.] One who is sent upon a mission, especially, one sent to propagate religion.

Mis'sion a ry, *a.* Pertaining to missions, as, a *missionary* meeting, a *missionary* fund.

Mis'sion ize, *v. t.* [See Mission.] To act as a missionary. [*Rare.*]

Mis'sion er, *n.* A missionary, an envoy. [*Obs.*] "Like mighty *missioners* you come." *Dryden*

Mis sit', *v. t.* To sit badly or imperfectly upon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Mis'sive, *a.* [Lat. *mittere, missum*, to send; It. & Pg. *messivo*, Sp. *misivo*, Pr. *missiu*, Fr. *missif*.]

1. Intended to be sent, prepared for sending out; expedited, as, a letter *missive*.

2. Intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected, missile. "The *missive* weapons fly." *Dryden*

Mis'sive, *n.* [It. *missiva, lettera missiva*, Sp. *misive, carta misiva*, Pr. *lettra missiva*, Fr. *lettre missive*. See *supra*.]

1. That which is sent, a message, an announcement or information dispatched by a messenger.

2. One who is sent, a messenger. [*Obs.*] "Did give my *missive* out of audience." *Shak.*

Mis sound', *v. t.* To sound wrongly, to utter or pronounce incorrectly. [*Obs.*] *Hall*

Mis spēak', *v. t.* [See Speak.] To err or mistake in speaking.

Mis-spēak', *v. t.* To utter wrongly.

Mis speech', *n.* Wrong speech. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Mis-spell', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSPELLED, or MISSPELT, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSPELLING.] To spell wrong, to write or utter with wrong letters.

Mis spell'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling, false orthography.

Mis spend', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSPENT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to no bad one, to squander, to waste, as, to *misspend* time or money, to *misspend* life.

The genial moisture due
To apples otherwise *misspends* itself. *Philips*

Mis spend'er, *n.* One who consumes prodigally or improperly.

Mis-spense', *n.* [Eng. *misspend*, q. v.] A spending improperly, a wasting. [*Obs.*] "A willful misspense of our time, labor, and good humor." *Barrow*

Mis-state', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISSTATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISSTATING.] To state wrongly, to make an erroneous representation of, to falsify, as, to *misstate* a question in debate. *Sanderson*

Mis state'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement, an erroneous representation, verbal or written, as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

Mis-stāyed', *n.* (*Naut.*) Having missed stays, — said of a ship.

Mis step' (109), *n.* A wrong or false step.

Mis step', *v. i.* To take a wrong step.

Mis'suc cess', *n.* Ill success, want of success; failure. [*Obs.*]

This is as some shifting alchemist that eats all the fault of his *missuccess* upon his glass or his furnace. *Bp. Hall*

Mis'sug ges'tion, *n.* A wrong or ill suggestion, an evil intimation.

Mis'sum-mā'tion, *n.* Wrong summation.

Mis-swear', *v. i.* To swear falsely.

Mis'sy, *n.* (*Min.*) See Mist.

Mist, *n.* [A. S., D., & Sw. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*.]

1. Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth, fog.

2. Coarse watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain; Scotch mist.

3. Hence, anything which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

The mists and exhalations that be between the earth and the moon. *Bacon.*

☞ Mist is sometimes used in forming a word to express something like, or resembling, or in the form of, mist, as, *mist-like*, *mist-shaped*, etc.

Mist, *v. t.* To cloud, to cover with mist. *Shak.*

Mist, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTING.] To rain in very fine drops, as, it mists.

Mis tāk'a ble, *a.* Liable to be mistaken, capable of being mistaken. *Bacon.*

Mis tāke', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTOOK, *p. pr.* MISTAKING, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTAKEN.]

1. To take wrongly or improperly, to purloin. [*Obs.* or *rare.*] *Jonson*

2. To take wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive.

'Tis to mistake them so with tears and pain. *Pope.*

3. To substitute erroneously, as a thought or thing.

Keep the idea of self apart, lest it be mistaken for the real image. *Fort. Hastings*

A man may mistake the place of virtue, by the precise nicety of her bounds. *Sprat*

To be mistaken. (*a.*) To be robbed, to be deceived, to be in error; to be taken or led astray, to err, to err; to be wrong.

Mis tāke', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment; to be guilty of a wrong conception, misunderstanding, or misapprehension; to commit an error.

Prevents mistake, and sometimes even an misunderstand the sense of words. *Swift*

Mis tāke', *n.* 1. A taking or an apprehending wrongly.

2. A fault in opinion, judgment, or conduct; a misconception, an error.

Infallibility is an absolute security to the understanding from all some kind of mistake. *Locke*

Nemesis with certainty and with without fail, as it will happen at the appointed time, and *no mistake*. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Syn. — Blunder, error, fault. See Blunder.

Mis tāk'en (tāk'n), *p. a.* 1. Guilty of a mistake; in error, not correct, as, a *mistaken* man.

2. Erroneous, incorrect, wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion.

Mis tāk'en ly (tāk'n), *adv.* By mistake.

Mis tāk'er, *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

Mis tāk'ing, *n.* An error; a mistake.

Mis tāk'ing ly, *adv.* Erroneously, falsely.

Mis teach', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTAUGHT, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTEACHING.] [A-S. *mistæcan*.] To teach wrongly, to instruct erroneously.

Mis tell', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTOLD, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTELLING.] [See Tell.] To tell erroneously.

Mis tem'per, *v. t.* To temper ill, to disorder. "This inundation of *mistempered* humor." *Shak.*

Mis'ter, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *magister*, like *master*, q. v.] Sir, master, — a title or form of address to any adult male, nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*

To call your name, inquire your where,
Or what you think of *Mister* S. messenger book,
Or *Mister* Ott or a marriage, or decease. *B. B. Brownlow*

Mis'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. & Pr. *mestier, menester*, trade, office, ministry, need, from Lat. *ministerium*, service, office, ministry, It. *mestiere*, Sp. & O. Pg. *menester*, N. Pg. *mester*.]

1. A trade, art, or occupation. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2. Manner, kind, sort. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

3. Need, necessity. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed*

Mis'ter, *v. i.* [See *supra*.] To be needful or of use, to signify. [*Obs.*]

As for my name, it *misteth* not to tell. *Spenser*

Mis tērm' (tēm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTERMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISTERMING.] To term or denominate erroneously.

Mis'ter-y, *n.* [See Majestry or Mastery.] Trade; calling, mystery. [*Obs.*] See Mystery, No. 4.

Mist'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Conoclinium coelestinum*), having heart shaped leaves and corymbs of blue flowers, found in the west and south. *Gray.*

Mist'ful, *a.* Clouded with mist.

Mis think', *v. t.* [See Think.] To think wrongly. [*Obs.*]

Adam *misthought* of her to thee so dear. *Milton*

Mis-think', *v. t.* To have wrong thoughts of, to think ill of, to have a wrong or mistaken opinion of. [*Obs.*]

Mis thought' (-thawt'), *n.* Erroneous thought, mistaken opinion, error. [*Obs.*] "Through error and *misthought*." *Spenser*

Mis thrive', *v. i.* To thrive poorly, to be not thrifty or prosperous.

Mis throw', *v. t.* To throw wrongly.

Mis'tle, *n.* A kind of sailing vessel.

Mis tide', *v. i.* To happen or come to pass unfortunately, also, to suffer evil fortune. [*Obs.*]

Mist'i hēad, *n.* The state of being misty, mistiness. [*Obs.*]

Mist'i-ly, *adv.* With mist, darkly, obscurely.

Mis·time′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTIMING.] To time wrongly; [illegible] he [illegible]. This mistimed [illegible]. *W. Scott.* "Guide [illegible] mistimed [illegible] hundred [illegible]. *Milton.*

Mis·time′, *v. i.* To [illegible] proper time.

Mis′ti·ness, *n.* [See MISTY.] State of being misty; a state [illegible] thick vapor or rain [illegible] small drops.

Mis′tion (mĭs′chŭn), *n.* [Lat. *mistio*, from *mistus* [illegible] *mixtus*, *miscere*, to mix. See MIX, *v. t.*] The act of mixing, [illegible] state of being mixed; mixture, mingling. [*Obs.*]

Mis·ti′tle, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mis′tle (mĭz′l), *v. i.* [E. mist. See MISLE and MIZZLE.] [illegible] in [illegible] drops as rain.

Mis′tle·toe (mĭz′l-tō), *n.* [A.-S. *mistiltân*, [illegible] Ger. *mistel*, [illegible] Dan. & Sw. *mistel*, D. *mistelboom*. Cf. MIXED, *v. t.*] (*Bot.*) A parasitic evergreen plant (*Viscum album*), bearing [illegible] fruits. The [illegible] peculiar in [illegible] turning [illegible] and the [illegible] to which the plant is attached. When [illegible] upon the oak [illegible] was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids. A bird-lime [illegible] prepared from its fruit. [Written also *misleto* and *misseltoe*.]

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

Eng. Loudon.

Mis·train′, *v. t.* To train or educate amiss.

Mis′tral, *n.* [F.] A violent [illegible] north-west wind [illegible] experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France.

Mis′trans·late′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRANSLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRANSLATING.] To translate erroneously.

Mis′trans·la′tion, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

Mis·trans′port, *v. t.* To [illegible] wrongfully [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mis·tread′ing, *n.* Wrong treading or going; misconduct. [illegible]

> [illegible] believe that thou art only marked
> For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
> To punish my mistreadings. *Shak.*

Mis·treat′, *v. t.* To treat amiss; to abuse.

Mis·treat′ment, *n.* Wrong or unkind treatment; abuse.

Mis′tress, *n.* [O. Eng. *maistresse*, O. F. *maistresse*, N. Fr. *maîtresse*, L. Lat. *magistra*, [illegible] Lat. *magistra*. [illegible] from Lat. *magister*. See MASTER and MISTER.]

1. A woman having power, authority, or ownership; [illegible] woman who [illegible] an [illegible]; the female head of a family, school, [illegible].

> My mistress here lies murdered in her bed. *Shak.*

2. A female well skilled in any thing, or having the mastery [illegible] it.

> A letter desires all young [illegible] to make themselves mistresses of [illegible] Arithmetic. *Addison.*

3. A woman regarded with love [illegible] her who has [illegible] one's heart and is loved [illegible] sweetheart.

4. A woman filling the place [illegible] without the rights of a wife; paramour; concubine.

5. [illegible] a man [illegible] now [illegible] *Mistress* which [illegible] we use *Mrs.*

> Several of the neighboring [illegible] had assembled to witness the [illegible] *W. Irving.*

6. The jack at bowls. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mis′tress, *v. i.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Mis′tress·ship, *n.* A [illegible] performance of [illegible] *Lord Herbert.*

Mis′tress·ship, *n.* 1. Female rule or dominion.

2. *Lady-ship*; [illegible] of address [illegible] *Massinger.*

Mis·tri′al, *n.* (*Law.*) A false or erroneous trial.

Mis·trow′, *v. i.* To think wrongly. [*Obs.*]

Mis·trust′, *n.* [Eng. *mis* and *trust*. Cf. Dan. *mistroe*, Sw. *misstro*, Ger. *misstrauen*.] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

Mis·trust′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRUSTING.] [Cf. Dan. *mistroe*, Sw. *misstro*, Ger. *misstrauen*.]

1. To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt.

> Fate her own book mistrusted [illegible] *Cowley.*

2. Hence, to anticipate [illegible] or likely to occur [illegible].

Mis·trust′er, *n.* One who mistrusts; a suspicious person.

Mis·trust′ful, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence.

Mis·trust′ful·ly, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

Mis·trust′ful·ness, *n.* [illegible] doubt.

Mis·trust′ing·ly, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

Mis·trust′less, *a.* Without [illegible] suspicion. "The [illegible] mistrustless of his [illegible]." *Goldsmith.*

Mis·tun′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTUNING.] To tune wrongly [illegible] to put out of tune. [illegible] informed [illegible] mistuned [illegible] truth. *W. Scott.*

Mis·tu′ra, *n.* [Lat. from *miscere*, to mix.] (*Med.*) [illegible] in which different ingredients are contained in a liquid state [illegible] Sometimes, liquid medicines containing [illegible] which [illegible] administered by drops. *Dunglison.*

Mis·turn′, *v. t.* To pervert. [*Obs.*]

Mis·tu′tor, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

Mist′y, *a.* [*compar.* MISTIER; *superl.* MISTIEST.] [illegible] of A.-S. *mist*.]

1. Overspread with mist; characterized by mist; as, misty weather; a misty atmosphere; misty night [illegible].

2. Obscured mentally, as if by mist; dim; obscure; clouded; as, misty sight.

Mis′un·der·stand′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUNDERSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUNDERSTANDING.] [illegible] To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Mis′un·der·stand′er, *n.* One who misunderstands.

Mis′un·der·stand′ing, *n.* 1. Mistake of the meaning; [illegible] misconception.

2. Disagreement; difference; dissension; difficulty; slight quarrel. "*Misunderstandings* [illegible]." *Swift.*

Mis·u·ra′ta, *n.* [It.] Measured — [illegible] to perform [illegible] strict measured [illegible].

Mis·us′age (mis-yūz′ej), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

Mis·use′ (mis-yūz′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUSING.] [Eng. *mis* and *use*. F. *mésuser*.]

1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply. The [illegible] corrupt practice [illegible] the [illegible] *South.*

2. To abuse; to treat ill.

Syn. — To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis·use′ (mis-yūs′), *n.* 1. Wrong or improper application; erroneous use. "Words [illegible] little suspected [illegible] *misuse*." *Locke.*

2. Employment to a bad purpose; unfairly wrong [illegible] Lest [illegible] the misuse of our [illegible] by stopping the course of them. *Atterbury.*

Mis·use′ment, *n.* The same as MISUSE.

Mis·us′er, *n.* 1. One who misuses. "Wretched misusers of language." *Coleridge.*

2. (*Law.*) (*a.*) [illegible] (*b.*) A [illegible] in excess of [illegible] arising from one's right. *Bouvier.*

Mis·vaunt′, *v. t.* To vaunt wrongly [illegible].

> [illegible] good [illegible] work
> Will be accounted both of old and young. *Drayton.*

Mis·vouch′, *v. t.* To vouch falsely.

Mis·wan′der, *v. i.* To wander in a wrong path; to stray. [*Obs.*] *Miswandering* [illegible] *Chaucer.*

Mis·way′, *n.* A wrong way. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mis·wear′, *v. t.* To wear ill. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mis·wed′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISWEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISWEDDING.] To wed improperly.

Mis·ween′, *v. t.* To misjudge; to distrust. [*Obs.*]

Mis·wend′, *v. i.* To go wrong. [*Obs.*] *Fraser.*

Mis·wor′ship (-wûr′ship), *n.* False or corrupt worship.

> [illegible] heathen temple of [illegible] and beliefs, [illegible] *Bp. Taylor.*

Mis·wor′ship, *v. t.* To worship wrongly or improperly. [*Obs.*]

Mis·wor′ship·er (-wûr′ship-er), *n.* One who worships wrongly.

Mis·write′ (-rīt′), *v. t.* [See WRITE.] To write incorrectly. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Cosin.*

Mis·wrought′ (mis-rawt′), *a.* Badly wrought. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mis′y, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of [illegible] mellow [illegible] of the [illegible] persulphate of iron mixed with [illegible] sulphate. [Written also *missy*.]

Mis·yoke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISYOKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISYOKING.] To yoke improperly.

Mis·zeal′ous (mis-zĕl′us), *a.* Actuated by false zeal. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Mitch′el, *n.* The same as MICHER. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mitch′ell, *n.* A piece of Purbeck stone, measuring from fifteen to [illegible] used [illegible] for [illegible] building — so called by workmen. [*Eng.*]

Mite, *n.* [A.-S. *mîte*, D. *mijt*, L. Ger. *mite*, [illegible] Dan. *mid*, O. H. Ger. *mîza*, [illegible] M. H. Ger. [illegible] L. Lat. & Sp. *mite*, Fr. *mite*.]

1. Any thing very small; [illegible] object [illegible].

2. (*Zoöl.*) A minute insect-like [illegible], which [illegible] of which there are several varieties, as the cheese-mite, *Tyroglyphus siro*, *Acarus domesticus*, the [illegible] *mite*. (*b.*) A very small piece of money, especially [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Roman [illegible] smaller than [illegible] farthing [illegible] two mills [illegible] (*c.*) The twentieth part of a grain.

Mi′ter, *n.* [Lat. *mitra*, [illegible] of *mitra*, [illegible]]

1. (*Bot.*) A [illegible] piece [illegible] plant [illegible] or greenish flowers, [illegible] from the form of the young pod, which resembles a miter. *Gray.*

4. (*Med.*) A bandage to support the arm [illegible] sling. *Dunglison.*

Mi′ter, *n.* [F. *mitre*, It. & Sp. **Mi′tre**, *mitra*, from Lat. *mitra*, Gr. *μίτρα*, head band, turban.]

Pope's Miter.

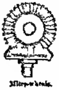
1. A covering for the head, worn on solemn occasions by bishops, cardinals, and the abbots of certain monasteries, and from special privilege by the canons of certain churches. Its form was originally like a high cap, but it was gradually [illegible] till it took the present form of a lofty cap with two points or peaks. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Arch.*) A miter-joint; an angle of 45°, the proper [illegible] of the joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of molding, each cut at an angle of 45° and [illegible] together [illegible] right angle. The term is also applied to pieces meeting at any other angle, and [illegible] bisecting the angle.

Miter-joints. (*Arch.*)

3. (*Irish Hist.*) A sort of base money or coin.

Miter-joint, a joint formed by pieces matched and united [illegible] bisecting the angle of junction. — *Miter-square* (*Carp.*), a bevel with an immovable [illegible] angle of 45° for [illegible] lines on stuff to be mitered. — *Miter-wheels*, a pair of bevel wheels of equal diameter working together [illegible] axes at right angles.



Miter-wheels.

Mi′ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITERED; **Mi′tre**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITERING, MITRING.] 1. (*Arch.*) To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction; particularly when at right angles.

2. To adorn with a miter. [illegible]

Mi′ter-box, *n.* A trough with vertical saw-cuts **Mi′tre-box**, through the sides, [illegible] with the length [illegible] at an angle to guide the saw [illegible] work to form miters.

Mi′thras, *n.* See MITHRAS.

Mithras, *n.* The principal deity of the Persians.

Mith′ri·date, *n.* (*Med.*) A [illegible] composition [illegible] form of an electuary supposed to serve as a remedy or preservative against poison; an alexipharmic; so called from Mithridates, King of Pontus and Bithynia, the supposed inventor.

> [illegible] as effectual against the infection [illegible] *Jeremy Taylor.*

Mith′ri·dat′ic, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate or its inventor, Mithridates.

Mit′i·ga·ble, *a.* [See MITIGATE.] Admitting of mitigation; capable of being mitigated. *Barrow.*

Mit′i·gant, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans*, *p. pr.* of *mitigare*. See *infra*.] Tending to mitigate; mitigating; lenitive.

Mit′i·gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITIGATING.] [Lat. *mitigare*, *mitigatum*, from *mitis*, mild, soft. It. *mitigare*, Sp. & Pr. *mitigar*, Fr. *mitiger*.]

1. To soften; to make mild and accessible. [*Obs.*]

> It was this opinion which mitigated kings into companions. *Burke.*

2. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; to mollify pain or grief.

3. To make less rigorous; to moderate; to soften in severity or harshness; to temper; as, to mitigate cold; to mitigate the severity of the season.

> We could wish that the rigor of their opinions were allayed and mitigated. *Hooker.*

4. To render more tolerable; to diminish the severity of; as, to mitigate the evils or calamities of life; to mitigate pain.

5. To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; mollify; temper; calm. See ALLEVIATE. — TO MITIGATE, ALLEVIATE. These words agree in marking a diminution [illegible] violence or pain. We mitigate pain [illegible] to harshness [illegible] the pain of evil [illegible] A judge may mitigate sentence; friends alleviate the sorrows [illegible]. The [illegible] terms are more widely applied.

> [illegible] hope are mastered by [illegible] distress,
> [illegible] *Spenser.*
> Before [illegible] and [illegible] their [illegible] assuage,
> [illegible] the [illegible] rage. *Addison.*
> Yet [illegible] hate, his rancor rages [illegible] less,
> [illegible] *Fairfax.*

Mit′i·ga′tion, *n.* [Lat. *mitigatio*, Fr. *mitigation*, Sp. *mitigacion*, It. *mitigazione*.] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; as, the mitigation of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment, or penalty.

Syn. — Alleviation; abatement; relief.

Mit'i-gā'tive, *a* [Lat *mitigativus*, It. & Sp *mitigativo*, Pr *mitigatiu*, Fr *mitigatif*] Tending to mitigate, alleviating, lenitive

Mit'i-gā'tor, *n* [It *mitigatore*, Sp. *mitigador*] One who, or that which, mitigates

Mit'i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate, mitigative

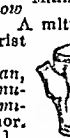
Mit'ing, *n* A little one, — used as a term of endearment [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Mi'tral, *a* [Fr *mitral* See MITER] Pertaining to a miter, resembling a miter, as, the *mitral* valves of the left ventricle of the heart

Mi'tre, *n* & *v* See MITER

Mit'ri-form, *a* [Fr *mitriforme*, from Lat *mitra* and *forma*, shape]

1 Having the form of a miter, or a peaked cap

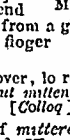


Mitriform

2 (*Bot*) Conical, and somewhat dilated at the base *Henslow*

Mitt, *n* [Abbreviated from *mitten*] A mitten, also, a thin, fingerless cover for the wrist and hand

Mit'ten (oš), *n* [Fr *mitaine*, O Fr *mitan*, Sp *miton*, of Celtic origin, Ir & Gael *mutan*, *mitenigh*, *mutog*, *motog*, *mitag*, *meatag*, from *math*, the hand, Armor. *mitain*, L Lat *mitana*, *mitana*, *mita*]



Mitt.

1 A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury It differs from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger

2 A cover for the arm only

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover, to reject the suit of [*Colloq*] — *To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly, to handle unceremoniously [*Colloq*]

Mit'tent, *a* [Lat *mittens*, p pr of *mittere*, to send] Sending forth, emitting [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Mit'ti mus, *n* [Lat, we send, from *mittere*, to send] (*Law*) (*a*) A precept or warrant granted by a justice for committing to prison a party charged with crime, a warrant of commitment to prison *Burrill* (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another *Brande*

Mi'tu, *n* [Brez *mitu poranga*] (*Ornith*) A curassow of South America (*Ourax mitu*)

Mit'y, *a* [From *mite*] Having, or abounding with, mites

Mix, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* MIXED (less properly MIXT), *p pr.* & *vb n* MIXING] [A-S *miscan*, O H Ger *miscan*, *misgan*, N H. Ger *mischen*, allied to Lat *miscere*, *mixtum*, Gr *μισγειν*]

1 To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others, to unite, to blend, — applied both to solids and liquids, as, to *mix* flour and salt, to *mix* wines

2 To unite with in company, to join, to associate

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people *Hos* vii 8

3 To form by mingling, to produce by the stirring together of ingredients, to compound of different essential parts; to mingle

Hast thou no poison *mixed*? *Shak.*

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations *Bacon*

Mixed action (*Law*) a suit combining the properties of a real and a personal action — *Mixed voices* (*Mus*), voices of both males and females united in the same performance

Mix, *v i* 1 To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound

2 To be joined, to associate

He had *mixed*
Again in fancied safety with his kind *Byron*

Mix'a ble, *a* Capable of being mixed

Mix'ed-ly, or **Mixed'ly** (mikst'lij), *adv* In a mixed or mingled manner

Mix'en (miks'n), *n* [A S *mixen*, *myxen*, from *mix*, *meor*, dung, filth, Goth *maihstus*, Ger. *mist*, allied to A S *migan*, Icel *miga*, L Ger *migen*, Lat *mingere*, *mejere*, Gr *ομιχεω*, Lith *myszti*, Skr *mih* Cf MUCK] A compost heap

To pick the faded creature from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen*, that it die *Tennyson*

Mix'er, *n* One who mixes or mingles

Mix'ti lin'e al, } *a* [Lat *mixtus*, mixed, p p of
Mix'ti lin'e ar, } *miscere*, to mix, and Eng *linear*, *linear*, q v., Fr *mixtiligne*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like, as, a *mixtilinear* angle, that is, an angle contained by a straight line and a curve

Mixt'ion (mis'tsh'un), *n* [Lat *mixtio*, *mistio*, from *miscere*, *mixtum* or *mistum*, to mix, Fr *mixtion*, Pr *mixtio*, *mixtion*, Sp *mistion*, It *mistione* Cf MISTION] Mixture, promiscuous assemblage; mission [*Obs*] "Elementary and subterraneous *mixtions*" *Browne.*

Mixt'ly, *adv* With mixture [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Mixt'ure [illegible] *n.* [Lat. *mixtura*, from *miscere*, [illegible] Fr. *mixt* [illegible] Pr *mixtura*, It

1 [illegible] ng mixed, as, [illegible] different

2 [illegible] ss or [illegible]

In this world there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence *Atterbury*

3 An ingredient entering into a mixed mass, an additional ingredient

Cicero doubted whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution *Addison.*

4 (*Med*) A kind of liquid medicine made up of many ingredients

5 (*Chem*) A composition of several ingredients, in which they remain unaltered in their properties, though thoroughly commingled

6 (*Mus*) An organ stop, comprising two or more ranges of pipes shriller than those of the sesquialtera, and only intended to be used with that and other stops, — called also *furniture stop* *Moore*

Syn — Union, association, admixture, intermixture, medley

Miz'maze, *n* A maze or labyrinth [*Obs*] *Locke*

Miz'zen (miz'zn), *a* [Fr *misaine*, Sp *mesana*, It *mezzana*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half See MEZZO] (*Naut*) Hindmost, nearest the stern, as, the *mizzen* mast of a vessel

Mizzen rigging, the shrouds connected with the mizzen mast, with their ratlines *Dana* — *Mizzen shrouds*, the shrouds connected with the mizzen mast

Miz'zen, *n* (*Naut*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel, the spanker sail *Dana*

Miz'zle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MIZZLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MIZZLING] [See MISLE and MISTLE]

1 To rain in very fine drops

2 To take one's self off, to go [*Colloq*]

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned
And then he *mizzled* *Lyttleton, quoted by Wright*

Miz'zle, *n* Mist, fine rain

Miz'zy, *a* [Cf Fr *moisi*, moldy, musty, p p of *moisir*, to mold, Pr *mozir*, from Lat *mucere*, to be moldy, *mucescere*, to become moldy] A bog or quagmire [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Mne-mōn'ic } (ne mōn'ik), *a* [Gr *μνημονικός*,
Mne mōn'ic al } belonging to remembrance or memory, from *μνήμων*, mindful, remembering, from *μνήμη*, memory, from *μιμνησθαι*, to think on, remember] Assisting the memory

Mnem'o nī'cian (-nēm'o), *n* One who instructs in the art of improving or using the memory

Mne mōn'ics (ne-mōn'iks), *n sing* [Gr *τα μνημονικα*, Fr *mnemonique* See *supra*] A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Mne mōs'y nē (ne-mōs'i nē), *n* [Gr. *μνημοσυνη*, remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory, the mother of the Muses, Lat *Mnemosyne* See MNEMONIC] (*Myth*) The goddess of memory

Mnē'mo tech'ny (nē'mo tek'ni), *n* [Fr *mnemotechnie*, from Gr *μνημη*, memory, and *τεχνη*, art See MNEMONIC] The same as MNEMONICS

Mō, *a* or *adv* [Written also *moe*] [A-S *ma*, Scot *ma*, *maa*, *mae*, *may*] More [*Obs*] "A case which is likely to find *mo* to commend than to imitate it" *Fuller*

Mō'ā, *n* (*Paleon*) A bird recently extinct (the *Dinornis elephantopus*, *D giganteus*, and other species), allied to the ostrich, but much larger Its remains are found in Australia and the adjacent islands

Mō'a chī'bo, *n* The cotton plant, — so called in some of the Pacific islands *Simmonds*

Mōan, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MOANED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOANING] [A-S *mænan*, to moan and to mean, O Eng *menen*, id, *bemenen*, to bemoan, to signify Cf MEAN]

1 To bewail with an audible voice, to lament, to deplore

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo, dead and gone *Prior*

2 To afflict, to distress [*Obs and rare*] "Which infinitely *moans* me" *Beau & Fl*

Mōan, *v t* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain, to groan softly and continuously, to lament audibly "Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans*" *Thomson*

Mōan, *n* 1 Audible expression of sorrow or suffering, grief expressed in words or cries, lamentation

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans *Pope*

2 A low, dull sound, like that of a person lamenting

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan* *Byron*

Mōan'ful, *a* Full of moaning, expressing sorrow

Mōan'ful-ly, *adv* With lamentation

Mōat, *n* [O Fr *mote*, hill, dike, bank, N Fr *motte*, clod, turf, Sp & Pg *mota*, bank or mound of earth, It *motta*, clod, *mota*, mud, dirt, turf, L Lat *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike, Prov Ger *mott*, bog earth heaped up The sense of bank or mound was transferred to the ditch adjoining, as *dike* signifies a ditch and a bank or mound of earth] (*Fort*) A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water, a ditch

Mōat, *v t* To surround with a ditch for defense, as, a *moated* castle *Dryden*

Mōate, *v t* To void the excrement, as a bird, to mute [*Obs.*]

Möb, *n* [Lat. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people, *mobilis*, movable, changeable, and *vulgus*, the common people, populace, See MOBILE] A riotous assembly; a disorderly crowd, a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob* *Sharpe*

Syn — Populace, crowd, assembly — MOB, POPULACE *Populace* signifies the lower orders of the people taken collectively; a *mob* is a riotous assembly of persons A *mob* may be gathered and dispersed in an hour, the *populace* is a permanent part of society. "Kings are ambitious, the nobility haughty, and the *populace* tumultuous and ungovernable." *Burke* "He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*" *Perkins*

Mob law, law administered by the mob, lynch-law — *Mob story*, a popular or vulgar story

Möb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOBBING] To attack in a disorderly crowd, to harass tumultuously

Möb, *n* A mob-cap See MOB CAP

Möb, *v t* To wrap up in a cowl or veil

Möb'bish, *a* Like a mob, tumultuous; mean, vulgar.

Möb'by, *n* A drink made from potatoes. [*Obs*]

Möb'-cap, *n* [D *mop-muts*, from *mop*, a pug dog, and *muts*, a cap] A plain cap or head dress for females, especially, one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself *Hallwell.*

Mō'bile (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, from *movere*, to move, Fr *mobile*, Sp *movible*, *mueble*, Pr *moble*, Fr *mobile*, *meuble*] Capable of being moved, moved, or excited

Mō'bile, *n* [Lat *mobile vulgus*. See MOB] The mob, the populace [*Obs*] *South.*

Mo bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *mobilitas*, Fr *mobilité*, Pr *mobilitat*, Sp *mobilidad*, It *mobilità*]

1 The quality of being mobile, or removable; susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, &c, as, the *mobility* of cork in water, the *mobility* of a crowd

2 Aptitude to motion, activity, readiness to move

3 The quality of being inconstant, fickleness

4 That which is mobile or fickle, the mob, the populace [*Cant*]

She singed you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the *mobility* *Dryden*

Mō'bil i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *mobilisation* See MOBILE] The calling into active service troops not previously on the war establishment.

Mō'bil ize, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* MOBILIZED; *p pr* & *vb. n* MOBILIZING] [Fr *mobiliser*] To call into active service, — applied to troops which though enrolled, were not previously on the war establishment

Möb'le (Synop., § 130), *v t* [From Eng *mob*, v i, 2, q v] To wrap the head of in a hood [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mob-ōc'ra cy, *n* [From Eng *mob*, and Gr. *κρατεῖν*, to rule] The rule, government, or ascendency of the mob or disorderly classes

Möb'o-crat'ic, *a* Of, or relating to, mobocracy

Mōc'ca-sin, *n* [An Indian word Algonquin *makasin*] [Sometimes written *moccason*]

1 A shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side, the customary shoe worn by the American Indians

2 (*Zoöl*) A poisonous water serpent of the Southern United States (*Toxicophis piscivorus*), of a dark chestnut brown, faintly barred with black The upland moccasin is *T atrapiceus*

Moccasin flower (*Bot*), the lady's-slipper See LADY'S-SLIPPER.

Mō'chā, *n* An Abyssinian weight, equivalent to a Troy grain *Simmonds*

Mō'cha-stōne, *n* [From *Mocha*, in Arabia] (*Min*) Dendritic agate; a siliceous mineral, in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves, moss-agate *Dana*

Möche (mōsh), *n* [Fr] A bale of raw silk.

Möck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOCKED (mōkt); *p pr* & *vb n* MOCKING] [Fr *moquer* Pr *mocar*, from Gr *μωκᾶν*, *μωκᾶσθαι*, to mock, mimic, ridicule, from *μῶκος*, mockery]

1 To imitate in contempt or derision, to mimic for the sake of derision, to deride by mimicry; to mimic

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France *Shak.*

2 To treat with scorn or contempt, to deride.

Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil *Gray*

3 To disappoint the hopes of; to deceive, to delude; to tantalize, as, to *mock* expectation

Thou hast *mock-d* me, and told me lies *Judg xvi 13.*

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence *Milton.*

Syn — To deride ridicule jaunt jeer, tantalize, disappoint See DERIDE

Möck, *v i* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job xi, 3*

Mŏck, *n.* 1. Ri i il derision one r an act mani fest ng contempt.

I Tool make a mock i sin. *Pro* *xi* 9.

What sh ll be th portion f those who make mo eve ry thin moved *Tillotson.*

2 Imitati n mimi ry [*Ra e*] *Cra h w*

Mŏck, *a.* Im tati g reality t t i real f lse mo rf it m d i t p lo pre tense d mock m j ty *Sy at tor*

☞ *Mock* i ft n ed h th form ti n of self x pl i g compou d m k a le mock fight mock-modest, mock or lesly mock ... mock sun, mock t ... d th k

Mŏck a ble, *a.* Exposed to worthy of d risi n [*Ra e*] *Sh k*

Mŏ k a to n ... iff mad ... ll tion of vel t — ll d led mock-v l t [*Ob*] Ou rich mock velvet d b t *Ro l*

Mŏck a-dour, *n.* Th am a MORAN e [*Ob*]

Mŏ k g n *n.* M k ry [*Ob*] mock *s* marting *F ll*

Mŏ k r *n.* 1 One wh mock sc rn r scoffer d rid

2 A decei ... imp tor

Mŏ k ry, *n.* [*k* ... *ry erie*]

1 Th a t of ... ki g d ri i g d e po ing to contempt by mimicks g il w d acti n ... m ck

2 Sporti e in ult or co tempt e ntempta m rri t i pe sons r thi gs d lal y ridicul

Grace at meals ... w gr ... to perf rm ... more mockery ... than any ... application ... *Law*

3 S bj t f laughi ... sport The ren l h n dil g f il city wh n f th y m l ... mock y *2 Mac.* iii 17

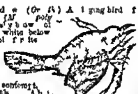
4 V i imitatio or fr t ou terf it ppear nce, t i show

I ... the ai ... l umbl
And ou ... mall ... mockery *Shak*

A d bear hm th ... of woe
T ... and th ... show *Pope*

Mŏ k r h ... *n.* Th rie qui g th ... imitati ... by w y f d ... k co tempt ... w y the manne ... acti ... f h *pe*

Mŏ k ing-bird, *n.* (*Or h*) A singing bird f North America (*Mimus polyg lottos*) ... ash ... of ... white below ... f r m ... k bl f r its ... th r bi d



Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

Mŏ k ing ly ... way ... conformt ... b t

Mŏ k ing-stock ... t ... m

Mŏ k i h *n.* Mak ou i y Mocki ... f ... hom [*Ob*]

Mŏck'ry, ... See MOCKERY

Mŏck lŏ d ... *n.* ... m ... also mock

Mŏck ŏr ng *n.* (*Bot*) A b h of the gen *Philadelphus* ... b ring fragrant white fl wers ... like syrin — imp ... call d *sweet ... er*

**Mŏ k ... *n.* See MOCK LEAD

**Mŏ k p lŭ ... *n.* (*Bot*) A hrub f th ge ... *jal yrus*

Mŏ k ... See MOCCADO

M ... *n.* (*Z ...*) ... the ... rice ... *Aeroplon*) *rupestri* ... to the ... *pig* ... gr

Mō'dal, *a.* [F & Sp *modal* It *modale*, N Lat *modalis* S e MODE]

1 P rt i g to a mode o m de ... relating to t ... having it form with ... t the essence ...

2 (*Logi & Met ph.*) Indica ing some mod ... expressi g th a ...

Mō d li t ... (*Theol*) ... of ... look po Fath r So ... mod ... person ... personal ...

Mo-dăl i ty, *n.* [F *modalité* It *modalità*, ... *modalitas*]

1 Th q ality of bei g modal or b ing i f m ... dy

2 (*Logic*) Acc r g to K ... the quality f propositions ... strictly ... proba ... i w th ... mod l relatio ... quality

Mō'dal ly, *adv.* ... modal man er ... wi h ref re to mod ... relatio indicating ... expressing mod e manner

The first part of th verse is ... compos d proposition ... parts of which are united mod lly by the part ... *J. H. Olm*

Mŏd'der, *n.* [See MAUTHER] A girl. [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Mode, *n.* [F *mode* Fr *mode* Sp ... & It *modo* from Lat *modus*, m as re d ... proper measure bound manner, form]

1 M ... of exi t ... or bein ... meth d, f rm fashion ... style ... mode of ... mode of dress ...

Th duty of itself being resol ed on, the mod of do g it m y be ... *Jer Taylor*

2 Pr vailing pop lar ... fashion a conf tly ... the phrase t ... mode. ... with the ... pathe to grac ... of a ma of the mode *W ... ley*

3 Vari ty grad tion d gre

What ... gh betwee each wid ... *Pope*

4 (*Metaph*) A ... combination of qu liti or relation ... red pa t from th subst ... to which th y b l ... and treated as ... ill ... more gen r lly conditio state ... of any ... manif tati f rm, as opposed to *matter*

Modes I call ... complex ideas, which ... conta ... ... not ... subsistence *Locke*

5 (*Logic*) Th f rm in whi h th prop ... cor ect th p edi ... subj t wh th by ... pl ... essary as ... rtion ... of the ... mod ... fth ... proposit ... mood

6 (*Gram.*) Th man of actio ... bei g as p ... by diff ... f form in th ... mood

7 (*Mus*) Th ... gem t f the i t rval ... the cal

☞ ... mode was eq ... to key ... modes ... recogni ed ... major ... *Bus Mason.*

8 A ki d f silk

Syn — Method man r. S. Mr ...

Mŏd'el (mŏd'l), *n.* [F *modèle* Sp *modelo* It *modello* ... from Lat *modulus* ... dimi ... of *mod us* ... re]

1 Th t by whi h a thing is to be meas ed

... despairs ... measures Providence by hi ... own ... *Smith*

2 P ttern ... ampl ... to f rm a government on the *model* f ... British or American ... virtue

3 A ... ticular f m ... hape or con str ... intended f built ... on th ... to be copied ... mold ... The *models* ... *Addison*

4 A copy ... imitation of som thing ... reduced sc ... imitation ... mil

5 H ... sp ... ally a copy as f a statue ... plasti ... representatio ... re odeled ... sculpt ... try and the like

Mŏd'el, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* MODELED or MODELLED; *p pr & vb n* MODELING or MODELLING] [F *modeler* Sp *modelar* It *modellare*] T plan or f rm aft r ... pattern to f rm in mod l ... shape ... mod l ... to hope to mold ... fashi ... to ... model ... according to the plan d ... created

Mŏd'el, *v. i.* (*Fine Art*) To make a patt rn fr m which ... to be ... created ... from plastic material ... model ... wax

Mŏd'el er, *n.* ... who mod l ... (Written also *modeller*)

Mŏd'el ing, *n.* (*Fine Art*) Th act ... act of m k ... mod l ... in whi h a wo k of art i to be exe ... th f rm ... f a w k ... f art from some plastic m terial as th model ... counte ance ... (Written also *modelling*)

Mŏd'el ize ... T f rm according to a m d l ... *B. Jonson*

M dĕ nă ... [From *Modena* in Italy] A certai ... color ... *Good*

Mŏd'e nă, *n.* ... (*Geom*) A ... proper ... the plural the ...

Mŏd'ĕ nă, *n.* (*Geom*) Of ... pertaini g to Mo dena

Mŏd'ĕ nă ... The principal pl ... in ... which ... fixed [*Obs*]

Mŏd'er a ble, *a.* [Lat. *moderabilis*] Moder te temperate. [*Obs*]

Mŏd'er ance, *n.* Moderation [*Obs*] *Caxton*

Mŏd'er ant ism ... Mod ration ... opinions ... especially in politi ... [*Rare*]

Mŏd'er ate, *a.* [Lat. *moderatus*, p p of *moderare*, *moderari* ... to regulate Fr. *modéré*, ...] Kept within due bounds ... not ... violent ... terrifying ... restrained ... Limited in q ... temperate ... moderate ... eating or drinking ... Limited ... degree ... moderate language moderate endeavors ... extreme ... in parties ... moderate ... ship and the like ... *Cal Inst*

A ... of moderate ... has been managed ... *Addison*

(*d.*) Not violent or rigorous ... temperate ... mild ... moderate weath ... moderate winter ... moderate heat ... Mod ... showers ... (*e.*) Limited as to degree of progress ... moderate speed. (*f.*) Limited ... to attain ... ments in knowledge ... a man of *moderate* abilities

Mŏd'er ate, *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* MODERATED; *p p.* & *vb n* MODERATING] [Lat. *moderare* *moderatus* ... from ... due ... mod ... Fr *modérer* ... See MODE]

1 To re train from exc ss of any kind to red ce from a st ... of viol nce ... keep within bo nd ... to make temper ... to lessen ... to repress ... temper ... qualify ... moderate rage ... action ... desire ... to mod ... the ... wind

By h ... things ... moder te th ... *Arbuthnot*

2 T pre ide over, direct or regul te ... a public meeti g as to *moderate* town meeti g [*U S and ... r*]

Mŏd'er ate, *v. i.* 1 To become l ... violent ... severe rigorous ... to ... ate

2 T p ... d ... moderator [*U S*]

Syn. — T ... re tr ... mitigat ... temper ... qualify ... pre ... allay ... appease ... pacify ... q i t

Mŏd'er ate, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist*) One of ... certain party whi h rose ... the hu h f Scotland ... party ... ... who ... ed ... tion ... urch government, in discipline and ... doctrine

Mŏd'er ate ly, *adv.* 1 In moder t ... m nner, tempe ... idly ... with ... u ... ce

2 In ... little degree ... water *moderately* warm. Each nymph ... *moderately* ... *Walker*

Mŏd'er ate ness, *n.* State or quality of bei g mod rat ... temperatan ... mild ... state between ex tre ... th mode ... case of th ... w ... ther

Mŏd'er ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *moderatio* Fr *modération* Sp ... It *moderazione*]

1 The act of moderating or of imposing d e re strai t

2 The state ... quality f being m derated or mod rat ... restr int, fr dom from exc ss ... any kind ... frugality

... moderate ... Tories ... Whig ... Whig ... Tory *Pope*

3 Calm ... of mind ... equanimity ... to bear pro pe ity or ad ... with mod ration ... The calm ... *moderation* ... [*Obs*] *Milton*

Mŏd'er ā tism, *n.* Mod ration in do trin or opin ... especially in politi ... ligi n

Mŏd'e rā'to [It. See MODERATE] (*Mus*) With mod rate d g ee of quickn ss. *Moore*

Mŏd'er ā'tor, *n.* [Lat. It. *moderatore* Sp *moderador* Fr *modérateur*]

1 O ... who, or ... which moderate or restrain

2 One ... the per ... who presid ... a meeting ... as embly of people to p ... order ... questions, reg late th proceeding and de clare th ... the *moderator* of ... town-meeting ... of a society ... *Milton*

Mŏd'er ā tor ship, *n.* The office of a mod rator

Mŏd'er ā trĭx ... A f male moderator *Fuller*

Mŏd'ern, *a.* [Lat. *modernus* from *modo* just now: ... It & Sp *moderno* Fr *moderne*]

1 Pertaining to the present ... or ... not long past ... to ... or recent ... in past tim ... of re ent p riod ... *modern* ... age ... of times ... mod rn authors ... *modern* fashions ... *modern* taste *modern* practice

2 N w ... common ... not ... dignity ... gravity of what is ... ordi ... trite ... [*Obs*]

We ... philosophical persons ... modern ... familiar ... *Shak*

Syn — Recent ... late ... New ... *Modern* is opposed to ... ancient ... has been past for ... which ... modern ... improvements, ... recent ... intelligence &c.

... *Prior*

... modern to ... *Fenton*

... *Lenox*

Mŏd'ern, *n.* A person of mod rn times; — opposed to *ancient*

☞ The *moderns* are those of mod rn nations ... who arose ... of the ruins of the ... ... of which are called *An cients* *Dryden*

Mŏd'ern ism, *n.* Modern practi e ... a thing of ... mode ... expression ... the ... *Swift*

Mŏd'ern ist, *n.* [Fr. *moderniste*] One who ... the moderns

Mo-dĕrn'i ty, *n.* Mod rnness [*Rare*]

Mŏd'ern-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act ... rendering mod rn in style ... the act ... process of adapting to con form to modern modes of thinkin ... or acting

Mŏd'ern ize, *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* MODERNIZED; *p pr & vb n* MODERNIZING] [Fr. *moderniser*] To render mod rn to adapt to m ... ern ... or things to ... to conf rm to r cent or present ... or taste

Mŏd'ern iz er, *n.* One who ... modernizes ...

Mŏd'ern ly, *adv.* In modern tim s. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Mŏd′ern ness (109), *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

Mŏd′est, *a.* [Lat. *modestus*, from *modus*, measure, It. & Sp. *modesto*, Fr. *modeste*. See Mode.]

1. Restrained within due limits of propriety or decorum; not forward, bold, or presumptuous; not boasting; not arrogant; not loud; retiring; as, a modest man.

2. Observant the proprieties of the sex; not unwomanly in act or bearing; free from lewdness; indecent; chaste; — said of a female. "The blushing beauties of a modest maid." *Dryden.* "Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife." *Shak.*

3. [illegible] in the actor or author; not excessive or extreme; moderate; as, a modest request, modest joy, a modest computation.

Syn. — Reserved, unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, [illegible], decent, chaste, virtuous.

Mŏd′est ly, *adv.* In a modest manner; not arrogantly or presumptuously; not loosely, or wantonly; [illegible]; not excessively; not extravagantly.

Mŏd′est y, *n.* [Lat. *modestia*, It. & Sp. *modestia*, Fr. *modestie*. See supra.]

1. The quality of being modest; that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption; a lifting diffidence, [illegible], inclination to assume less than is one's due, and concede more than is the due of others.

2. Absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing [illegible]; purity of manners; chastity; — said in reference to women.

Syn. — Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness, [illegible].

Mŏd′est y-piece, *n.* A narrow lace worn by women [illegible].

Mo dĭ′ci ty, *n.* [Fr. *modicité*, smallness, moderation.] [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mŏd′i cum, *n.* [Lat., from *modicus*, moderate.] [illegible] See Mode.] A little; a small quantity; [illegible].

Mŏd′i fi a bĭl′i ty, *n.* Capability of being modified, [illegible] alter its form or [illegible]. *Darwin.*

Mŏd′i fi a ble, *a.* [Fr. *modifiable*.] Admitting of [illegible] and [illegible].

Mŏd′i fi ca ble, *a.* Capable of being modified, [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mŏd′i fi cate, *v. t.* [Lat. *modificare*, *modificatum*, [illegible] to make. See Modify.] [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mŏd′i fi ca′tion, *n.* [Lat. *modificatio*, Fr. *modification*, It. *modificazione*.]

1. The act of modifying, or [illegible] any thing [illegible] external qualities or [illegible].

[illegible]

Mŏd′i fi ca tive, *n.* That which modifies or [illegible].

Mŏd′i fi ca to ry, *a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Mŏd′ish ness, *n.* The state or quality of being modish; conformity to the fashion.

Mŏd′ist, *n.* One who follows the mode, or fashion.

Mo diste′ (mo-dēst′), *n.* [Fr. See Mode.] A female dealer in articles of fashion, especially of the fashionable dress of ladies; a woman who gives direction to the style or mode of dress.

Mō′di us, *n.* [Lat.] (*Fine Arts.*) A dry measure, chiefly used for grain, and containing about a peck.

Mŏd′u lar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, mode, modulation, module, or modius; as, modular arrangement; modular quantity; modular measure.

Mŏd′u late (77), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MODULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MODULATING.] [Lat. *modulari*, *modulatus*, from *modulus*, a small measure, meter, melody, diminutive of *modus*; It. *modulare*, Sp. & Pr. *modular*, Fr. *moduler*. See Mode.]

1. To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion.

2. To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner; as, the organs of speech modulate the voice in reading or speaking.

> Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive so many? *Broome.*

Mŏd′u late, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key into another.

Mŏd′u la′tion, *n.* [Lat. *modulatio*, Fr. *modulation*, Pr. *modulacio*, Sp. *modulacion*, It. *modulazione*.]

1. The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated; as, the modulation of the voice.

2. Sound modulated; melody.

3. (*Mus.*) The manner of ascertaining and managing the modes, or, more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through those keys and modes which have a due relation to the fundamental or original key; a change or passing from one key to another. *Moore.*

Mŏd′u la′tor, *n.* [Lat.; It. *modulatore*; Sp. *modulador*; Fr. *modulateur*.] One who, or that which, modulates.

Mŏd′ūle, *n.* [Fr. *module*, It. & Sp. *modulo*, from Lat. *modulus*, a small measure, diminutive of *modus*. See Mode.]

1. A model or representation.

2. (*Arch.*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of the composition are regulated; generally, for this purpose, the semidiameter is taken, divided into thirty parts, called minutes, though often, the diameter, divided into sixty minutes, and any part is said to be so many modules and minutes in height, breadth, or projection.

Mŏd′ūle, *v. t.* [See Module and Modulate.] To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Obs.*]

Mŏd′u lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Math. & Physics.*) A quantity or coefficient, or constant, which expresses the measure of some specified force, property, or quality, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, &c.

[illegible]

Mō′dus, *n.* [Lat. See Mode.]

[illegible]

Mŏe, *a.* or *adv.* [Also *mo*.] More. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Mŏf′fle, *v. t.* [illegible]

Mo′grab, *n.* [illegible]

Mŏg′gan, *n.* [illegible]

Mo′hair [illegible]

Mo′ham med an [illegible]

Mo hŭr′, *n.* [Fr. *mouille*, Prov. Ger. *molle*, [illegible] row.] An ungrafted fruit [illegible].

Mō′el-lon, *n.* Rubble stone used in building; [illegible] side stone.

Mo′so-Gŏth′ic, *a.* Belonging to the Moeso-Goths, a branch of the Goths who settled in Moesia.

Mo′so-Gŏth′ic, *n.* The language of the Moeso-Goths.

Mŏff, *n.* A silk stuff made in Caucasus. *Simmonds.*

Mŏg′gans, *n. pl.* A kind of long close-fitting sleeves, worn by women, and resembling stockings without feet. [*Scot.*]

Mo-grā′bi an, *n.* A soldier of a branch of the Turkish infantry composed of the peasants of the northern part of Africa, who sought to better their condition by entering the Turkish service.

Mo gŭl′, *n.* A person of Mongolian race.

> *Great Mogul*, the emperor of Delhi, [illegible] the empire that fell to [illegible] the Mongols. [illegible] Baber, the sixth [illegible].

Mo gŭn′tine, *a.* [Lat. *Moguntia*, or *Moguntiacum*, the ancient name of the city.] Of, or pertaining to, Mentz in Germany.

Mō′ly, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Stachys* (*S. Germanica*), German nettle.

Mō′hair, *n.* [Fr. *moire*, O. Fr. *mouaire*, It. *mocajardo*, *moerro*, *mucarro*, Sp. *muer*, *mué*, Ger. *mohr*, [illegible] of Oriental origin. [illegible] cloth.] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material.

> Mohair yarn, yarn made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Mō′hair-shĕll, *n.* (*Conch.*) A peculiar species of *Voluta*, of a close and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface [illegible] the silk worm.

Mo hăm′med an, *a.* [Mohammed, Ar. *Muhammad*, praiseworthy, highly praised, from *hamida*, to praise.] Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet, of the religion [illegible].

Mo hăm′med an, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism or Islamism. [Written also *Mahometan*, *Muhammadan*.]

Mo hăm′med an ism, *n.* The religion, or doctrines
Mo hăm′med ism and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

Mo hăm′med an ize, *v. t.* To make [illegible]
Mo hăm′med ize [illegible] to [illegible] with the rites of Mohammedanism. [illegible]

Mō′hawk, *n.* One
Mō′hock, [illegible] [illegible] in the streets of London in the time of Queen Anne. [illegible] [illegible] America.

[illegible]

Mo hĭc′an [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mō′hŭr [illegible]

[illegible]

Moi′dore [illegible]

[illegible]

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; care, far, last, fall, what; there, veil, term; pique, firm; dône, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fōōd, fŏŏt;

Ad vĕnt'ūre, *v t* [*imp & p p* ADVENTURED, *p pr & vb n* ADVENTURING]

1 To risk, or hazard, to jeopard, to venture

Certain of his friends sent unto him, desiring him that he would not *adventure* himself into the theater *Acts* xix 31

2 To venture upon, to run the risk of attempting

Them to disable from revenge *adventuring* *Spenser*

Discriminations might be *adventured* *J Taylor*

Ad vĕnt'ūre (53), *v i* To dare, to try the chance

I would *adventure* for such merchandise *Shak*

Ad vĕnt'ūre ful, *a* Given to adventure, full of enterprise *Bentham*

Ad vĕnt'ūr-er, *n* One who adventures, one who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises, one who puts something at risk

Ad vĕnt'ūre sŏme, *a* Bold, daring, incurring hazard, venturesome

Ad-vĕnt'ūre sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being bold and venturesome

Ad vĕnt'ūr ess, *n* A female adventurer *Bulwer*

Ad vĕnt'ūr ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *aventureux, aventureux*]

1 Inclined or willing to adventure or incur hazard, bold to encounter danger, daring, courageous, enterprising, — applied to persons

Bold deed thou hast presumed, *adventurous* Eve *Milton*

2 Full of hazard, attended with risk exposing to danger, requiring courage, —applied to things, as, an *adventurous* undertaking

Syn —Rash, foolhardy, enterprising, daring, courageous See Rash

Ad vĕnt'ūr ŏŭs ly, *adv* In an adventurous manner, boldly, dauntingly

Ad vĕnt'ūr ŏŭs ness, *n* The act or quality of being adventurous

Ăd'vĕrb (14), *n* [Lat *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word, verb, Fr *adverbe*] (*Gram*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*, paper *extremely* white

Ad vĕrb'i al, *a* [N Lat *adverbialis*, Fr *adverbial*] Pertaining to an adverb

Ad vĕrb'i al ly, *adv* In the manner of an adverb

Ăd'ver sā'ri ȧ, *n pl* [Lat *adversaria* (sc *scripta*), pl of *adversarius* See *infra*]

1 Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur *Andrews*

2 (*Lit*) (*a*) A miscellaneous collection

May for their end
And get a tune to

Adverse possession (*L*
cupation and enjoymen
an assertion of right on
ing it

☞ This word was f
thors, on the last syllabl
tled on the first

Syn.—Averse, reluc

Ad-vĕrse' (14), *v t* [
to resist [*Obs*]

Ăd'vĕrse-ly (Synop ,
manner, unfortunately

Ad vĕr'si fō'li ate, }
Ad vĕr'si fō'li ŏŭs, }
Having opposite leave
are so arranged on the

Ăd'vĕrse ness, *n* St
verse, opposition

Ad vĕr'si-ty, *n* [Lat

1 That which is co
ety. [*Obs*] "Well s

2 That which oppo
event or series of event
or misfortunes, calami

Adversity is not with

Syn —Calamity, mis
misery

Ad-vĕrt' (14), *v i* [*imp*
& *vb n* ADVERTING]
vertere, to turn] To t
regard, observe, or noti
ed to what was said, o
curred

Now to the unive

Syn — To refer, allu
FER

Ad vĕrt'ence, }
Ad vĕrt'en-cy, } *n* [L
ver
mind, attention, notice

To this difference it is rig
in regulating taxation

Ad vĕrt'ent, *a* [Lat *ad*
Attentive, heedful "
consequences "

Ad-vĕrt'ent ly, *adv*

Ăd'ver tise' (Synop , §

Moi'e-ty (moi'e-ty), *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, Pr. *meitat*, Sp. *mitad*, It. *metà*, *metade*, Lat. *medietas*, fr. *medius*, middle, half.] One of two equal parts; a half; as, a moiety of an estate, of goods, or of profits; the moiety of a jury, or of a nation.

Moil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOILING.] [Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, O. Fr. *moillier*, Pr. & Pg. *molhar*, Sp. *mojar*, to wet, steep, It. *mollare*, to slacken, loosen, *mollire*, to steep, fr. Lat. *mollis*, soft; [illegible] from *movere*, to move.] To daub; to make dirty; to defile.

A [illegible] my new [illegible] in gay letters moiled
With my knees. *E. B. Browning.*

Moil, *v. i.* [Lat. *moliri*, to struggle, toil, from *moles*, a huge mass. Cf. Gr. *mōlos*, the toil of war, struggle; [illegible] to struggle, fight.] To soil; to work with painful effort; to labor; to toil; to drudge.

Now he must moil and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

Moil, *n.* [Written also *moyle*.] [A-S. *māl*, *mǣl*, [illegible] O. H. G. [illegible] *mål*, M. H. Ger. [illegible], N. H. G. [illegible] *mal*, allied to Lat. *macula*. Cf. MAIL and MOLE.] A spot; a defilement. "The moil of death upon them." *Browne.*

Moil, *n.* A mule. [*Obs.*] [Written also *moyle*.]

Moile, *n.* [Written also *moyle*.] A kind of high shoe anciently worn. *Moiles* [illegible], to save their shoes [illegible] *Heywood.*

Moi'neau (moi'nō), *n.* [Fr., properly, sparrow.] (*Fort.*) A small flat bastion, raised in front of an intended fortification to defend it against attack from small arms.

Moi're (mwär), *n.* [Fr.] A clouded or watered appearance produced upon the metallic or textile fabrics.

Moire antique (mwär än-tēk'), superior style of the [illegible] called *watering*, produced on silk goods, and for ladies' dresses; [illegible] the goods so prepared. — *Moiré metallique*, a variegated crystalline or frost-like appearance produced for ornament on the surface of tin plate; also, the tin plate so prepared. *Eng. Cyc.*

Moist, *a.* [O. Fr. *moiste*, N. Fr. *moite*, Pr. *mosté*, probably from Lat. *musteus*, the first syllable having been dropped and the rest inverted, or perhaps from Lat. *mucidus*, [illegible] new wine, must, new, fresh, from *mustum*, new wine, must. [illegible] humid.] Moderately wet; damp; humid; not dry; as, moist atmosphere or air. "Exhalations dusk and moist." *Milton.*

Moist, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOISTENING.]

1. To make damp; to wet in a small degree. "A pipe a little moister on the inside." *Bacon.*

2. To soften.

It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity. *Fuller.*

Moist'en-er (mois'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, moistens.

Moist'ful, *a.* Full of moisture. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Moist'less, *a.* Without moisture; dry.

Moist'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being moist; moisture.

Moist'ure (moist'yur), *n.* [Lang. *mousture*, O. Fr. *moisteur*, N. Fr. *moiteur*.]

1. A moderate degree of wetness.

Set such plants as require much moisture on sandy dry grounds. *Bacon.*

2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet; exuding fluid; liquid in small quantity.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heart. *Shak.*

Moist'ure-less, *a.* Without moisture.

Moist'y, *a.* Drizzling. [*Obs.*]

Mok'a-dor, *n.* [F. *mouchoir*, handkerchief.] A handkerchief. [*Obs.*]

Mōke, *n.* [Lat. *macula*, artificial hole in anything knit, mesh of net.] A mesh of a net, or anything resembling a mesh. *Halliwell.*

Mok'y, *a.* [Icel. *mökkr*, dark cloud, [illegible] thick cloud in the sky, [illegible] Cf. MURK and MUCK.] Misty; dark; murky. [*Obs.*]

Mo'lar, *n.* A grinding tooth, or a tooth of the jaw which is not canine nor incisor.

True molars are grinding teeth in the adult which are not preceded by deciduous teeth. *Flower.*

Mo'lar, } *a.* [Lat. *molaris*, from *mola*, mill, from **Mo'la-ry**, } *molere*, to grind; [illegible].] Having power to grind; grinding; as, the molar teeth.

Molar glands (*Anat.*), two small glands situated in the substance of the cheek, whose secretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. *Dunglison.*

Mo-lasse', *n.* [F. *molasse*, from *molasson*, flabby, from Lat. *mollis*, soft.] (*Geol.*) A soft tertiary sandstone; — applied to rock occurring in Switzerland. *Dana.*

Mo-las'ses, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, It. *melazzo*, [illegible] from Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like, honey-sweet, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey. The orthography *melasses*, used by Edwards in his History of the West Indies, is more accordant with etymology.] The brown, fluid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture while cooling. It differs from [illegible] as that drained from sugar in the process of refining [illegible] *Ure.*

Mōld, } *n.* [A-S. & O. Fr. *mold*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. **Mōuld**, } *muld*, [illegible] D. *mul*, L. G. [illegible], N. H. G. *mull*, [illegible], O. H. G. [illegible], Goth. *mulda*, allied to [illegible] Lat. *molere*, to be ground.] [The proper spelling is *mould*, but as this has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bold*, *gold*, *old*, *cold*, &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping *u* in this word, as was done by Spenser, both and many others. The omission of the *u* is now very common in America.]

1. Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; as, black mold.

2. Hence, the earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material.

Nature formed me of her softest mold. *Addison.*

3. A substance like down which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope shows that this substance consists of small plants.

4. A spot; a blemish; a mole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mōld, } *n.* [Fr. *moule*, O. Fr. *mole*, [illegible] **Mōuld**, } Sp. & Pg. *molde*, It. *modano*, from Lat. *modulus*. See MODULE and MODEL.] [For the spelling, see MOLD, above.]

1. The matrix, or cavity, prepared and shaped artificially, in which anything is cast and receives its form.

The liquid ore he drained
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton.*

2. Hence, anything which serves to regulate the size or form, as of articles made by mechanical skill; the pattern used by ship-builders, carpenters, masons, [illegible].

3. Cast; form; shape; character.

Crowned with an architrave of antique mold. *Pope.*

4. (*Anat.*) A fontanel or space occupied by cartilaginous membrane in the skull of a fetus, or of a new-born child, situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull. *Dunglison.*

Mōld, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDED or MOULDED; **Mōuld**, } *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDING or MOULDING.]

1. To cause to contract mold.

2. To cover with mold or soil.

Mōld, } *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy. **Mōuld**, }

Mōld, } *v. t.* [Fr. *mouler*, O. Fr. *moler*, *moller*, Sp. **Mōuld**, } & Pg. *moldar*. See MOLD, above.]

1. To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model.

He forgeth and moldeth metals. *Hale.*

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To mold me man? *Milton.*

2. To knead; as, to mold dough or bread.

Mōld'a-ble, } *a.* Capable of being molded or **Mōuld'a-ble**, } formed.

Mōld'-board, } *n.* That part of a plow back of **Mōuld'-board**, } the share, which turns over the earth in plowing.

Mōld'er, } *n.* One who, or that which, molds or **Mōuld'er**, } forms into shape.

Mōld'er, } *v. i.* [Eng. *mold*, fine soft earth. Prov. **Mōuld'er**, } G. [illegible]]

1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by gradual separation of the component particles without the presence of water; to crumble; to perish. "When statues molder, and when arches fall." *Prior.*

2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have moldered to nothing. *Clarendon.*

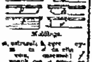
Mōld'er, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDERED or MOULD**Mōuld'er**, } ERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDERING or MOULDERING.] To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

[Time's] gradual touch
Has moldered into beauty many a tower. *Mason.*

Mōld'er-y, } *a.* Covered or filled with mold; con**Mōuld'er-y**, } sisting of, or resembling, mold.

Mōld'i-ness, } *n.* [From *moldy*.] The state of **Mōuld'i-ness**, } being moldy.

Mōld'ing, } *n.* 1. Anything cast in a mold, or **Mōuld'ing**, } which appears to be so, as grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.



Moldings.

a, astragal; *b*, cavetto; *c*, cyma [illegible]; *d*, cyma [illegible]; *e*, [illegible]; *f*, [illegible] quarter round; *h*, torus; *i*, [illegible] band.

2. (*Arch.*) A projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c., an assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other decoration.

Mōld'ing-board, } *n.* See FOLLOW-BOARD. **Mōuld'ing-board**, }

Mōld'ing-mill, } *n.* A saw-mill, mill for shaping **Mōuld'ing-mill**, } timber. [illegible]

Mōld'ing-plane, } *n.* A plane used in shaping orna**Mōuld'ing-plane**, } mental edges, or for making moldings.

Mōld'ing-sand, } *n.* (*Founding*) A mixture of **Mōuld'ing-sand**, } sand and loam for making molds.

Mōld'-[illegible], } A make of metal frames [illegible] **Mōuld'-[illegible]**, } [illegible]

Mōld'warp, } *n.* [A-S. *molde*, [illegible], and **Mōuld'warp**, } A-S. *weorpan*, to throw, to cast up; Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *muldvarp*, D. *mol*, O. D. *moldworp*, M. H. G. *moltwerf*, [illegible] Cf. MOLE, and MOLEWARP.] A mole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Chaucer.*

Mōld'y, } *a.* [*compar.* MOLDIER or MOULDIER; **Mōuld'y**, } *superl.* MOLDIEST or MOULDIEST.] [From *mold*.] Overgrown or filled with mold.

Mōle, *n.* [A-S. *māl*, *mǣl*, [illegible] M. H. G. [illegible]] A spot, mark, small permanent protuberance on the human body from which often grow one or more hairs.

To nourish hair upon the moles of the face, is the perpetuation of very ancient custom. *Browne.*

Mōle, *n.* [Lat. *mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

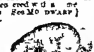
Mōle, *n.* [Fr. *môle*, It. *molo*, Sp. *mole*, from Lat. *moles*.]

1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea, extended either in a right line or an arc of a circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor; also, sometimes, the harbor itself. *Brande.*

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome.

Mōle, *n.* [D. *mol*, *molworp*. See MOLDWARP.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivorous burrowing mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur, belonging to the genus *Talpa* [illegible]. The common mole of Europe is the *Talpa Europæa*; that of North America is *Scalops aquaticus*; another species is the *Condylura cristata*. From its burrowing habits it is called *moldwarp*, or *mold-turner*.


The Mole.

Learn of the mole to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

☞ The name is also applied in North America to the shrew, a small burrowing animal of the genus *Sorex*.

2. A plow of peculiar construction for forming underground drains. [*U. S.*]

Mōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLING.]

1. To clear of mole-hills. [*Prov. Eng.*] [illegible]

2. To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate; as, to mole the earth.

Mōle'-bat, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish of the genus *Orthagoriscus* (*O. mola*), the short sun-fish.

Mōle'-cast, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by moles.

Mōle'-crick'et, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa* (*G. vulgaris*), of a brown color, and having small wings, which [illegible] runs in galleries, and throws up mounds of earth resembling those of the mole. It feeds on roots and does damage by injuring the roots of plants. [illegible]


Mole-cricket.

Mo-lec'u-lar, *a.* [F. *moléculaire*.] Belonging to, consisting of, or residing in, molecules; as, molecular forces.

Molecular attraction, the attraction acting between the molecules of bodies and at insensible distances. See ATTRACTION.

Mo-lec'u-lar'i-ty, *n.* The state of being molecular, or consisting of molecules.

Mŏl'e-cule, *n.* [F. *molécule*, a diminutive of Lat. *moles*, mass. See MOLE.] One of the minute particles supposed to constitute the matter of a body.

Mōle'-eyed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of the mole; having imperfect sight.

Mōle'-hill, *n.* A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Having leaped over such mountains, lie down before a mole-hill. *South.*

Mōle'-rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) A small rodent animal of the genus *Spalax*, which burrows in the earth, forming galleries like those of the mole. (*b.*) A rodent of the genus *Bathyergus*, found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is about as large as a rabbit, and burrows in the sand on the sea-shore.

Mōle'skin, *n.* A kind of [illegible] thick [illegible] like the [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Mo-lĕn'di-na-ry, } *a.* [illegible] **Mo-lĕn'di-na'ceous**, } [illegible] from *mola*, a mill, [illegible] Resembling the sails of a windmill.

Mo-lest', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLESTING.] [Fr. *molester*, Pr. & Sp. *molestar*, It. & Lat. *molestare*, from Lat. [illegible]

some, from *moles*, a heavy mass, load, burden] To trouble, to disturb, to render uneasy, to vex

They have *molested* the church with needless opposition *Hooker*

Syn.—To trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, tease

Möl'es tā'tion, *n* [Fr & Pr *molestation* See *supra*] The act of molesting, or the state of being molested, disturbance; annoyance, uneasiness given.

Mo lĕst'er, *n* One who molests

Mo-lĕst'ful, *a* Troublesome

Mo lĕs'tie, *n.* Molestation, trouble, vexation. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Möle'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A biennial plant of the genus *Euphorbia*

Möle'wŏrp, *n.* A mole See MOLE and MOLDWARP

Mo lĭm'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *molimen*, a great exertion or effort, from *moliri*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a heavy mass] Of great bulk or consequence, very important [*Obs and rare*]

Mō'line, *n* [Lat *molina*, mill, from *molere*, to grind] The crossed iron that supports the upper mill stone.

Mō'lin ĭsm, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Arminians

Mō'lin ĭst, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace, an opposer of the Jansenists

•Möll (möl), *a* [Ger, from Lat *mollis*, soft, tender, elegant] (*Mus*) Minor, in the minor mode, as, A *moll*, that is, A minor

•Möl'lah, *n* [Ar *maula*, Turk *mevla*, commonly *molla*, from *valor*, to rule] One of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges [Written also *moolah*]

Möl'le, *a* [See MOLL] (*Mus*) Lower by a semitone, flat, as, E *molle*, that is, E flat

Möl'le bart, *n* An agricultural implement used in Flanders, consisting of a kind of large shovel, drawn by a horse and guided by a man [Written also *mollebert* and *moulldebert*] *Simmonds*

Möl'le mōke', *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of petrel (the *Procellaria glacialis*), found in the arctic regions [Written also *mullemoke* and *mallemoke*] *Kane*

Möl'li ent (*or* möl'yent) (Sy nop , § 170), *a* [Lat *molliens*, p pr of *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft] Serving to soften, assuaging, emollient

Möl'li ent ly, *adv* Assuagingly

Möl'li fī-ble, *a* [From *mollify*] Capable of being mollified

Möl'li fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr., Pr *mollification*, Sp *mollificacion*, It *mollificazione* See *infra*] The act of mollifying, or the state of being mollified, mitigation

Möl'li fī'er, *n* One who, or that which, mollifies, softens appeases, or mitigates

Möl'li fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOLLIFIED, *p pr & vb n* MOLLIFYING] [Fr *mollifier*, Pr *mollificar*, Sp *mollificar*, It & Lat *mollificare*, from Lat *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make soft or tender, as, to *mollify* the ground

2 To assuage, as pain or irritation.

3 To appease, as excited feeling or passion, to pacify to calm "With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts" *Spenser*

4 To reduce in harshness or asperity, to qualify

They would sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands *Clarendon*

Möl'li nĕt, *n.* A little mill, or one of smaller size than usual

•Mol lĭ'ti es (-lish'ĭ ĕz), *n* [Lat , softness] (*Med*) The preternatural softness of any organ or part of an organ *Dunglison*

Möl'li tūde (53), *n* [Lat *mollitudo*, softness, weakness, from *mollis*, soft] Softness, effeminacy, weakness [*Rare*]

•Mol lŭs'ca, *n pl* [Lat *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, id.] (*Zoöl*) One of the animal sub kingdoms See ANIMAL KINGDOM Its individuals are called *mollusks* See MOLLUSK

Mol lŭs'can, *n* A mollusk, one of the molluscs

Mol lŭs'can, } *a* Pertaining to the mollusks, or
Mol lŭs'coŭs, } partaking of their properties

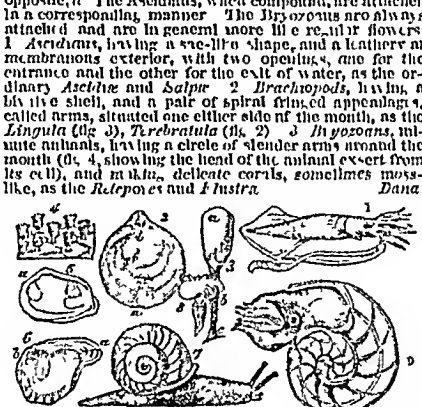
•Mol lŭs'cum, *n* [Lat *molluscus*, -a, -um, soft, from *mollis*, soft] (*Med*) A cutaneous disease consisting of numerous tumors, of various forms, filled with a thick matter,—so called from the resemblance of the tumors to some molluscous animals *Dunglison*

Möl'lusk, *n* [Fr *mollusque*. See *supra*] (*Zoöl*) An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body (whence the name), which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally See ANIMAL KINGDOM.

☞ There are two sub divisions the *Ordinary* and the *Anthoid* mollusks the latter the inferior, and each contains three classes

I ORDINARY MOLLUSKS having a cephalic and caudal extremity or the bipolarity characteristic of animal life, and, accordingly, with some exceptions among the lowest, a certain progressive locomotion In the bivalve species, or *conchifers* the mouth is opposite one extremity of the shell (*a*, fig 1 and *c*) 1 *Cephalopods*, having a distinct head with perfect eyes, and a circle of arms around the mouth, some of which are adapted for clinging as in the *cuttle-fish* or *sepia*, the *squid* (fig 1), and nautilus (fig 9) 2 *Cephalates*, having a distinct head with eyes and antennæ This class includes (1) the *Gasteropods*, which move by creeping on a broad expansion below, as in the *snail* (fig. 7) and *volute*, and (2) the *Pteropods*, which have wing-like expansions for swimming (fig 8). 3 *Acephals*, having no distinct projecting head or antennæ, and imperfect eyes when any as in the oyster (fig 6), clam, and all ordinary bivalves (fig 5) The hinge of the shell is dorsal, and one extremity, usually the shorter (*a*), is the anterior and the other (*b*) the posterior This class includes the *Conchifers* or *Bivalves*, also called *Lamellibranchs* from the lamellar branchiæ, or gills

II ANTHOID MOLLUSKS, having some similarity in form to a flower, especially a bilabiate or orchis-like flower, and, for the most part, attached, at least when young, by a stem or pedicel The bivalve species (or Brachiopods) have the stem proceeding from the beak, and the mouth is opposite, and a line between the two divides the shell and its animal into two symmetrical halves In fig 3 (*a*, *Lingula*), *a b* is the shell opening upward, *b c* the stem, in fig. 2 (the shell of a *Terebratula*), at *b* is the aperture for the stem, and the mouth is opposite, *a* The Ascidians, when compound, are attached in a corresponding manner The Bryozoans are always attached and are in general more like regular flowers 1 *Ascidians*, having a sac-like shape, and a leathery or membranous exterior, with two openings, one for the entrance and the other for the exit of water, as the ordinary *Ascidiæ* and *Salpæ* 2 *Brachiopods*, having a bivalve shell, and a pair of spiral fringed appendages, called arms, situated one either side of the mouth, as the *Lingula* (fig 3), *Terebratula* (fig. 2) 3 *Bryozoans*, minute animals, having a circle of slender arms around the mouth (fig. 4, showing the head of the animal exsert from its cell), and making delicate corals, sometimes moss-like, as the *Retepores* and *Flustra* *Dana*



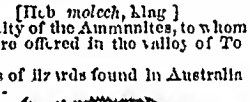
Mollusks

1, 9 cephalopods (1, calamary or squid, 9, nautilus); 2 3, brachiopods (2, terebratula 3 lingula); 4, bryozoans; 5, 6, acephals or conchifers; 7, 8, cephalates (7, a gasteropod (a snail) 8, a pteropod)

Mō'lŏch (mō'lŏk), *n* [Heb *molech*, king]

1. (*Script*) The deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered in the valley of Tophet

2 (*Zoöl*) A genus of lizards found in Australia *M. horridus*, the moloch lizard, in its external appearance is one of the most ferocious of reptiles, the horns on the head and numerous spines in the body giving it a most formidable appearance Its name is given to it from part of a line in Milton "*Moloch*, horrid king," *Gray*



Moloch Lizard (*Moloch horridus*)

Mo lŏsso', *n* See MOLOSSUS

Mo lŏs'sus, *n* [Lat , Gr μολοσσος, properly *Molossian*, belonging to the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A foot of three long syllables [Written also *molosse*]

•Möl'o-thro'ŭs, *n* (*Ornith.*) A genus of conirostral birds, of which one species (*M pecoris*), found in America, is often an attendant upon cattle in the fields *Baird*

Mōlt (20), } *v t* [*imp & p p* MOLTED, or MOULTED,
Mōult, } *p pr & vb n* MOLTING, or MOULTING]
[O Eng *moult*, *moute*, Prov Ger. *mutern*, *mütern*, N H Ger *mausen*, *mauszen*, *mausern*, *mauszern*, M H Ger *mützen*, O H Ger *mûzôn*, O L Ger *mûton*, D *muten*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *mudar*, It *mudare*, Fr *muer*. See MEW] [The prevalent spelling is *moult*, but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bolt*, *jolt*, *dolt*, &c , it is desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal

Mōlt } *v t* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers,
Mōult, } and the like, to shed

Mōlt, } *n* The act or process of changing the
Mōult, } feathers, skin, &c , moulting

Mōlt'a-ble, *a* Capable of assuming a molten state, meltable, fusible [*Obs and rare*]

Mōlt'en (möl'n, 20), *p a* Melted, made of melted metal, as, a *molten* image. See MELT.

Mō'ly, *n* [Lat *moly*, Gr μῶλυ]

1 (*Bot*) A plant having a bulbous root, *Allium moly*, wild garlic

2 A fabulous herb of secret power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses, as a counter charm against the spells of Circe

That *moly* That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave *Milton*

Mo lĭb'date, *n* [Fr *molybdate*] (*Chem*) A compound of molybdic acid with a base

Mō'lyb dē'na, *n* [Lat *molybdæna*, Gr μολύβδαινα, from μόλυβδος, lead Fr *molybdène*] (*Min*) An ore of a dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago, sulphuret of molybdenum

Mo lĭb'de-nite (49), *n*, [Fr *molybdénite*.] (*Min.*) Sulphuret of molybdena. *Dana*

Mo lĭb'de noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena, or obtained from it.

Mō'lyb dē'num, *n* [N. Lat *molybdænum*, Fr. *molybdène* See MOLYBDENA] (*Chem*) A rare metal occurring in nature, sometimes as a sulphide, sometimes as molybdic acid, and at others with lead, as molybdate of lead It is obtained only in small, separate globules, in a blackish brilliant mass These are brittle, and extremely infusible

Mo lĭb'dic, } *a* [Fr *molybdique* See MOLYB-
Mo lĭb'doŭs, } DENA.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, molybdenum.

Molybdic acid, an acid obtained from molybdate of lead, or by acidifying molybdena

Mōme, *n* [O. Fr *mome*, *momme*, buffoon, masque, from Gr Μῶμος, Momus, the critic god, from μῶμος, blame, ridicule, derision See MOMUS, and of MUM.] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow, a stock. [*Obs*] *Johnson. Spenser*

Mō'ment, *n* [Fr & Pr *moment*, It & Sp *momento*, Lat *momentum*, for *movimentum*, from *movere*, to move]

1 A minute portion of time, an instant "In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye" 1 *Cor.* xv 52.

2 Impulsive power, force; momentum.

Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse, His free will *Milton*

3. Hence, importance in influence or effect, consequence, weight or value

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others *Bentley*

4 An essential element; a deciding point, fact, or consideration, essential or influential circumstance

5 (*Math*) An infinitesimal change in a varying quantity; an increment or decrement [*Obs*]

6 (*Mech*) Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, especially motion about a fixed point or axis

Moment of a couple, the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them —*Moment of a force* (*Mech*) (*a*) *With respect to a point* the product of the intensity of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line of direction of the force (*b*) *With respect to a line*, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the line into the shortest distance between the line and the direction of this component (*c*) *With respect to a plane*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane —*Moment of inertia*, of a rotating body, the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of matter of the body into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation,—called also *moment of rotation* and *moment of the mass* —*Statical moment*, the product of a force into its leverage, the same as moment of a force with respect to a point, &c —*Virtual moment* See VIRTUAL

Syn.—Instant twinkling, consequence, weight, force, value, consideration, signification, avail —MOMENT, INSTANT *A moment* allows of a beginning and end, an *instant* is indivisible The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and urgency than the former "Do it this *instant*," requires the utmost haste "Do it this *moment*," admits of no hesitation or delay

The slightly purpose never is o'ercome
Unless the deed go with it from this *moment*
The very stirrings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand *Shak*

This is not all: Patroclus on the shore,
Now pale and dead, shall succor Greece no more.
Fly to the fleet this *instant* fly and tell
The sad Achilles how his loved one fell *Pope*

Mo mĕnt'al, *a* [O Fr *momental* See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1. For a moment, brief

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve. *Drelon*

2 Important, momentous

Mo mĕnt'al ly, *adv* For a moment [*Obs*]

Mō'men tā'ne oŭs, } *a* [Lat. *momentaneus*, It &
Mō'ment a ny, } Sp *momentaneo*, Fr, *momentané*, O Fr *momentain*] Momentary [*Obs*]

"*Momentany* benefits" *Hooker*

Mō'ment a ri ly, *adv.* Every moment, from moment to moment

Mō'ment a ri ness, *n* The state of being momentary, shortness of duration

Mō'ment a ry (44), *a* [Lat. *momentarius* See MOMENT] Done in a moment, continuing only a moment, lasting a very short time; as, a *momentary* pang

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream *Shak*

Mō'ment ly, *adv.* 1 For a moment

2 In a moment, every moment, as, we *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.

Mo mĕnt'oŭs, *a* [Lat *momentosus*] Of moment or consequence, important, weighty.

Mo mĕnt'oŭs ly, *adv* Weightily, importantly

Mo mĕnt'oŭs ness, *n.* State of being of great importance

Mo mĕn'tum, *n* ; Lat. *pl.* MOMENTA, Eng. *pl.* MOMENTUMS [Lat See MOMENT]

1. (*Mech*) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity, impetus

2. Essential element or constituent element.

I shall state the several moments of the distinction I [illegible] are propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Mō'mi-er, *n.* [Fr. mômier, from O. Fr. momer, to mask one's [illegible] Fr. momerie, mummery [illegible].] One of the evangelical [illegible] of France and Switzerland — so called in reproach.

Mŏm'ot, [illegible] See MOTMOT.

Mo-mŏr'di-ca, *n.* [Lat. mordere, momordi, to bite.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, consisting of climbing plants [illegible] in Asia and tropical America [illegible] rough seeds, which appear as if they had been bitten. *Loudon.*

Mō'mot, *n.* [If said and motmot the native name [illegible]] (*Zoöl.*) A certain South American bird [illegible] from its note. See MOTMOT.

Mō'mus, *n.* [Gr. μῶμος. See MOCK.] (*Myth.*) The god of ridicule and raillery.

Mŏn'a-chal (mŏn'a-kal), *a.* [Fr. & Sp. monacal, It. monacale, from Lat. monachus, Gr. μοναχός, a monk, from μοναχός, solitary, single, from μόνος, alone, solitary.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Mŏn'a-chişm (mŏn'a-kizm), *n.* [Fr. monachisme. See supra.] The system and influences of monastic life.

Mŏn'ad (*or* mō'nad), *n.* [Fr. & It. monade, Sp. monada, Lat. monas, monadis, Gr. μονάς, μονάδος, unity, a unit, from μόνος, solitary, alone, from μόνος, alone.]

1. An ultimate atom or simple unextended point; something ultimate and indivisible.

2. (*Philos.*) [illegible] elementary and indestructible units which were conceived as endowed with the power of giving and receiving with respect to others, and thus determining all physical and spiritual phenomena.

3. (*Zoöl.*) One of the simplest kind of minute animalcules. *Dana.*

Monadelph.

Mŏn'a-dĕlph, *n.* [See infra.] (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the class *Monadelphia*; having the filaments united into one body or tube.

Mŏn'a-dĕl'phi-a, *n.* [Fr. monadelphie, from Gr. μόνος, alone, and ἀδελφός, a brother.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those plants whose stamens are united into one body by the filaments.

Mŏn'a-dĕl'phi-an, } *a.* [Fr. monadelphe, monadel-

Mŏn'a-dĕl'phoŭs, } phique.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united into one body by the filaments; belonging to the class *Monadelphia*.

Mo-năd'ic, } *a.* Relating to monads, or to the

Mo-năd'ic-al, } view of Leibnitz in reference to monads.

Mŏn'ad-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μονάς and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine or science of monads.

Mo-năn'der, *n.* [See infra.] (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the class *Monandria*; a plant having one stamen.

Monandrous Flower.

Mo-năn'dri-a, *n.* [F. monandrie, from Gr. μόνος, alone, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, comprising those which have a single stamen.

Mo-năn'dri-an, } *a.* [F. monandre, Gr. μόνανδρος.]

Mo-năn'droŭs, } (*Bot.*) Having but one stamen; belonging to the class *Monandria*.

Mo-năn'thoŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος, alone, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having but one flower. *Gray.*

Mŏn'arch (mŏn'ark), *n.* [Fr. monarque, It. & Sp. monarca, Lat. monarcha, Gr. μονάρχης, from μόνος, alone, and ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule, govern.]

1. A sole ruler; one possessing supreme and undivided power; a sovereign; an emperor, the highest ruler of an empire, kingdom, principality, or chief [illegible]

Monarch in her course. *Milton.*

2. One superior to all others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the monarch of the forest. [illegible] the monarch I will [illegible].

3. A presiding or presiding genius; patron deity. [illegible] *Shak.*

Mŏn'arch, *a.* Superior to others; pre-eminent; supreme; as, "Monarch savage." *Pope.*

Mo-när'chal, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

[illegible] whom now transcendent [illegible] raised [illegible] monarchal pride. *Milton.*

Mŏn'arch-ess, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

Mo-när'chi-al, *a.* The same as MONARCHAL.

Mo-när'chi-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain sect, similar in its doctrine to the modern Unitarians, and which asserted the [illegible] regarding the second century [illegible] them as the [illegible] of the [illegible] of God against the prevailing [illegible] of the Christian church. *Eadie.*

Mo-när'chic, } *a.* [Fr. monarchique, Sp. mo-

Mo-när'chic-al, } narquico, It. monarchico, Gr. μοναρχικός. See supra.]

1. Vested in a single ruler, as monarchical government or power.

2. Pertaining to monarch or monarchy.

Mo-när'chic-al-ly, *adv.* In a monarchical manner.

Mŏn'arch-işm, *n.* The principles of monarchy; a love or preference of monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-ist, *n.* [F. monarchiste, Sp. monarquista, It. monarchista.] An advocate of monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-īze, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. MONARCHIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MONARCHIZING.] To play the king; to act the monarch. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Mŏn'arch-īze, *v. t.* [Fr. monarchiser.]

1. To rule; to govern.

2. To convert into a monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-īz'er, *n.* One who advocates a monarchy; a monarchist. [*Rare.*]

Mo-när'cho, *n.* The assumed name of a fantastic [illegible] who affected Italian manners; hence, a fantastical person. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mŏn'arch-y, *n.* [Fr. monarchie, Pr. & It. monarchia, Sp. monarquia, Lat. monarchia, Gr. μοναρχία. See MONARCH.]

1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch; power reposed in a single chief ruler; the authority of a solitary sovereign.

I [illegible] the fatal [illegible] to monarchy [illegible] truth, [illegible] either government nor religion. *Marvell.*

2. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

Who [illegible] for perjury

Can thus [illegible] *Shak.*

Mo-när'da, *n.* [From *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of odorous herbaceous plants bearing flowers in whorled heads [illegible]. *Gray.*

Mŏn'ar-dĕl'la, *n.* [Dimin. of *monarda*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbaceous plants.

Mo-nas, *n.* [Gr. μονάς, unit. See MONAD.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of infusoria, of which the species *M. crepusculum* is said to be the smallest of all known living organisms. *Baird.*

Mŏn'as-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. monasterialis, from monasterium; It. monasteriale, Sp. monasterial.] Pertaining to a monastery.

Mŏn'as-ter-y (colloq. mŏn'as-trĭ), *n.* [F. monastère, Pr. monastier, It. monastero, monisterio, Sp. monasterio, Lat. monasterium, Gr. μοναστήριον, from μονάζειν, equivalent to μοναστής, solitary, monk, from μονάζειν, to be alone, to live in solitude, from μόνος, alone. Cf. MINSTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, especially for monks; — more rarely applied to a house for females.

Syn. — Cloister; convent; nunnery; abbey; priory. See CLOISTER.

Mo-năs'te-ry, *n.* A monk.

Mo-năs'tic, } *a.* [F. monastique, It. & Sp. mo-

Mo-năs'tic-al, } nastico, F. monastical, Gr. μοναστικός, from μοναστής, monk. See supra.]

1. Pertaining to monasteries, to monks and nuns, or monastic institutions and rules.

2. Secluded from the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religious seclusion. A life monastic. *Denham.*

Mo-năs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a retired manner; in the manner of monks; reclusely.

Mo-năs'ti-çişm, *n.* The monastic life; monkishness.

Mo-năs'ti-cŏn, *n.* [Gr. μοναστικόν. See supra.] A book giving an account of monasteries.

Mŏn'day (mŭn'dy), *n.* [O. Eng. monenday, A-S. monandæg, [illegible] the moon day, sacred to the moon; D. maandag, Dan. mandag, Sw. måndag, Icel. mánadagr, O. H. G. mânâdag, M. H. Ger. mântac, N. H. G. montag.] The second day of the week.

Monde, *n.* [Fr. monde, world, It. mondo, Sp. & Pr. mundo, Lat. mundus.]

1. The world; the people of the world; society.

2. A globe, an ensign of royalty. [*Fr. rr.*] *Drummond.*

Le beau monde, fashionable society.

Mo-ne'cian, } *a.* See MONŒCIAN and MONŒ-

Mo-ne'cious, } CIOUS.

Mŏn'o-mŏn'ō-dy, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and [illegible]] (*Med.*) A kind of eye-water — so called because supposed to be capable of curing diseases [illegible] *Dunglison.*

Mo-nē'ma, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, [illegible] support.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grassy aqueous plants — called from [illegible] a single stem which by reason of its slight [illegible] support to the [illegible].

Mo-nēs'ēs, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, [illegible] delight.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small perennial plants, with a single lateral and nodding, one-flowered purple. *Gray.*

Mŏn'et, *v. t.* [Lat. monere, to warn.] To warn; to admonish; to advise. [*Obs. and rare.*] "For I [illegible] and I counsel." *Chaucer.*

Mŏn'e-ta-ry (mŭn'e-tā-rĭ) (*Synop.* § 130), *a.* [Fr. monétaire. See infra.] Pertaining to money, or consisting in money; pecuniary. "The monetary relations of Europe." *E. Everett.*

1. Money of the standard currency, as dollars in America, pounds in England, francs in France.

Mŏn'e-ti-za'tion, *n.* The act or process of converting into money, as the metals of [illegible].

Mŏn'ey (mŭn'y), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS. [O. Eng. moneie, monie, O. Fr. moneie, Pr. & Sp. moneda, Pg. moeda, It. & Lat. moneta, from Lat. *Moneta* (L. [illegible] from monere, to warn, [illegible] in whose temple money was coined; cf. M[illegible].]

1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce.

2. Hence, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling as the equivalent of money, as bank-notes and the like.

☞ *Money* is sometimes used in the formation of compound words, as, money-bag, money-box, money-broker, money-dealer, money-lender, money-maker, money-making, money-getting, and the like.

Syn. — Cash. — MONEY. CASH. Money was originally stamped coin, and afterward anything that represented it in place in buying and selling. Cash is originally the [illegible] money [illegible] chest or [illegible]; hence cash payment [illegible] in strict payment [illegible] though [illegible] mostly received in such cases, it can also be cashed at the bank. [illegible] it was found necessary to [illegible] public stamp upon certain quantities of such particular metals, were in the countries commonly used to purchase goods. [illegible] the origin of coined money [illegible] of those [illegible] *Adam Smith.*

If men the [illegible] that stole the cash [illegible] punished [illegible] *Pope.*

Mŏn'ey, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MONEYED; p. pr. & vb. n. MONEYING.] To supply with money; to put funds.

I [illegible] Monies, he out of his own store

Hath moneyed [illegible] the general. *Beau. & Fl.*

Mŏn'ey-bag, *n.* A [illegible] a lord [illegible] first by a German king [illegible] each [illegible] to hold on the king's [illegible] his prerogative [illegible] the end. [*Obs.*] [*Eng.*]

Mŏn'ey-bro'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Mŏn'ey-chăn'ġer, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.

Mŏn'ey-corn, *n.* The same as MONEYWORT.

Mŏn'eyed (mŭn'id), *a.* 1. Having money; having money; able to command money; — used often in distinction from such as have real estate.

Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting in, or composed of, money; as, moneyed capital. *Hamilton.*

Mŏn'ey-er (mŭn'y-er), *n.* [From money. F. monnoyeur, Pr. moneder, Sp. monedero, Pg. moedeiro, It. monetiere, Lat. monetarius.]

1. A banker; one who deals in money. [*Rare.*]

2. (*Law.*) A responsible [illegible] authorized to [illegible] coin. *Fuller.*

Mŏn'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless; impecunious.

Mŏn'ey-măt'ter, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor.

Mŏn'ey-or'der, *n.* An order for money, or form of deposit with the post-office [illegible] other [illegible] where [illegible] to be paid [illegible]. [*U. S.*]

Mŏn'ey-scriv'en-er, *n.* A [illegible] who raises money for others.

Mŏn'ey-spĭn'ner, *n.* A small spider — so called as being vulgarly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will be fortunate in money-matters.

Mŏn'ey-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A evergreen trailing plant of the genus *Nummularia* or of the genus *Lysimachia*.

Mŏng'-corn (mŭng'-), *n.* [See MAN-CORN.] Mixed corn; maslin. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mŏn'ġer (mŭng'ger), *n.* [A-S. mangere, from mangian, to trade, Icel. mangari, mangari, O. H. G. mangari, mangere, O. Fr. [illegible] O. D. mangher, [illegible] allied to Lat. mango.]

1. A trader; a dealer; — now used only or chiefly in composition, as a haberdasher, monger, [illegible] cheesemonger.

2. A small merchant vessel. [*Obs.*] *Bloun.*

Mŏn'ġer, *v. t.* To deal in; to make merchandise of; to traffic in; — used chiefly in a very poor or [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] perhaps and discreditable traffic or trading [illegible] *Coleridge.*

Mŏn'gol, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Mongolia.

Mŏn'gol, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Mongolia, or its inhabitants.

Mon-gŏl'i-an, *a.* & *n.* The same as MONGOL.

Mŏn'grel (mŭng'grel), *a.* [A-S. mang, mixture, mengan, to mix, or M[illegible].] Of mixed breed, or kind.

Mŏn'grel, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo'ni-al, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mullion. [*Obs.*]

Mŏn'i-ed (mŭn'id), *a.* See MONEYED.

Mo-nil'i-form, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A kind of fossil fish.

Mo-nil'i-form, *a.* [Fr. moniliforme, from Lat. monile, necklace, and forma, form.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Jointed so as to resemble a string of beads.

moniliform antenna, constructed at regular intervals, so as to produce a bead-like appearance; as, a *moniliform* root

Mŏn'i ment, *n* [Lat *monimentum, monumentum* from *monere*, to remind, Fr *monumen, monument, monument* See MONUMENT] [*Obs*]

1 Something to preserve memory, a reminder.

2 A mark, an image, a superscription *Spenser*

Mŏn'ish *v t* [Lat *monere*, to remind, admonish] To admonish, to warn [*Obs*] See ADMONISH

Mŏn'ish er, *n* One who monishes, an admonisher

Moniliform (*Bot*)

Mŏn'ish ment, *n* Admonition [*Obs*]

Mo ni'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Lat *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn, Fr *monition*, Pr *monicio*, Sp *monicion*, It *monizione*]

1 Instruction given by way of caution, admonition, warning, as, the *monitions* of a friend *Swift*

2 Information, indication, notice

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness *Holder*

3 (*Admiralty Practice*) A process in the nature of a summons to appear and answer

Mŏn'i tive, *a* Conveying admonition, admonitory

Mŏn'i tor, *n* [Lat, It *monitore*, Sp *monitor*, Fr *moniteur*]

1 One who monishes or admonishes, one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution

You need not be a *monitor* to the king *Bacon*

2 Hence, specifically, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class

3 (*Zoöl*) One of a family of lizards inhabiting the warmer parts of the eastern continent, so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles

Mŏn'i tō'ri al, *a* 1 Pertaining to a monitor.

2 Performed by a monitor

3 Conducted or taught by monitors, as, a *monitorial* school

4 Communicated by monitors, as, *monitorial* instruction.

Mŏn'i-tō'ri al-ly, *adv* In a monitorial manner

Mŏn'i to ry, *a* [Lat *monitorius*, Fr *monitoire*, Pr *monitori*, Sp & It *monitorio*] Giving admonition, instructing by way of caution, warning

Losses, miscarriages and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive *L'Estrange*

Mŏn'i to ry, *n* Admonition, warning [*Obs*]

Mŏn'i tress, } *n* A female monitor
Mŏn'i trix, }

Mŏnk (mŭnk), *n* [A S *monec, munc, munuc, munec, munne*, Dan & Sw *munk*, Icel *munkr*, O H Ger *munich* M H Ger *münich, münech*, N H. Ger *mönch*, from Lat *monachus*, Gr *μοναχός*, from *μόνος*, alone, whence, also, It *monaco*, Sp & Pg *monge*, Pr *monge, moine*, O. Fr *moigne*, N Fr *moine*]

1 A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion, one of a religious community inhabiting a monastery and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises

2 (*Print*) A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page, especially a blotted and indistinct impression from types which have received too much ink,—distinguished from a *friar*, or white spot caused by a deficiency of ink

Its pages mostly fair and legible, are sadly deformed in many places by those smudges of printer's ink which transform a letter into what printers call a *monk* " *N Y Independent*

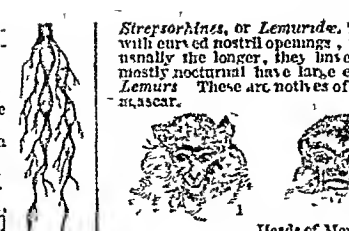
Mŏnk'er y, *n* 1 The life of monks, monastic life, monastic usage or customs —a term usually applied by way of reproach " Capes and miters, and wrecked dead mediæval " *Carlyle*

2 A collection of monks who have a whole *monkery*

Mŏnk'ey (mŭnk'ē), *n* It *monicchio*, now *m*[illegible] an ape, and dame, *donna*, q v, Sp [illegible] N Lat *mon*[illegible] Madagascar

1 (*Zoöl*) [illegible] mals, having [illegible] Land-shaped [illegible] clasping [illegible] an ape [illegible] in form, as [illegible] called *man*[illegible] form and mu[illegible] tives of the [illegible]

[illegible] The name [illegible] Cuvier [illegible] rita [illegible] than the [illegible] [illegible] the old [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] Thus [illegible]



Heads of Monkeys
1, Simiadæ; 2, Cebidæ; 3, Lemuridæ

Strepsorhines, or *Lemuridæ*. These have a pointed head, with curved nostril openings, the posterior members are usually the longer, they have a bushy tail They are mostly nocturnal have large eyes, and soft wool, as the *Lemurs* These are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar.

2 More strictly, the long tailed individuals of the order

3 A name of contempt, or of slight kindness.

4 The weight of a pile driver, that is, a very heavy mass of iron, which, being raised on high, descends with great momentum on the head of the pile, and forces it into the earth *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A small single block stripped with a swivel *Dana*

Mŏnk'ey-bōat, *n* (*Naut*) A boat employed in the docks *Simmonds*

Mŏnk'ey-brĕnd, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, a tree of tropical Africa, having an oblong, green body containing cells, in each of which are several hard, shining seeds immersed in a soft pulp, from which the negroes prepare an unctuous drink *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-cŭp, *n.* (*Bot*) A tropical plant of the genus *Nepenthes*, inhabiting the warmer and damper parts of Asia, having petioles which are vase-shaped and hollow and contain water secreted by a glandular apparatus, with which they are lined The common species is *N distillatoria* *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mimulus*,—so called from the appearance of the gaping corolla *Gray*

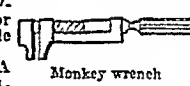
Mŏnk'ey ism (mŭnk'ē-izm), *n* The conduct of a monkey, resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions

Mŏnk'ey-jăck'et, *n* A long, tailless, close-fitting jacket, usually of some coarse or stout material

Mŏnk'ey-rāil, *n* (*Naut*) A second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter rail of a ship

Mŏnk'ey-tāil (mŭnk'ē tāl), *n* A short, round iron bar used in naval gunnery *Totten*

Mŏnk'ey-wrĕnch (mŭnk'ē-rĕnch), *n* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw



Monkey wrench

Mŏnk'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish belonging to the sharks, the same as KINGSTON

Mŏnk'hŏod, *n* The character or condition of a monk

Mŏnk'ing, *a* Monkish "Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles" *Coleridge*

Mŏnk'ish (mŭnk'ish), *a* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks, monastic, as, *monkish* manners, *monkish* dress, *monkish* solitude.

Mŏnk'ly, *a* Resembling, relating to, or becoming, a monk, monkish

Mŏnk'-sēal, *n* (*Zoöl*) A species of seal of the genus *Pelagius* (*P monachus*), found in the Adriatic Sea and along the coast of Sardinia *Baird*

Mŏnks'-hŏad (mŭnks'-hŏd), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leontodon*

Mŏnk's'-hŏod, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, aconite See ACONITE

Mŏnks-rhu'barb (-rū'barb), *n* An herb of the genus *Rumex*, a species of dock.

Mŏnk's'-sēam, *n* (*Naut*) A seam made by laying the selvage of one piece, as of a sail, over that of another, and sewing both edges

Mŏn'o-bā'sic, *a* [Gr. *μονος*, single, and *βασις*, base] (*Chem*) Having only one part of base to one of acid

Mŏn'o-căr'di an, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *καρδία*, heart] Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles

Mŏn'o-căr'di an, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles

n'o-cārp, } *n* [See *infra*.] (*Bot*) A plant
Mŏn'o-cār'pou, } that produces fruit but once, ing after fructification, an annual plant

o-cār'poŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *καρπός*, Fr. *monocarpe*] (*Bot*) Bearing fruit but and dying after fructification, as wheat, and *Lindley*

-rŏs, *n* [Lat, Gr *μονόκερως*, from *μόνος*, , and *κέρας*, horn]

[illegible] creature, a unicorn, a sea monster, perhaps the sword fish [*Obs*]

[illegible] immeasured tail " *Spenser*.

Unicorn, a constellation situated

[illegible]

s, *a* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *-chlamydē*] (*Bot*) Having [illegible] is, a calyx without a corolla,

[Gr. *μονόχορδον*, from *μόνος*, only, single, Of MACHICHORD]

(*Mus*) An instrument for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds It consists of a single string stretched between two bridges, one or both of which are movable, and which stand upon a graduated rule for the purpose of readily changing and measuring the length of the part of the string between them

Mŏn'o-chro măt'ic, *a* [Fr *monochromatique*] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

Monochromatic lamp, n lamp whose flame yields rays of some one homogeneous hue It is of the greatest importance in optical experiments

Mŏn'o chrōme, *n* [Fr *monochrome*, from Gr *μονόχρωμος*, of one color, from *μονος*, single, and *χρῶμα*, color] A painting with a single color

Mŏn'o-chro ŏn'ic, *a* [Gr, *μόνος*, alone, single, and *χρόνος*, time] Existing at the same time, coetaneous

Mŏn'o cil'i ā'ted, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and Lat *cilium*, a tentacle, eyelash] Furnished with one cilium See CILIA.

Mŏn'o-clin'ic, *a* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *κλίνειν*, to incline] (*Crystallog*) Having one oblique intersection,—said of a certain system of crystallization, in which the vertical axis is inclined to one but at right angles to the other, lateral axis. See CRYSTALLIZATION

Mo nŏe'il noŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *κλίνη*, couch, bed, from *κλίνειν*, to be down, Fr *monoclinc*] (*Bot*) Hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower

Mŏn'o-co tyle, } *a* [Fr *monocotyle* m
Mŏn'o-cŏt'y-lĕd'o-noŭs, } *nocotylédoné*] (*Bot*
Having only one cotyledon, seed lobe, or seminal leaf

Mŏn'o-cŏt'y-lĕ'don, *n.* [Fr. *monocotylédon*, from Gr *μόνος*, single, and *κοτυλήδων*, a cup shaped hollow or cavity] (*Bot*) A plant with only one cotyledon, or seed lobe

Mo-nŏc'ra-cy, *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, alone, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to govern, from *κράτος*, strength] Government by a single person, undivided rule

Mŏn'o-crăt, *n* [See *supra*] One who governs alone, an aristocrat; a monarch

Mo nŏc'ū-lar, } *a* [Fr *monoculaire*]
Mo nŏc'ū-loŭs, }

1 Having one eye only, with one eye only, as, *monocular* vision

2 Adopted to be used with only one eye at a time, as, a *monocular* microscope

Mŏn'o-cūle, *n* [Fr *monocule*, Lat *monoculus*, one eyed, from Gr *μόνος*, single, and Lat *oculus*, eye] (*Entom*) An insect with only one eye

Mŏn'o dăc'ty l oŭs, *a* [Gr *μονοδάκτυλος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *δάκτυλος*, finger, Fr. *monodactyle*] Having but one finger or toe.

Mŏn'o-dĕl'phi, *n.* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *δελφύς*, womb] (*Zoöl*) An animal belonging to a class of mammals having no external pouch or marsupium, but bringing forth its young in such a state of immaturity as to need an such additional protection;—so called by De Blainville

Mŏn'o dĭ mĕt'ric, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, *δίς*, twofold, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Crystallog*) Dimetric.

Mŏn'o dist, *n* One who writes a monody

Mŏn'o dŏn, *n* [Gr *μονόδους*, *μονόδοντος*, one toothed, from *μόνος*, single, and *ὀδούς*, tooth] See NARWHAL

Mŏn'o-dra-măt'ic, *a* Pertaining to a monodram

Mŏn'o-drăm, } *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *δρᾶμα*,
Mŏn'o-dra ăme, } drama] A dramatic performance by a single person

Mŏn'o-dy, *n* [Fr. *monodie*, It *monodia*, Gr *μονῳδία*, from *μονῳδός*, singing alone, Fr *μόνος*, single, and *ᾠδή*, song, from *ἄειδειν*, *ᾀδειν*, to sing] A species of poem of a mournful character, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation

Mŏn'o dy nămi'ic, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, alone, and *δύναμις*, power.] Possessing but one capacity, having but a single power

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely to be apprehended. *De Quincey*

***Mo-nœ'ci-ā** (-nē'shi-ā), *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *οἶκία*, house, Fr *monœcie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants, according to the Linnæan system, whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same plant

Mo nœ'ci an (-nē'shi an), *n* (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the class *Monœcia*.

Mo nœ'ci an (-nē'shi-an), } *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*)
Mo nœ'cioŭs (-nē'shus), } Having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers, but both growing upon the same individual plant

Mŏn'o-găm, *n* (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the order *Monogamia*

***Mŏn'o găm'i ā,** *n. pl* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage, Fr *monogamie*] (*Bot*) An order of plants, in the Linnæan system, having simple flowers, though the anthers are united.

Mŏn'o găm'ic an *a* [Gr *monogames*, Fr *monogamique*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to the order *Monogamia*, having a simple flower with united anthers

Mo nŏg'a mist, *n* One who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nŏg′a-mous, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) The same as MONOGAMIC.
2. Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

Mo-nŏg′a-my, *n.* [See MONOGAMOUS.] A marriage to one wife only; the state of such as are restricted to a single wife; or may not marry again after the death of the first.

Mŏn′o-găs′tric, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and γαστήρ, belly, stomach.] Having but a single stomach.

Mŏn′o-gĕn′e-sis, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and γένεσις, origin.] Oneness of origin. *Dana.*

Mŏn′o-grăm, *n.* [Fr. monogramme, It. & Lat. monogramma, from G. μόνος, single, and γράμμα, letter, from γράφειν, to write.] A character composed of two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, — used on seals, and the like.

Monogram

Mŏn′o-grăm-măt′ic, *a.* In the manner of a monogram; monogrammatic.

Mŏn′o-gram-măt′ic, *a.* In the style or manner of a monogram; monogrammic.

Mŏn′o-grăm′mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a monogram.

Mŏn′o-grăm′ment, *n.* The same as MONOGRAM.

Mŏn′o-grăph, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and γράφειν, to write, γραφή, a writing, description.] A written account or description of a single thing or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range.

Mo-nŏg′ra-pher, *n.* A writer of monographs.

Mŏn′o-grăph′ic, } *a.* [Fr. monographique.]
Mŏn′o-grăph′ic-al, } 1. Drawn in lines without colors.
2. Pertaining to a monograph.

Mŏn′o-grăph′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a monograph; in the form of a monograph.

Mo-nŏg′ra-phist, *n.* One who writes monographs.

Mo-nŏg′ra-phoŭ, *a.* The same as MONOGRAPHIC.

Mo-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Fr. monographie.]
1. A representation by lines only; outline drawing; a rough sketch.
2. A monograph.

Mŏn′o-gyn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Monogynia*.

Mŏn′o-gyn′i-a, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and γυνή, woman. Fr. monogynie.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants in the Linnæan system, including those which have only one style or stigma.

Mŏn′o-gyn′i-an, } [See supra. Fr. monogyne.]
Mo-nŏg′y-nous, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having, but one style or stigma.

Mŏn′o-hē-mĕr′ous, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and ἡμέρα, day.] (*Med.*) Continuing, or existing but one day.

Mŏn′o-lĭth, *n.* [Fr. monolithe, Lat. monolithus, G. μονόλιθος, from μόνος, single, and λίθος, stone.] A pillar or column, an obelisk, or monument of a single stone.

Mŏn′o-lĭth′al, } *a.* Consisting of a single stone; monolithic; consisting of a monolith.
Mŏn′o-lĭth′ic, }

Mo-nŏl′o-gist, *n.* [See *infra.*]
1. One who soliloquizes.
2. One who monopolizes conversation at the table. *De Quincey.*

Mŏn′o-lŏgue (mŏn′o-lŏg), *n.* [Fr. monologue, It. & Sp. monologo, G. μονόλογος, speaking alone, from μόνος, single, and λόγος, speech, from λέγειν, to speak.]
1. A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy.
2. A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

Mo-nŏl′o-gy, *n.* The habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

It was not by the insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life. *De Quincey.*

Mŏn′o-ma′chi-a, } *n.* [G. μονομαχία, from μόνος, single, and μάχη, fight; single combat, from μόνος, single, and μάχεσθαι, to fight.
Mo-nŏm′a-chy, } F. monomachie, It. & Lat. monomachia, Sp. monomaquia.] A duel; a single combat. "Unskilled in the laws and practice of the duel." *W. Scott.*

Mo-nŏm′a-chist, *n.* [See *supra.*] One who fights in single combat; a duelist.

Mŏn′o-mā′ni-a, *n.* A monomania. [*Rare.*]

Mŏn′o-mā′ni-ă, *n.* [It. & Sp. monomania, Fr. monomanie, from G. μόνος, single, and μανία, madness.] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only.

Syn. — Insanity; madness; lunacy; aberration; derangement; mania; frenzy.

Mŏn′o-mā′ni-ăc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mŏn′o-mā′ni-ăc, *a.* [Fr. monomaniaque, It. monomaniaco, Sp. monomaníaco.] Affected with monomania, or partial derangement of intellect.

Mŏn′ome, *n.* [Fr. monôme, from Gr. μόνος, and νόμος, division, distribution, from νέμειν, to deal, distribute.] (*Math.*) A monomial. See MONOMIAL.

Mo-nō′mi-al, *n.* [Fr. monome, from G. μόνος, and μέτρον, measure.] A hyth... in a single term or series, as ... (*Alg.*) ...

Mŏn′o-mĕt′ric, *a.* [Fr. monométrique, from G. μόνος, single, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Crystallog.*) Having the axes equal in length, or of the same proportion, — said of certain systems of crystallization in which the three axes are equal and intersect at right angles. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Mo-nō′mi-al, *n.* [See MONOME.] (*Alg.*) An algebraic expression, that is, an expression consisting of a single term, not connected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality. *Math. Dict.*

Mo-nō′mi-al, *a.* (*Alg.*) Consisting of but a single term or expression.

Mŏn′o-my-ā′ri-ăn, *n.* [G. μόνος, and μῦς, muscle.] (*Conch.*) An animal (mollusk) of the order *Monomyaria*, having but one muscle for closing the valves, as the oyster.

Mŏn′o-my′a-ry, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and μῦς, muscle.] (*Conch.*) Having but one muscle for closing the shell. *Dana.*

Mŏn′o-my′a-ry, *n.* [See the adjective.] (*Conch.*) A bivalve of the order *Monomyaria*.

Mŏn′o-mor′phous, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and μορφή, form.] Having but a single form; retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development; — said of insects in which the larva is similar to the perfect condition, except as being wingless.

Mŏn′o-ou′si-an, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and οὐσία, essence, from εἶναι, to be.] Having but one and the same essence. (*Theol.*) Having but one and the same nature or essence.

Mo-nŏp′a-thy, *n.* [G. μόνος, from μόνος, alone, single, and πάθος, affection, from παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Mŏn′o-pĕr′son-al, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and Lat. persona, person.] Having but one person or form.

Mŏn′o-pĕt′al-oŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and πέταλον, leaf, a petal; Fr. monopétale.] (*Bot.*) Having a corolla composed of a single petal, or composed of petals cohering in one piece, composed of petals cohering; — the same as *gamopetalous.*


Monopetalous, or Gamopetalous Flower.

Mo-nŏph′a-goŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Having a single sense appear. Having a single and the same appearance or manner of feeding; eating only one kind of food.

Mŏn′o-phōne, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and φωνή, voice.] (*Mus.*) Single-voiced; having but one part or melody; — opposed to *polyphone.*

Mŏn′oph-thŏng (mŏn′of-thŏng or mŏn′op-thŏng), *n.* [G. μονόφθογγος, from μόνος, alone, and φθόγγος, sound, voice, from φθέγγεσθαι, to utter a sound, voice.]
1. A single vowel sound.
2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one; a diphthong.

Mŏn′oph-thŏn′gal, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong.

Mo-nŏph′yl-loŭs (*or* Mŏn′o-phyl′loŭs), *a.* [G. μονόφυλλος, from μόνος, alone, and φύλλον, leaf; Fr. monophylle.] (*Bot.*) Composed of or having a single leaf, or of one piece.

Mŏn′o-phy′o-dŏnt, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, φύειν, to produce, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammal which has but one set of teeth. *R. Owen.*

Mo-nŏph′y-site (mo-nŏf′ĭ-sīt), *n.* [Fr. monophysite, G. μονοφυσίτης, from μόνος, single, and φύσις, nature.] See PHYSITE. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the sixth century who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

Mo-nŏph′y-sĭt′ic-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, their doctrines.

Mo-nŏp′o-dy, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and πούς, foot.] (*Pros.*) A measure consisting of but a single foot.

Mo-nŏp′o-list, *n.* One who monopolizes anything. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Mo-nŏp′o-list, } *n.* [It. & Sp. monopolista, Fr. monopoliste.] One who monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market, for the purpose of selling it at an advanced price; or one who has license privileges granted by the state for the sole buying or selling of any commodity.
Mo-nŏp′o-lĭz′er, }

Mo-nŏp′o-lize, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MONOPOLIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MONOPOLIZING.] [F. monopoliser, Sp. monopolizar.]
1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of a commodity or goods in market, with the view to appropriate or control the exclusive sale of, as to monopolize sugar or tea.
2. To engross or obtain, by any means, the exclusive right of, especially the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district; as, to monopolize the India or Levant trade.
3. To acquire, engross, or obtain the whole of; as, to monopolize all attention.

Mo-nŏp′o-ly, *n.* [F. monopole, Fr. monopolio, Sp. & It. monopolio, Lat. monopolium, G. μονοπώλιον, from μόνος, alone, and πωλεῖν, to sell.] The sole power of dealing in any species of goods, of dealing with a country or market, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from government; sole permission and power to deal; exclusive command; possession.

They come to find that the lower towns have of monopoly of all the importance, ... not the upper classes a monopoly of all ... *F. W. Robertson.*

Mŏn′o-pŏl′y-lŏgue, *n.* [G. μόνος, alone, πολύς, many, and λόγος, speech.] An exhibition in which one actor sustains many characters.

Mo-nŏp′ter-al, *a.* [G. μονόπτερος, with but one wing or row of columns; only from μόνος, single, and πτερόν, wing. F. monoptère.] (*Arch.*) With but one wing, — applied to a temple of circular inclosure of columns, without a cell.

Mo-nŏp′ter-al, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular temple consisting of a single range of columns supporting a roof, without any walls.

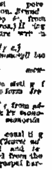
Mo-nŏp′ter-ŏn, } *n.* A columnar with without any cell.
Mo-nŏp′te-ros, }

Mŏn′op-tōte, *or* **Mo-nŏp′to-te** (-tōt), *n.* [G. μονόπτωτος, from μόνος, single, and πτῶσις, fall, from πίπτειν, to fall; F. monoptote, Lat. monoptotum.] (*Gram.*) A noun having only one case.

Mŏn′o-pyr′e-noŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and πυρήν, the stone of a fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having but a single stone, kernel, or nut. *Gray.*

Mŏn′o-rhyme (-rīm), *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and Eng. *rhyme*. See RHYME.] A composition in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Mŏn′o-sĕp′al-oŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and Eng. *sepal*; F. monosépale.] (*Bot.*) Having the sepals united; having a calyx of one piece.


Monosepalous Flower.

Mŏn′o-spẽr′moŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr. monosperme.] Having one seed only.

Mŏn′o-sphĕr′ic-al, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and σφαῖρα, sphere. See SPHERE.] Consisting of but a single sphere only.

Mŏn′o-stĭch (mŏn′o-stĭk), *n.* [G. μονόστιχον, from μόνος, single, and στίχος, line, row. Fr. monostique.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Mŏn′o-stĭch′oŭs, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Arranged in a single row, or on one side only of an axis, as those which have the eyes or other parts for nutrition and adhesion. *Brande.*

Mŏn′o-strŏph′ic, *a.* [G. μονόστροφος, from μόνος, single, and στροφή, strophe.] (*Pros.*) Having but one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

Mŏn′o-syl-lăb′ic, *a.* [F. monosyllabique.]
1. Consisting of one syllable; as, monosyllabic words.
2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, monosyllabic verse.

Mŏn′o-syl-lăb′ic-al-ly, *adv.* The state of being monosyllabic; the being in monosyllabic form; freedom, or reduction to monosyllables.

Mŏn′o-syl′la-ble, *n.* [G. μονοσύλλαβος, from μόνος, single, and συλλαβή, syllable. F. monosyllabe, It. monosillabo, Sp. monosilabo.] A word of one syllable.

Mŏn′o-syl′la-bled, *a.* Formed into, or consisting of monosyllables. *Cleveland.*

Mŏn′o-tes′sa-rŏn, *n.* [G. μόνος, single, and τέσσαρες, four.] A single narrative framed from the statements of the four evangelists; a gospel harmony. [*Rare.*]

Mŏn′o-thā-lā′ma, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of shells having but one chamber. *Brande.*

Mŏn′o-thăl′a-moŭs, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and θάλαμος, chamber. Fr. monothalame.] One-chambered; — applied to foraminiferous shells having a single chamber, and to the common univalves.

Mŏn′o-the-ĭsm, *n.* [G. μόνος, alone, only, and θεός, God. F. monothéisme.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Mŏn′o-the-ĭst, *n.* [F. monothéiste.] One who believes that there is but one God.

Mŏn′o-the-ĭs′tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of monotheism.

Mo-nŏth′e-lĭsm, } *n.* [F. monothélisme, monothéletisme.] The doctrine of the Monothelites.
Mo-nŏth′e-lĭ-tĭsm, }

Mo-nŏth′e-lite, *n.* [G. μονοθελῆται, from μόνος, alone, only, and θέλειν, to will, to be willing. F. monothélite, It. & Sp. monotelita.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will. *Murdock.*

Mo-nŏth′e-lĭt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, the Monothelites or their doctrine.

Mŏn′o-tō′cous, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and τόκος, birth, offspring.] (*Bot.*) Bearing but once, and then dying, as the century plant; — applied to the agave or aloe, ... producing seed but once.

Mŏn′o-tōme, *a.* [G. μόνος, single, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Min.*) Having cleavage in only one direction.

Mŏn′o-tōne, *n.* [See MONOTONY.]
1. (*Mus.*) A single unvaried tone or sound.
2. (*Rhet.*) The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Mŏn′o-tŏn′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered in,
Mŏn′o-tŏn′ic-al, } a monotone; monotonous.

Mo-nŏt′o-noŭs, *a.* [G. μονότονος, from μόνος, only, and τόνος, tone. Fr. monotone, It. & Sp. monotono.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by a dull uniformity, key; hence continued with dull uniformity.

Mo nŏt′o noŭs ly, *adv.* With one uniform tone

Mo nŏt′o noŭs ness, *n.* The quality of being monotonous; monotony.

Mo nŏt′o ny, *n.* [Gr. μονοτονία, Fr. monotonie, It. & Sp. monotonia. See *supra*.]

1. A frequent recurrence of the same tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity; absence of variety, as in speaking or singing.

2. An irksome sameness, or want of variety; tedious recurrence of the same actions, objects, or circumstances.

> At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving.*

Mŏn′o-trĕm′a toŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος, alone, and τρῆμα, that which is pierced through, a hole, from τρᾶν, τετραίνειν, to pierce through; Fr. *monotrème*.] Of, resembling, or relating to, the monotremes.

Mŏn′o trēme, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, one, only, and τρῆμα, a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having only one external opening for the fæces and urine, as the duckbill of Australia, &c. *Dana.*

Mŏn′o trĭg′ly ph, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, alone, and τρίγλυφος, triglyph; Fr. *monotriglyphe*.] (*Arch.*) A kind of intercolumniation in which only one triglyph and two metopes are introduced.

Mŏn′o trŏ′pa, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and τρόπος, turn, from τρέπειν, to turn, because the summit of the stem is turned to one side.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the Indian pipe and pine-sap. *Gray.*

Mŏn′o tȳpe, } *a.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and τύπος, type.] Containing but one representative; as, a *monotypic* genus, which contains but one species. *Dana.*
Mŏn′o tȳp′ic, }

Mo nŏx′y-lŏn, *n.* [Gr. μονόξυλον, from μονόξυλος, made from one piece of wood, from μόνος, alone, and ξύλον, wood; Fr. *monoxyle*.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

Monseigneur (mōng sān′yur), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (mes-sān′yur). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord, Lat. *senior*, older, compar. of *senex*, old.] My lord; your grace or highness;—a title of a person of high birth or rank; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Chancellor. It was given, specifically, to the dauphin, before the French revolution of 1789.

Monsieur (mo seer′, *or* mŏs yûr′), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mes seer′). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbreviation of *seigneur*, lord. See *supra*.]

1. Sir, or mister;—a title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing. It is used specifically of the princes of the French blood royal.

2. In general, a Frenchman;—so called in contempt or ridicule. *Shak.*

Mŏn′rad-īte (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a pale-yellowish color and vitreous luster, consisting of the hydrous silicate of magnesia and iron;—so called from M. *Monrad*. *Dana.*

Mon-sōon′, *n.* [Fr. *monson*, *monçon*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, Pg. *monçāo*, It. *monsone*, Malay *mūsim*, Hind. *mausim*, *mausam*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season, from *wasama*, to mark, sign.] A wind blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite;—a term applied particularly to certain winds of the Indian Ocean, which blow from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east the rest of the year. The term is sometimes used to designate similar winds in other parts of the globe.

Mŏn′ster, *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, Pg. *monstro*, Sp. *monstro*, *monstruo*, Pr. *mostre*, It. *mostro*, Lat. *monstrum*, originally a divine omen, indicating misfortune, from *monstrare*, to show, point out, indicate.]

1. A thing to be gazed at, or calculated to excite attention and wonder, by differing from the ordinary type; something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel.

> The spectacle doth make
> A man a *monster*. *Chapman.*

2. Hence, specifically, an animal or plant departing from the usual type; an abnormal development.

3. Any thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness.

Mŏn′ster, *v. t.* To make monstrous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mŏn′strançe, *n.* [O. Fr. *monstrance*, demonstration, proof, Pr. *monstranssa*, O. Sp. & It. *mostranza*, L. Lat. *monstrantia*, from Lat. *monstrare*, to show.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation.


Monstrance

Mon strā′tion, *n.* The act of demonstrating; proof. [*Obs.*] "A certain *monstration*." *Grafton.*

Mon strŏs′i ty, *n.* [Fr. *monstruosité*, Pr. *mostruozitat*, Sp. *monstruosidad*, It. *mostruosità*, *mostrosità*. See *infra*.]

1. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

> We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast. *South.*

2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

> A *monstrosity* never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species. *Adanson.*

Mŏn′stroŭs, *a.* [Fr. *monstrueux*, Pr. *mostruos*, Sp. & Pg. *monstruoso*, It. *mostroso*, *mostruoso*, Lat. *monstrosus*, *monstruosus*, from *monstrum*. See MONSTER.]

1. Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form, out of the common course of nature; abnormal; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

> He, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love . . . is an unnatural and *monstrous* in his affections. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Enormous; huge; extraordinary; wonderful; marvelous; as, a *monstrous* height; a *monstrous* tree or mountain. *Pope.*

3. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful; horrible; dreadful.

4. Abounding in monsters. [*Rare.*]

> Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
> Visitest the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton.*

Mŏn′stroŭs, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as, *monstrous* hard; *monstrous* thick. [*Colloq.*] "And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor." *Dryden.*

Mŏn′stroŭs ly, *adv.* 1. In a monstrous manner; out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as, a man *monstrously* wicked.

2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly. "*Monstrously* given to love." *Dryden.*

Mŏn′stroŭs ness, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous.

2. Irregular nature or behavior; enormity.

Mon tā′nie, *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.

Mŏn′ta nĭsm, *n.* The tenets of the Montanists.

Mŏn′ta-nĭst, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop and enthusiast of the second century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life.

Mŏn′ta-nĭst′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.
Mŏn′ta nĭst′ic al, }

Mŏn′ta nīze, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Mŏn′tant, *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount, from Lat. *mons*, mountain. See MOUNT.]

1. A term in fencing. *Shak.*

2. (*Arch.*) An upright piece in any frame-work.

Mont (mōng), *n.* [Fr.] Mountain.

Mont de Piété (mōng dŭ pyā tā′). [Fr., from It. *monte di pietà*, mount of piety.] One of certain pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object of which was to lend money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest;—called also *mount of piety*. The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France. See LOMBARD. *Eng. Cyc.*

Mŏn′te (mŏn′tā), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *mons*, mountain, hence the stock of cards remaining after dealing out. Cf. POOL.] A favorite game of chance among the Spaniards, played either with dice on a board or a table marked with lines for the purpose, or with cards.

Mŏn′tem, *n.* A custom among the scholars at Eton school, England, of going every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (Lat. *ad montem*, whence the name), and exacting money from all passers by, to support at the university the senior scholar of the school.

Mon tē′ro, *n.* [Sp. *montera*, a hunting cap, from *montero*, a huntsman, from *monte*, a mountain, wood, forest, from Lat. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

Mon tēth′, or **Mŏn′teth**, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed;—so called from the name of the inventor.

> New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
> Has by one vessel saved his name from death. *King.*

Monteur (mōng tûr′), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] A French workman who arranges artificial flowers into wreaths, trimmings, &c. *Simmonds.*

Mŏn′te-zū′ma, *n.* [From *Montezuma*, one of the former sovereigns of Mexico.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy plants.

Mont gŏl′fi-er, *n.* A balloon which is made to ascend by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire; a fire-balloon;—so called from two brothers, Stephen and Joseph *Montgolfier*, of France, who first constructed and sent up a fire-balloon.

Mŏnth (mŭnth), *n.* [A-S. *mōnadh*, *mōnādh*, *mōnudh*, *mōndh*, from *mōna*, the moon, O. Fries. *mōnath*, Goth. *menōths*, O. H. Ger. *manōt*, N. H. Ger. *monat*, Icel. *mānadr*, *manudr*, Sw. *månad*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, allied to Gr. μήν, Lat. *mensis*, Skr. *mâs*, from *mā*, to measure.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodic revolution of the moon, whence the name.

☞ In popular usage, four weeks are called a *month*, being nearly the length of the lunar month.

Calendar months, the months as adjusted in the common or Gregorian calendar; April, June, September, and November containing 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which, in common years has 28, and in leap years 29.—*Lunar month*, the period of one revolution of the moon, particularly a synodical revolution; but several kinds are distinguished, as the *synodical month*, or period from one new moon to the next, in mean length 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.; the *nodical month*, or time of the moon's revolution from a node to the same again, equal to 27d. 5h. 5m. 36s.; the *sidereal*, or time of revolution from a star to the same again, equal to 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s.; the *anomalistic*, or time of revolution from perigee to perigee, equal to 27d. 13h. 18m. 37.4s.; and the *tropical*, or time of passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same again, equal to 27d. 7h. 43m. 4.7s.—*Solar month*, the time in which the sun passes through one sign of the zodiac, in mean length 30d. 10h. 29m. 4.1s.

Mŏnth′ling (mŭnth′-), *n.* That which is a month old, or which lives for a month. [*R.*] *Wordsworth.*

Mŏnth′ly (mŭnth′ly), *a.* [A-S. *mōnadlīc*.]

1. Continued a month, or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.

2. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* visit.

Mŏnth′ly (mŭnth′ly), *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

Mŏnth′ly (mŭnth′ly), *adv.* 1. Once a month; in every month; as, the moon changes *monthly*.

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. [*Obs.*] *Middleton.*

Mŏnth′s′-mīnd, *n.* 1. A celebration formerly made in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. [*Obs.*]

> Keeping his month's mind and his obsequies
> With solemn intercession for his soul. *Old Play.*

2. Eager desire; strong inclination;—probably from a woman's longing in pregnancy, as conjectured by Croft in his remarks on Shakespeare.

> For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
> Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

Mŏn′ti ā (-shĭ ā), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants found in Europe; water chickweed.

Mŏn′ti cle, *n.* [Lat. *monticulus*, diminutive of *mons*, *montis*, mountain; Fr. *monticule*.] A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence. [Written also *monticule*.]

Mon tĭc′ū lāte, *a.* Furnished with monticles or little elevations.

Mŏn′ti cūle, *n.* See MONTICLE.

Mon tĭg′e noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *montigenus*, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain, and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, be born; O. Fr. *montigene*.] Produced on a mountain.

Mont mär′trīte, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color, found at *Montmartre*, near Paris. It is soft but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

Montoir (mōng twŏr′ *or* mŏn′twor), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount. See MONTANT.] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse block.

Mŏn′ton, *n.* (*Mining.*) A heap of ore; a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation. *Simmonds.*

Mon trŏss′, *n.* See MATROSS.

Mŏnt′ūre, *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount. See *supra*.] That on which one is mounted; hence, a saddle horse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mŏn′ū ment, *n.* [Lat. *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, admonish; Fr. *monument*, Pr. *monumen*, *monument*, It. & Sp. *monumento*. Cf. MONIMENT.]

1. Any thing intended to remind or give notice; something which reminds, or stands, to keep in remembrance what is past; a memorial; a remembrance; a record. "To leave a *monument* of revenge." *Milton.*

> Of ancient British art
> A pleasing *monument*. *Philips.*

2. Hence, especially, a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.; as, the Washington *monument*, the Bunker Hill *monument*.

> On your family's old *monument*
> Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
> That appertain unto a burial. *Shak.*

3. A stone or other permanent object, serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. [*Rare.*]

Syn.—Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

Mŏn′ū mĕnt′al, *a.* [Fr. *monumental*, Lat. *monumentalis*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription.

2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory. "Of pine or *monumental* oak." *Milton.* "A work outlasting *monumental* brass." *Pope.*

Mŏn′ū mĕnt′al-ly, *adv.* 1. By way of memorial.

2. By means of monuments.

Mōō, *v. i.* [An onomatopoetic word, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow.] To make the noise of a cow; to low;—a child's word.

Mōōd, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, Pr. *mode*, Sp. & It. *modo*, Lat. *modus*. See MODE.] Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form; manner of action or being. See MODE, the more proper word.

Mōōd, *n.* [A-S., O. Sax., & O. Fries. *mōd*, mind, disposition, mood, passion, Goth. *mōds*, Dan. & Sw. *mod*, Icel. *mōdhr*, D. *moed*, O. H. Ger. *muot*, N. H. Ger. *muth*.]

1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; disposition; as, a melancholy *mood*, an angry *mood*, a suppliant *mood*.

> With inly calmed down fell his angry *mood*. *Spenser.*

> She was in fittest *mood*
> For cutting corns or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

2. Angry [illegible] [illegible] *Hooker*

[illegible] this sense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mood'i-ly, *adv.* [illegible] In a moody manner.

Mood'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being moody [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a large surrounding [illegible]

Mood'y, [*comp.* MOODIER; *superl.* MOODIEST.] [illegible]

1. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] some [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gloomy [illegible] [illegible] peevish, moon, [illegible] *Pope*

3. [illegible] agreeing with varying [illegible] of mind. [*Rare.*]

[illegible] moody food
[illegible] us that [illegible] *Shak.*

Syn. — [illegible] [illegible] and, fretful, [illegible] [illegible] — *Moody* [illegible] with gloomy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] emotions, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
When you [illegible] [illegible] mirth
That [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] on ground,
[illegible] [illegible] *Shak.*

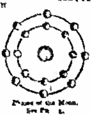
An [illegible] laughing wild
[illegible] *Gray.*

[illegible] kind of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moo'fish, } *n.* See MULLAH.

Moo'lah, }

Moon, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]



Phases of the Moon. See Phase.

1. The [illegible] [illegible] orb which revolves round the earth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whose light [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night. See MONTH.

The moon,
[illegible] [illegible] length,
[illegible] [illegible] light,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Milton.*

2. Hence secondary planet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the solar system [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the moon from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] nations [illegible] [illegible]

4. (*Fort.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOONING.]

1. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the moon [illegible] [illegible] rays of the moon.

If they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Husband.*

2. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] holy shrine, *Milton.*

Moon, *v. i.* To [illegible] as if moon-struck; to wander [illegible] about.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by himself *C. Kingsley.*

Moon'beam, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] light from the moon.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'calf, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] concept [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by matter generated in the [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-culmi-nat'ing, *n.* A dial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] light.

Moon'-cul-mi-na'tion, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the moon [illegible] [illegible] and particular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and published [illegible] [illegible] the Nautical Almanac [illegible] [illegible] observed [illegible] [illegible] with the moon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'er, *n.* One who gazes idly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dickens.*

Moon'et, *n.* A little moon [illegible] [*Rare.*]

Moon'-eye, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-eyed, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affected by the moon.

2. Dim-eyed [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'fish, *n.* A fish whose tail has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] moon.

Moonfish.

Moon'flow'er, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Moong, *n.* [illegible] A plant [illegible] genus *Phaseolus* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon [illegible]

Moon'less, *a.* Not [illegible] with moonlight.

Moon'light (-līt), *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

Moon'light (-līt), *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during [illegible] by moonlight [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] revels. *Gul.*

Moon'ling, *n.* A simpleton [illegible] [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Moon'loved [illegible] *a.* Loved [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] moonlikes. *Milton.*

Moon'-mad, *a.* [illegible] Lunatic.

Moon'-raker, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] MOON-SAIL.

Moon'rise, *n.* The appearance of the moon [illegible] the horizon [illegible] the rising of the moon [illegible] the time of its rising.

Moon'-sail, [illegible] A sail sometimes carried [illegible] light winds [illegible] [illegible] sky-sail.

Moon'seed, (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum*: so called from the [illegible] form of the seed.

Moon'shee, [illegible] [Hind. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] writer, [illegible] secretary [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intelligence to understand.] A Mohammedan professor [illegible] teacher of language [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'shine, [illegible] The light of the moon.

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the moon [illegible] gives light, but not heat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. A month. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Moon'shine, } [illegible] Illuminated by the moon

Moon'shiny, } [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*Rare.*]

I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*

Moon'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reflecting a pearly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reflections [illegible] [illegible] used as a gem [illegible]

Moon'-struck, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; moon-struck madness. *Milton.*

[illegible]
A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Byron.*

Moon'-tre-foil, (*Bot.*) A leguminous shrub [illegible] species of *Medicago* [illegible] called also *tree-medic.* [illegible]

Moon'wort (-wûrt), (*Bot.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — called also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'y, *a.* 1. Having [illegible] [illegible] resembling the moon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Drake.*

2. Furnished with [illegible] bearing [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] *Fenton.*

Moop, *v. t.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or consisting of [illegible]

Moor, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] heath, or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A tract of waste covered with heath [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sometimes marshy and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible] kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

Moor, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Lat. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inhabitants of Mauritania [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] black [illegible] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the [illegible] of the people, [illegible] as the country [illegible] [illegible] complexion [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] native [illegible] [illegible] now called Morocco, [illegible] Algiers, and Tripoli.

Moor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOORING.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to fasten, or [illegible] ship. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mooring impediment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to hinder whence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See MAR.]

1. (*Naut.*) To secure or [illegible] in particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. To secure [illegible] fix firmly.

Moor, *v. i.* To be confined by cables [illegible]

[illegible] ground his galleys moor. *Dryden.*

Moor'age, *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor'band pan, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] combination [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stones [illegible] iron [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] short distance below the path [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Farm. Encyc.*

Moor'-buz-zard, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] See DUCK HAWK.

Moor'cock, [illegible] [illegible] A fowl [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moor'cock, (*Ornith.*) The red grouse, [illegible] [illegible] *Tetrao Scoticus* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moor' [illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] male [illegible]

Moorcock (*Tetrao Scoticus*).

Moor'fowl, *n.* The [illegible] [illegible] MOOR-COCK.

Moor'game, *n.* [illegible] red game.

Moor'grass, *n.* A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Moor'hen, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See GALLINULE.

Moorhen (*Fulica chloropus*).

Moor'ing, *n.*

1. The act of confining a ship to a particular place by means of an [illegible] [illegible]

2. That which serves to confine a ship [illegible] [illegible] place [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] laid at the bottom of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. (*pl.*) The place or condition of a ship [illegible] confined.

A [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in moorings [illegible] [illegible] *Moore.*

Mooring-block [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kind of [illegible] [illegible] made of cast iron.

Moor'ish, *a.* 1. Marshy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the moorish fen. *Thomson.*

2. Pertaining to Morocco or the Moors; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moor'land, *n.* [illegible] A marsh [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of low watery ground.

[illegible] Land [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cold and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] England.

Moor'-stone, *n.* [illegible] A species of English granite used [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moor'tit-ling, (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] chat.

Moor'y, *a.* Of pertaining to, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] moor [illegible] marsh; [illegible] [illegible] boggy.

As when [illegible] [illegible] mists arise from moory [illegible] *Fairfax.*

Moor'y, [illegible] A kind of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moose, [illegible] [illegible] native Indian name [illegible] short thick [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and broad, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] branched and broad [illegible] [illegible] The American moose [illegible] *Alces Americana* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] reindeer of America. It is found [illegible] [illegible] the northern part of the United States. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is distinct from [illegible] [illegible] resembling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Europe — called also moose-deer. [illegible] *Elk.* [illegible]

Moose.

Moose'-deer, *n.* See MOOSE.

Moose'wood, (*Bot.*) [illegible] A tree of the genus *Acer* (*A. Pennsylvanicum*) found in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — called also *striped maple.* (*b*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dirca* (*D. palustris*) [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOOTING.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meet or assemble [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an assembly, convention [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See MEET.]

1. To argue for and against; to propose for discussion; to debate; to discuss.

This is the most general [illegible] [illegible] of a problem which [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Inaugur.*

2. Specifically, to discuss by way of exercise; to argue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in mock court, as to moot points in law.

Moot, *v. i.* To argue or plead [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moot, *a.* See *supra.* [illegible] subject to argument or [illegible] unsettled; debatable.

Moot, *n.* A discussion or debate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by way of practice.

Moot, [illegible] The same as MOTE.

Moot'-case, *n.* A point, case, or question to be mooted or debated [illegible] [illegible] an unsettled question. [illegible] his moot-case [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dryden.*

Moot'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.

Moot'-court, *n.* (*Law.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] court held for the purpose of arguing or trying [illegible] [illegible] cases.

Moot'er, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

Moot'-hall, } [illegible] [A.-Saxon.] A town hall;

Moot'-house, } hall of judgment. [illegible] *Wyclif.*

Moot'-hill, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] (*Law.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meeting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] public assemblies or courts were held by the Britons; — called, in Scotland, *mote-hill.* *Percival.*

Moot'man, *n.*; *pl.* MOOTMEN. (*Law.*) One who argued moot-cases in the inns of court. *Jarvis.*

Moot'-point, [illegible] The same as MOOT-CASE.

2. Anger [illegible] of temper. *Hooker.*

[illegible] thing [illegible] *[illegible] by* [illegible]

Mood'i·ly, *adv.* [From *moody*.] In a moody manner.

Mood'i·ness, *n.* The quality of being moody; [illegible]

Mo'dir [illegible] [Turkish.] The governor of a city or [illegible] [illegible] or ruling a [illegible] territory.

Mood'y, *a.* [Anglo-Saxon *mōdig*, [illegible] *moodig*] [illegible] *moodig* [illegible]

1. Indulging moods, or varying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gloomy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. Applied to, or [illegible] feeling with varying humors of mind. [*Rare.*]

Made mood [illegible]
Of us that [illegible] in love. *Shak.*

Syn.—[illegible]; pensive [illegible] fretful; capricious [illegible] [illegible] *Moody* agrees with gloomy [illegible] being [illegible] unhappy [illegible] [illegible] from it in ex[illegible] a wide range of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] discon[illegible] [illegible] humor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
What [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mirth
[illegible] being [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] with weeping. *Shak.*

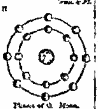
And moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe. *Gray.*

There [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

M[illegible] [illegible] See MULLAH.

Mo[illegible] [illegible]

Moon, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Phases of the Moon. See Phase.

1. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reflected light [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] darkness [illegible] [illegible] MONTH.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] secondary planet, [illegible] satellite [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] moon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the name [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. (*Fort.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the moon [illegible] [illegible] of the moon

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the crescent moon [illegible] [illegible] crescent moon

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *C. Kingsley.*

Moon'beam [illegible], *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

Moon'-blind, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-calf [illegible], *n.* 1. A monster; false conception; *[illegible] a shapeless matter generated in the [illegible]*

2. A dolt; a [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-culminating [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] published [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

Moon'-[illegible] [illegible] A demon [illegible]

Moon'ery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-eyed [illegible] 1. Having eyes affected by the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

Moon'-fish, *n.* A fish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] half moon.

Moon-fish.

Moon'-flower [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'ing [illegible] A plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable.

Moon'less, *a.* Not favored with moonlight.

Moon'light [illegible] The light afforded by the moon.

Moon'light [illegible], *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight. [illegible] *[illegible]*

Moon'ling, *n.* A simpleton. [*Obs.*]

Moon'lit, *a.* Lighted by the moon. *[illegible]*

Moon'-madness, *n.* Lunacy.

Moon'raker, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as MOON-SAIL.

Moon'rise, *n.* The appearance of the moon [illegible] the horizon; the rising of the moon; the time of [illegible]

Moon'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail, sometimes [illegible] [illegible] above the sky-sail.

Moon'seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum*, so called from the [illegible] of [illegible] of the seeds.

Moon'shee [illegible] [Hind., Turk. [illegible]] [illegible] writer, [illegible] secretary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A Mohammedan [illegible] [illegible] teacher of [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'shine, *n.* 1. The light of the moon.

2. Show without substance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] light, but not heat; [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'shine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lighted by the moon. *[illegible]*

Moon'shiny [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

Moon'-stone, *n.* [illegible] A variety of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reflection [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-struck [illegible] [illegible] Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; moon-struck madness. *Milton.*

[illegible]
A moon-struck [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'-trefoil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] medic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'wort [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moon'y, *a.* 1. Relating to, or resembling the moon [illegible] [illegible]

2. Furnished [illegible] moon [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Milton.*

Moor, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] probably [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Goth. *marei*; [illegible] See MERE.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A heath [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Obs.] See MOOR-

Moor, *v.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dead. Lat. *mortuus* from [illegible]

Moor'age, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moor'-cock, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *B. Jonson.*

Mor'al, [illegible] grotesque mask. *[illegible]*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] on golden plates, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Mor'mon·ism, *n.* The doctrine of the Mormons.

Mor'mon·ite, *n.* A Mormon, or adherent of Mormonism.

Mor'mo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the rivers of Africa. *[illegible]*

Morn, *n.* [A.-S. *morn*, *morgen*, *mergen*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *morgen* Goth. [illegible] [illegible]

Morn [illegible] [illegible] First part of the day; the morning. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] And blooming [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Morn'-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] morrow.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from *morne* and [illegible] [illegible]

Morn'ing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I was armed as at as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Morn'ing [illegible] [illegible] tongue [illegible] [illegible] [Written also] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. The first or early part of the day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the time from midnight to noon, from long till dinner, &c.

2. The first or early part.

In the morning of life devote yourself to the service of the Most High. *J. Clarke.*

Morn'ing, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service.

She looks as [illegible]
As morning roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

Morn'ing glo'ry, (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Ipomoea*, having handsome [illegible] shaped flowers, usually purple or white, sometimes pink or pale blue. *Gray.*

Morn'ing-gown, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed.

Morn'ing-star, [A.-S. *morgensteorra*.]

1. The planet Venus when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

2. An implement of ancient warfare consisting of a staff from which was suspended by a chain a ball covered with spikes. *F. [illegible]*

Mo·roc'co, [It., from Lat. *morus* a mulberry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (*Med.*) A small abscess [illegible] [illegible] resemblance to a mulberry. *D. [illegible]*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to [illegible] [illegible] its inhabitants.

Mo·roc'co, *n.* [[illegible] *marocchino*; Fr. *maroquin*, It. *marocchino*.] A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (though an inferior kind is made [illegible] sheepskin), and tanned with sumach — [illegible] [illegible] so called because first prepared by the Moors [illegible]

Mo·rol'o·gy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], speaking foolishly, talk, from [illegible] foolish, and [illegible] discourse.] Foolish talk; nonsense; folly. [*Obs.*]

Mo·ro'[illegible] [illegible] A deep crimson color. See MA[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [Lat. *morosus*, properly excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, habit, way; It. & Fr. *morose*; It. & Sp. *moroso*.] Of sour temper; sullen and austere; severe.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Watts.*

Syn.—Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored; ill-natured.

Mo·rose'ly, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

Mo·rose'ness, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.

Learn good humor; never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and moroseness. *Watts.*

Syn.—*Moroseness* is not precisely peevishness, or fretfulness, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor than the irritability or [illegible] [illegible] which characterizes peevishness.

Mo·ro'·[illegible] [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] fool + [illegible] [illegible], from [illegible] silly, foolish.] (*Med.*) Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility; dullness of [illegible]

Mo·ros'i·ty, *n.* [Lat. *morositas*; Fr. *morosité*; Sp. *morosidad*; It. *morosità*. See *supra*.] Moroseness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mo·ro·soph, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] foolish [illegible] [illegible] wise.] A philosophical or learned fool. [*Obs.*] *[illegible]*

Mo'·[illegible], *n.* [illegible] same as MORONE. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Mo'·[illegible] (*Min.*) [F. *moroxite*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*.] (*Min.*) A variety of native phosphate of lime, of a greenish blue color.

Mo·rox'ylate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of moroxylic acid and a base.

Mo·rox·yl'ic (*Chem.*) [Fr. *moroxylique*, from Lat. *morus*, mulberry-tree, *morum*, mulberry, Gr. [illegible] wood.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the mulberry, as, moroxylic acid, a vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the *Morus alba*, or white mulberry.

Mor'pheus, **Mor'phe·us**. [L. *Morpheus*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] properly the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, from [illegible] form, shape, [illegible] to shape, fashion, mold.] (*Myth.*) The god of dreams.

Mor'phew [illegible] [F. *morphée*, It. *morfea*, L. Lat. *morphea*, from Gr. [illegible], form, shape.] A leprous eruption. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Mor'phew, *v. t.* To cover with morphew. *Hall.*

Mor'phi·a, [illegible] [Fr. *morphine*, from [illegible] *Morpheus*,
Mor'phi·na, [illegible] the god of dreams, or sleep, q. v.]
Mor'phine, [illegible] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkali extracted from [illegible] of which it constitutes one of the narcotic principles. Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne.

Mor'pho·log'ic, [a. [Fr. *morphologique*.] Per-
Mor'pho·log'ic·al, [taining to, or according to the principles of, morphology.

Mor'pho·log'ic·al·ly, *adv.* With reference to the facts or principles of morphology.

Mor·phol'o·gist, *n.* One who is versed in or writes upon morphology.

Mor·phol'o·gy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], form, and [illegible], discourse; F. *morphologie*.] The science which describes the ideal forms of the parts or organs in [illegible]

the structure of plants and animals, treating of their varieties, homologies, and metamorphoses.

Mŏr'pi-on, *n* [Fr, from Lat. *mordens*, biting, and Lat. *pediculus*, louse] An insect of the louse kind. *Hudibras.*

Mor-phŭ'ee, *n* An elegantly decorated pleasure-boat, used upon the Ganges, moved by numerous paddles.

Mŏr'rhu-ă, *n* (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes, including the common cod

Mŏr'rĭce, *n* A kind of dance, also, a game, the same as MORRIS

Mŏr'ri mal, *n* See MORMAL

Mŏr'ri mal, *a* Grievous, afflictive, dangerous [*Obs*] "*Morrimal* ulcers" *Holland.*

Mŏr'ris, *n* [Fr *moresque*, It *moresca* See MORISCO]

1. A dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c, usually performed with castanets or rattles held in the hands, by a single person, in connection with entertainments like puppet-shows, &c, —more properly called *morisco* *Strutt*

2 A dance formerly common in England, sometimes performed by itself, but more frequently joined with pageants and processions, especially those appropriate to the celebration of May-games On these occasions, the hobby-horse, or a dragon, with Robin Hood, Maid Marian, and other fictitious characters, were personified as part of the dance The garments of the morris-dancers were adorned with bells, ribbons, &c *Strutt*

3 A game played on a board having marked on it three concentric squares, with lines drawn from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and also lines from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner, at the angles and intersections black spots were made, to indicate where the pieces or men should be laid

☞ The game is played by two persons with nine pieces each, and hence is called *nine-men's morris* The pieces are placed alternately, by each player on the spots, and each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from placing three pieces in a row without the intervention of a piece belonging to the other Should either succeed in so doing, he may take up one of his opponent's pieces, and he who takes off all of his opponent's pieces wins the game When a board is not at hand, the figures are sometimes drawn on the ground with holes for the spots *Strutt* "The nine men's *morris* is filled up with mud *Shak*

Mŏr'ris, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Leptocephalus*, resembling the eel, but having a very slender body, compressed so far as to be thin and flat, like tape

Mŏr'ris-dănce, *n* The same as MORRIS, q v

Mŏr'ris-dan'cer, *n* One who dances a morris-dance *Sir W Temple*

Mŏr'ris-pīke, *n* A Moorish pike [*Obs*] *Shal*

Mŏr'rōw, *n* [O Eng *morwe*, *morwening*, A S *morgen*, morn See MORN and MORNING]

1 Morning [*Pare*]

But by the close that they shulden rise
Early a morwe for to seen the sight. *Chaucer*

2 The next following day, the day subsequent to any day specified

But if the sacrifice of his offering be a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice and on the *morrow*, also, the remainder of it shall be eaten *Lev* vii. 16.

Till this stormy night is gone
And the eternal *morrow* dawn *Crashaw*

3 The day following the present, to-morrow

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow* *Ex* ix 6.

Good morrow, good morning,—a customary form of salutation —*To-morrow*, on the morrow, on the next following day

Mŏrse, *n* [Fr *morse*, Russ *mory*, Lapp *morsk*] (*Zool*) The sea-horse, or walrus See WALRUS

Mŏrse, *n* [Lat *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, from *mordeo*, to bite] A clasp or fastening for garments in front, usually made of the precious metals *Fairholt*

Mŏr'sel, *n.* [O Fr *morsel*, *moreel* See MORCEAU]

1 A bite, a mouthful, a bit of food

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion *South.*

2. Hence, a small quantity of any thing, a little piece; a fragment

Mŏr'si tā'tion, *n* The act of biting or gnawing, morsure [*Obs*]

Mŏr'sūre (mŏr'shur), *n* [Fr, Pr, & It *morsura*, from Lat *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite] The act of biting

Mŏrt, *n* [Fr. *mort*, death, from Lat *mors*, *mortis*; Fr *à la mort*, a cry that hunters use to call the dogs when the deer is taken] A note or tune sounded at the death of game

The sportsman then sounded a treble *mort* *W Scott.*

Mŏrt, *n* 1 A great quantity, a large amount [*Prov Eng*]

There was a *mort* of merry making *Dickens*

2 A woman. (*Cant.*) "Male gypsies all, not a *mort* among them" *B Jonson.*

3 A salmon in his third year. [*Prov. Eng*]

Mŏr'tal, *a* [Lat *mortalis* from *mors*, *mortis*, death, from *morior*, to die It. *mortale*, Sp & Pr *mortal*, Fr *mortel*]

1 Subject to death, destined to die, as, man is *mortal*

2 Destructive to life, causing or occasioning death; terminating life; exposing to or deserving death, as, a *mortal* wound or injury, a *mortal* sin

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe *Milton*

3 Admitting death, necessible to the action or influence of death

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword but missing the *mortal* place with his poniard finishes the work *Milton*

Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour *Pope*

4 Hence, affecting as if with power to kill; extreme, violent, vexing, tormenting

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright *Dryden*

5 Human, belonging to man, who is mortal, as, *mortal* wit or knowledge, *mortal* power.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful *Milton.*

Mortal foe, or *enemy* an inveterate, desperate, or implacable enemy, a foe bent on one's destruction

Mŏr'tal, *n* A being subject to death a human being, man "Warn poor *mortals* left behind" *Tickell*

Mor tăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *mortalitas*, Fr *mortalité*, Pr. *mortalidat*, Sp *mortalidad*, *mortaldad*, It *mortalità*]

1 The condition or quality of being mortal, subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die
I then did think on your *mortality* *Carew*

2 Death, destruction.

Glad'ly would I meet
Mortality my sentence *Milton*

3 The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or in a given community, as, a great *mortality*

4 Those who are, or that which is mortal, the human race, humanity, human nature "Take these tears, *mortality's* relief" *Pope*

Bill of mortality See BILL —*Law of mortality* a mathematical relation between the numbers living at different ages, so that from a given large number of persons alive at one age, it can be computed what number are likely to survive a given number of years —*Table of mortality*, a table exhibiting the average relative number of persons who survive or who have died at the end of each year of life out of a given number supposed to have been born at the same time

Mŏr'tal īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* MORTALIZED, *p pr & vb n* MORTALIZING] To make mortal [*Rare.*]

Mŏr'tal-ly, *adv* 1 In a mortal manner, deadily, irrecoverably as, *mortally* wounded

2 In the highest possible degree, inexcusably, desperately

Adrian *mortally* envied poets painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel *Bacon*

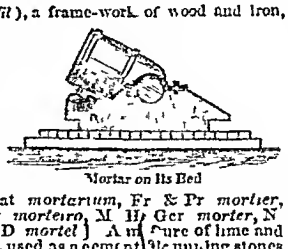
Mŏr'tal ness, *n* The state of being mortal, mortality

Mŏr'tar, *n* [Lat *mortarium*, It *mortario*, *mortajo*, Sp *mortero*, Pg *morteiro*, Fr & Fr *mortier*, A-S *mortere*, O H Ger *mortari*, *morsari*, N H Ger *mörser*]

1 A wide mouthed vessel, in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle

2 (*Mil*) A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c, at high angles of elevation, as 45°, and even higher —so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described

Mortar-bed (*Mil*), a frame-work of wood and iron, suitably hollowed out to receive the breech and trunnions of a mortar —*Mortar-piece* a mortar [*Obs*] *Shak* —*Mortar-wagon*, a wagon used to transport mortars mortar-beds spare guns, and projectiles



Mortar on Its Bed

Mŏr'tar, *n* [Lat *mortarium*, Fr & Pr *mortier*, Sp *mortero*, Pg *morteiro*, M H Ger *morter*, N H Ger *mörtel*, D *mortel*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement in uniting stones and bricks in walls

Mort d'ăn'ces tor [Death of the ancestor] (*Law*) A writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor *Blackstone*

Mŏr'ter, *n* [Fr *mortier*] A chamber lamp or light [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mŏrt'gage (mŏr'gĕj) *n* [Fr *mort gage*, from *mort*, Lat *mortuus*, dead, and *gage*, pledge See GAGE]

1 (*Law.*) A conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance.

☞ It was called a *mortgage* (or *dead pledge*) because, whatever profit it might yield it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or *dead* to the mortgager upon breach of the condition But in equity a *right of redemption* is an inseparable incident of a mortgage until the mortgager is debarred by his own laches, or by judicial decree *Cowell Blount Kenn Tomlins Rees Am Cyc*

2. The state of being pledged, as, lands given in *mortgage*

Mŏrt'gage (mŏr'gĕj), *v t* [*imp & p, p* MORTGAGED, *p pr & vb n* MORTGAGING]

1 (*Law.*) To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged recording to the contract the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption

2 Hence, to pledge, to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards. *L. Leicester*

Mŏrt'gage-deed (mŏr'gĕj deed), *n* (*Law*) A deed given by way of mortgage

Mŏrt-ga-gee' (mŏr ga jee'), *n* (*Law*) The person to whom property is mortgaged, or to whom a mortgage is made or given

Mŏrt'gage-ŏr' (mŏr'gĕj-ŏr'), *n.* [From *mortgage* *Mortgager*]

Mŏrt'ga-ger (mŏr'ga jer), is an orthography that should have no countenance If accented on the last syllable, the spelling should be *mortgageor*] (*Law*) The person who conveys property as security for debt, as above specified

Mŏr'tis-er (*or* mŏr'tis ĕr), *n* [Fr] A cup of state anciently worn by the kings of France *Brande.*

Mor tĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *mortifer*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *ferre*, to bring, It. & Sp *mortifero*, Fr *mortifère*] Bringing or producing death, deadly, fatal, destructive

Mŏr'ti fi kā'tion, *n* [Lat. *mortificatio*, Fr *mortification*, Pr *mortificacio*, Sp *mortificacion*, It *mortificazione*]

1 The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified, especially, (*a*) (*Med*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live, loss of vitality in some part of a living animal. The incipient stage is called *gangrene*. *Dunglison* (*b*) (*Chem & Metal*) Destruction of active qualities [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*c*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable *Tillotson*

(*d*) Hence, generally, depression or depression of self approval, abatement of pride, humiliation, chagrin, vexation

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg and Ratisbon *Addison.*

2 That which mortifies, cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit *L'Estrange*

3 (*Scots Law*) A bequest to some literary or religious institution;—nearly synonymous with *mortmain* *Brande*

Syn —Chagrin, vexation, trouble; shame See CHAGRIN

Mŏr'ti fied ness, *n* The state of being mortified, humiliation, subjection of the passions

Mŏr'ti-fī'er, *n* One who, or that which, mortifies

Mŏr'ti fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* MORTIFIED, *p pr, & vb n* MORTIFYING] [Fr. *mortifier*, Pr. *mortifiar*, *mortificar*, It. & Lat *mortificare*, from Lat *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make]

1 To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of, to change to gangrene

2 To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of [*Obs*] "Quicksilver, . *mortified* with turpentine" *Bacon*

He *mortifies* pearls in vinegar *Bakewell*

3 To deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to bring into subjection, to abase, to humble, "With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears" *Harte* "*Mortify* thy learned lust" *Prior*

Mortify, therefore, your members which are upon the earth *Col iii. 5.*

4 Hence, generally, to affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation, to humble, to depress

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worcester which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations *Evelyn*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they *ought!* *Addison*

Mŏr'ti fy, *v i* 1 To lose vitality, as flesh, to gangrene

2 To practice severities and penance from religious motives,

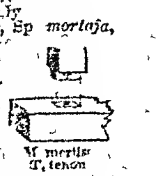
This makes him give alms of all he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify* *Law*

3 To be subdued to die away

Mŏr'ti fy ing, *a* Tending to humble or abase, humiliating, as, a *mortifying* repulse,

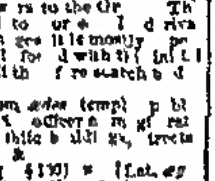
Mŏr'ti fy ing ly, *adv* Humiliatingly

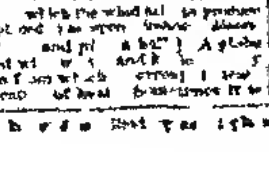
Mŏr'tĭse (mŏr'tis), *n* [Fr *mortaise*, Sp *mortaja*, W *mortais*, Armor *mortez*, Ir *mortais*, Gael *mortais*] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon*



M mortise
T tenon

Mortise joint, a joint made by a mortise and tenon —*Mortise lock* a lock made to fit into a mortise





[illegible]

Mortise [illegible]

Mortise [illegible]

Mortise [

the church, the original or first church, or one from which other churches have had their origin,—particularly applied by Protestants to the church of Rome.

Mŏth'er, *v. i.* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors.

Mŏth'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOTHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOTHERING.] To adopt as a son or daughter; to perform the duties of a mother to.

Mŏth'er, *n.* [L. Ger. *modder*, D. *moeder*, *moer*, Dan. *mudder*, N. H. Ger. *mutter*, allied to *mud*.] A kind, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar, but different from scum or common lees.

Mŏth'er-hood, *n.* The state of being a mother, the character or office of a mother.

Mŏth'er-ing, *n.* A rural custom in England, practised on Mid-Lent Sunday, supposed to have been originally a visiting of the mother church to make offerings at the High altar, but now a friendly visit to a parent. *Nares.*

To go a mothering, to make such a visit.

I'll to thee as mad grow,
'Cause thou goest a mothering. *Herrick.*

Mŏth'er-in-law, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

Mŏth'er-land, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

Mŏth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother, having lost a mother, as, *motherless* children.

Mŏth'er-liq'uor, *n.* See MOTHER WATER.

Mŏth'er-ly (mŭth'er-lĭ), *a.* [A. S. *modorlic*.]

1. Pertaining to a mother, as, *motherly* power or authority.

2. Becoming a mother, tender; parental; as, *motherly* love or care.

Syn.—Maternal, parental.—MOTHERLY, MATERNAL. *Motherly*, being Anglo-Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two, and has the same meaning. Besides

3. To [illegible] to be [illegible] to amount [illegible]

Bring [illegible] blessings [illegible] / [illegible] deductions [illegible] *Pope.*

Mount, v. t. 1. To get upon; to ascend; to climb.

Shall [illegible] *Dryden.*

2. To place [illegible] animal or anything that [illegible] bestride [illegible] upon [illegible]

3. Hence to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish with horses. [illegible] *Dryden.*

4. [illegible] put upon anything [illegible] picture on cloth or paper; hence to prepare [illegible] being worn or otherwise used [illegible] by adding the hilt [illegible]

5. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which mounts my love so high? *Shak.*

☞ A [illegible] they are [illegible] about it.

To *mount guard* (*Mil.*) to take the station, and do the duty [illegible]

Mount′a·ble, *a.* Capable of being ascended or mounted.

Moun′tain (moun′tin; 43), *n.* [OF. *Fr.* montaigne [illegible] *mont* [illegible] montagna, from Lat. mon[illegible] mountainous [illegible]]

1. A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level [illegible] protuberance [illegible] face [illegible]

2. That which is like a mountain for [illegible] something [illegible]

[illegible] *Shak.*

Mountain ash (*Bot.*) [illegible] the *Pyrus* [illegible] of red berries. [illegible] and its flower white, [illegible] The European species is [illegible] [illegible]

Moun′tain [illegible] 1. [illegible]

2. [illegible] *Drayton.*

Moun′tain [illegible]

Moun′tain [illegible]

1. [illegible] mountain.

2. A [illegible] [illegible]

Moun′tain [illegible]

Mount′ain·et, *n.* A small mountain. [illegible] *Sidney.*

Moun′tain·ous [illegible] [Fr. *montueux* [illegible] Lat. *montuosus*]

1. Full of mountains, [illegible] the Swiss [illegible] the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; as a mountainous heap. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mount′ain·ous·ness, *n.* The state of being mountainous.

Mount′ance, [illegible] quantity [*Obs.*]

Mount′ant [illegible] [F. *montant* [illegible] *monter* [illegible]] Rising on high. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mount′e·bank, [It. *montambanco* [illegible] from *montare* to mount, *in* upon, and *banco* bench.]

1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack-doctor.

Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men, that a mountebank or cunning woman is preferred before [illegible] physician. *Whitlock.*

2. Hence any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan; a quack.

Nothing is so impossible in nature but mountebanks will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

Mount′e·bank, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Mount′e·bank·er·y, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses.

Mount′e·bank·ism, *n.* The principles or practice of a mountebank; mountebankery.

Mount′e·nance, *n.* [Ill formed from mount, for *mountance*.] Amount; distance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mount′er, *n.* 1. One that mounts. [illegible]

2. A [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mount′ing, *n.* 1. The act of preparing for use [illegible]

2. That which serves to prepare for use, or to set off; [illegible] embellishment, as the mounting of a sword. *Garnett.*

Mount′ing·ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Mount′let, *n.* A small or low mountain. [illegible] *Fuller.*

Mount′y, *n.* [F. *montée* [illegible] from *monter* [illegible]] The rise of a hawk. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

Mourn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep for her. *Gen. xxiii. 2.*

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

We mourn in black [illegible] *Shak.*

Grieve for an hour perhaps, then mourn a year. *Pope.*

Mourn, *v. t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. [illegible] *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The [illegible] *Milton.*

Syn. — To deplore; lament; bewail; bemoan. See Deplore.

Mourne (mōrn), *n.* [See Morne.] The round end of a staff; the part of a spear to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrule. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

Mourn′er, *n.* 1. One who mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

[illegible] *Pope.*

2. One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.

Mourn′ful, *a.* 1. Full of sorrow; expressing sorrow; causing sorrow; sad; [illegible] mournful [illegible]

[illegible] *Shak.*

[illegible] *Prior.*

3. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as a mournful death. *Shak.*

Syn. — Sorrowful; lugubrious; sad; doleful; heavy; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

Mourn′ful·ly, *adv.* In a mournful manner.

Mourn′ful·ness, *n.* 1. The condition of being mournful; sorrow; grief.

2. Appearance or expression of grief.

Mourn′ing, *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

And [illegible] *Dryden.*

Mourn′ing, *p. a.* 1. Grieving; sorrowing; lamenting.

2. Employed to express sorrow or grief; worn as an appropriate sign of grief for the death of a friend [illegible]

[illegible]

Mourn′ing·ly, *adv.* [illegible]

[illegible] — so named from the plaintive note [illegible] *Longfellow.*

Mourn′ing·ly, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrowing.

Mouse, *n.*; *pl.* **Mice**. [AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; [illegible] Lat. *mus*, Gr. [illegible] Skr. *mūsh*, [illegible]]

1. (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous small rodents [illegible] house mouse [illegible] applied to many other [illegible] species as the field mouse [illegible]

2. (*Naut.*) A knob formed on a rope by [illegible] yarn or parceling.

3. A [illegible] the piece of beef cut from the part [illegible] the round, or [illegible] lower part [illegible] called also *mouse-buttock*.

Mouse (mouz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Moused [illegible]]

1. To watch for and catch mice.

2. To watch for or pursue [illegible] or [illegible] manner; to pry about, [illegible] for something.

Mouse, *v. t.* 1. To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

[illegible] the [illegible]

Mouse′-ear, *n.* [illegible] A plant of the genus *Hieracium* [illegible] *Myosotis* [illegible] so named from the shape and velvety [illegible] of their leaves.

Mouse-ear hawkweed (*Bot.*), [illegible] *Hieracium*.

Mouse′-hawk, *n.* [illegible]

Mouse′-hole, *n.* A hole where mice [illegible] a very small hole or [illegible]

[illegible] *Stillingfleet.*

Mouse′-hunt, *n.* [illegible]

2. [illegible]

Mous′er (mouz′er), *n.* [illegible] that catches mice, or is [illegible]

Mouse′tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of [illegible] *Myosurus* [illegible]

Mouse′-trap, *n.* [illegible]

Mouse′-tail, *n.* [illegible]

Mous′ing, *n.* 1. The act of watching for or catching mice.

2. [illegible]

Mous′se·line [illegible] [F.] [illegible]

Mousseline de laine, [illegible]

Mous′tache. See Mustache.

Mouth, *n.* [AS. *mūð*; akin to [illegible] *munnr* [illegible] Goth. *munþs*, [illegible]]

1. The opening in the head of an animal through which food [illegible] taken; [illegible] the cavity [illegible]

2. [illegible] The opening [illegible] by which anything is entered or discharged; as, the mouth of a river [illegible] the mouth of a cave, [illegible]

3. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion; [illegible]

[illegible] *Addison.*

4. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

5. A wry face; distortion of countenance; a grimace. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mouth, *v. t.* [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Mouth, *v i* 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice, to vociferate; to rant.

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison*

2 To put mouth to mouth, to kiss [*R*] *Shak*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a* Furnished with a mouth, —used chiefly in composition, as, foul-*mouthed*

Mouth'er, *n* One who mouths, an affected speaker

Mouth'-friend, *n* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend

Mouth'ful, *n*, *pl* MOUTH'FULS 1. As much as the mouth contains at once

2 Hence, a small quantity or amount, a morsel

Mouth'-glass, *n* A small hand mirror for inspecting the teeth, gums, &c *Simmonds*

Mouth'-hon'or (ŏn'ur), *n* Civility expressed without sincerity

Mouth'less, *a*, Destitute of a mouth

Mouth'-made, *a* Expressed without sincerity

Mouth'-piece, *n* 1 The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied

2 One who delivers the opinions of others

Mov'a-ble (mōōv'a bl), *a*. [O Fr. *movable, moutable*, Pr *movable* See *infra*]

1 Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, not fixed.

2 Changing from one time to another, as, *movable* feasts, i e, church festivals, the time of which varies from year to year

Movable letter (*Heb Gram*), a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

Mov'a-ble, *n*, *pl* MOV'A BLES (mōōv'a blz) An article of wares or goods, a commodity, a piece of property not fixed or real, generally, in the plural, goods, wares, furniture "A palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*" *Levdyn*

Mov'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being movable, mobility, susceptibility of motion

Mov'a-bly, *adv* In a movable manner or condition

Move (mōōv), *v t* [*imp & p p* MOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOVING] [O Fr *mouvoir, mouvir, mover, mouvir, meuvir*, N Fr *mouvoir*, Sp & Pg *mover*, It *muovere, smuovere*, Lat *movēre*]

1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner, to alter the position of; to set in motion, to impel, to stir, as, the wind *moves* a vessel, the carman *moves* goods, the horse *moves* a cart or carriage

2 To excite to action by the presentation of motives, to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal, to affect, as the mind, will, or passions, to agitate, through the moral or emotional nature.

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold *Knolles*
No female arts his mind could *move* *Dryden*

3 To arouse the feelings or passions of, especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion, to touch pathetically, to excite, as in emotion

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt.* ix 36.

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror *Felton*

4 To propose, to recommend, to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly, to submit, as a resolution to be adopted; to propose, or submit to

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects *Hayward*

Moving force (*Mech*), force considered with reference to the momentum it produces, or a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force — *Moving power*, a natural agent, as water, steam, wind, electricity, &c, used to impart motion to machinery, a motor, mover

Syn —To stir agitate trouble, affect, persuade, influence actuate impel rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce; incline, propose, offer

Move (mōōv), *v i* 1 To change place or posture, to stir, to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force, as, a *ship moves* rapidly

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because she was wroth *Ps.* xviii. 7

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden*
He *moves* with manly grace *Dryden*

2 To act mentally or spiritually, to be excited to action; to stir.

3 To change residence, to remove, as from one house town, or state, to another

4 To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly, to propose a measure for consideration and determination, to make proposals, to recommend, to suggest.

Move, *n* 1. The act of moving; a movement

2 Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess, from one position to another, in the progress of the game

Move'less, *a*. Without motion, unmoved, motionless, fixed. "*Moveless* as a tower" *Pope*

Move'ment (mōōv'ment), *n*. [Fr. *mouvement*, Pr *mouvement*, Sp. *movimiento*, It. & Pg *movimento*]

1. The act of moving, change of place or posture, transition, by any means, from one situation to another, natural or appropriate motion, as the movement of an army in marching or maneuvering, the movement of a wheel or a machine

2 Motion of the mind or feelings; mental action; emotion

3 Manner or style of moving; as, a slow, or quick, or sudden *movement*

4 That which moves or imparts motion, as, the wheel-work of a clock is called its *movement*

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The rhythm, or method of progression, of the notes, as regards time (*b*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time

Any change of time is a change of *movement* *Pusey*

6 A party who arouse alarming or continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights, — opposed to the *conservative* party *Brande*

Syn —Motion —MOVEMENT, MOTION *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest, *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that *moves*, or the commencement of motion, as, the *movements* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean;
For what thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gray*
Could the whole laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind *Pope*

Mō'vent, *a* [Lat. *movens*, p pr of *movēre*, It *movente*, Fr *mouvant* See MOVE] Moving, not quiescent. [*Obs*] *Grew*

Mō'vent, *n* That which moves any thing, a moving or impelling agent [*Rare*] *Glanville*

Mov'er (mōōv'er), *n* 1 A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place

2 A person or thing that moves or imparts motion, or causes change of place, a motor

3 Specifically, a proposer, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption, as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body

Mov'ing, *p a* 1 Changing place or posture, causing motion or action

2 Exciting the passions or affections, touching, pathetic, affecting, adapted to excite or affect the passions, as, a *moving* address or discourse

Moving plant (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H gyrans*), —so called because its leaflets have an automatic motion *Loudon*

Mov'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility, pathetically

His air, his voice, his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf *Addison*

Mov'ing-ness, *n* The power of affecting, as the passions

Mow (mou), *n* [Scot *mow, mowe*, A-S *mówa, mǽha, mǽga*, Icel. *mǫgr, mǫgi*, L Lat *mugn, mugio*]

1 A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn

2 The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed

Mow (mou), *v t* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn, to pile and stow away

Mōw (mo), *v t* [*imp* MOWED, *p p* MOWED, or MOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* MOWING] [A S *mǽwan*, O H Ger *mâhan*, M H Ger *mâjen*, N H Ger. *mähen*, M Ger *mêwen*, D *maayen, maayen*, L Ger. *maien*, D *maje*, Sw. *mäja, meja*, Icel *mêa, mêda*, allied to Lat *metere*]

1 To cut down with a scythe, as grass

2 To cut the grass from, as, to *mow* a meadow

3 To cut down with speed, to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity, to sweep away, as, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men

Mōw (mō), *v i* 1 To cut grass, to use the scythe

2 To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay.

Mow (mou), *n* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*] [Fr *moue*, pouting, a wry face, O D *mouue*, solid flesh, pulp, H Ger *mauwe*, not from *mouth*] A wry face "Makes mock and *mow*" *Browning*

Mow (mou), *v i* To make mouths. [*Obs*] "Nodding, becking, and *mowing*" *Tyndale.*

Mow'burn (mou'), *v i* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green

Mowe (mou), *v i* [A S *magan* See MAY] To be able, to have sufficient power [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mowe (mou), *n* A wry face See Mow.

Mowe, *v i*, To make mouths [*Obs*] See Mow.

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n* One who mows, a man dexterous in the use of the scythe

Mōw'ing, *n* 1 The act of cutting with a scythe.

2 Land from which grass is cut.

Mōw'ter, *n* One who mows, a mower [*Obs*]

Mōx'a, *n* [Fr & Sp *moxa*, Pg *moxa-dos Caluas*, probably an Oriental word Cf MUGWORT]

1 A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and plants of other species, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer, hence, any substance used in a like manner

2 (*Bot*) The plant from which this substance is obtained, *Artemisia Chinensis*

Mōx'i-bus'tion, *n* [Pg. *moxa* and Lat. *urere, ustum*, to burn, as used in composition *burere, bustum*] (*Med*) The mode or process of cauterization by means of a moxa *Dunglison.*

Moy'ā, *n* [Fr & Sp] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions,—so called in South America.

Moy'le, *n* See MOILE and MOYLE

Mr An abbreviation of *master* See MISTER

M'-roof, *n*. (*Arch*) A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, so that the front view resembles the letter M. [See *Illust of Roof*] *Gwilt*

Mrs An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mis'ez* See MISTRESS

Mū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base

Mūce, *n* See MUSE and MUSE.

Much, *a*, [*compar*, & *super*, wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root [O Eng. *moche*, Scot *myche, muche*, A S *mucel, mycel, micel*, Sw *mycken, mycket*, Dan *megen, meget*, See MICKLE] Great in quantity or amount, long in duration, many in number, abundant, plentiful.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field and shalt gather but little in *Deut* xxviii 38.

I dom came out against him with *much* people *Numb* xx 20.

They of old feared God as a severe Lord *much* in his commands, abundant in his threatenings *Bp. Taylor*

Much, *n* 1 A great quantity, a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over *Ex* xvi. 18

2 A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable.

He thought it not *much* to clothe his enemies *Milton*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth

Much, *adv* [Icel *mikil, mǫg, mikit*, Sw *mycket*, Dan *meget* See *supra*]

1 To a great degree or extent, greatly; abundantly; far, — qualifying adjectives and adverbs almost exclusively in the comparative degree, as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* faster

Whether out of piety or policy maintained, it is not *much* material *Milton*

2 Often or long, to a great degree "I think *much*, speak little" *Dryden*

3 In very nearly the same condition, almost, closely

All left the world *much* as they found it *Temple*

Much at one Almost in the same route [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Much, *v t* To make much of [*Prov Eng*]

Much'el, *a*. Much, abundant [*Obs*] "With *muchel* smart." *Spenser,*

Much'ness, *n* Quantity [*Rare*]

☞ It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, that is, much of the same kind *Smart*

Much'what, *adv* Nearly, almost [*Obs*] *Locke*

Mū'cic, *a* [Lat *mucilaginis*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain gums, — said of an acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid *Ure.*

Mū'cid, *a* [Lat *mucidus*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or musty, It *mucido*, Fr *moisi*] Musty, moldy, slimy

Mū'cid-ness, *n* Mustiness, sliminess

Mu-cif'ic, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make] (*Med*) Forming or secreting mucus

Mū'ci-form, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *forma*, form] (*Med*) Resembling mucus, having the character or appearance of mucus. *Dunglison*

Mū'ci-lage, *n* [Fr *mucilage*, Fr *mucellage*, Sp. *mucilago*, Pg *mucilagem*, It *mucilaggine, mucilaggine, mucellaggine*, L Lat *mucilago, mucaago*, from *mucus*, Lat *mucus*, mucus, slime]

1 (*Chem*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables The same substance in a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution.

Both the ingredients improve one another's for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from insipidation *Fry*

2 An aqueous solution of gum.

Animal mucilage See MUCUS

Mū'ci-lag'i-nous, *a* [Fr *mucilagineux*, Sp. *mucilaginoso*, It *mucilagginoso*, See *supra*]

1 Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous, slimy, ropy, as, a *mucilaginous* gum

2 Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage as, the *mucilaginous* glands.

3 Soluble in water, but not in alcohol; as, *mucilaginous* extracts.

Mū'ci-lag'i-nous-ness, *n*. The state of being mucilaginous, sliminess

Mū'cine, *n* (*Chem*) An albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus

Mu-cip'a-rous, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Mu-cir'o-des, *n pl* See MUCIRONES

Mū'ci-vore, *n*. [Lat *mucus*, slime, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour] (*Entom*) One of a family of diptérous insects, including those which feed upon the mucus or juices of plants, and the like *Brande* Cf. MYCETES

Muck, *n* [Icel *mykr*, Dan *mug*]

1 Dung in a moist state.

2. A mass of decaying vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* he enriches the roots. *Tillers*

3 Something mean, vile, or filthy.

4 Money [*Old Cant*] "The fatal *muck* we quarrelled for" *Beau & Fl*

To run a muck [Malay *amuck*, to kill, to run madly about, attacking all one meets] *Author*

Muck, *v t* To manure with muck

Muck, *a* Like muck, muky; damp moist [*Rare*]

Muck'en-der, *n* [Written also *muckinder*, *muckster*, *mockadour*.] [Sp *mocador, mocadero*, from

Mouth, *v t* 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate, to rant

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate *Addison*

2 To put mouth to mouth, to kiss [*R*] *Shak*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a* Furnished with a mouth, —used chiefly in composition, as, foul *mouthed*

Mouth'er, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker

Mouth'-friend, *n* One who professes friendship without entertaining it, a pretended friend

Mouth'ful, *n*, *pl* MOUTH'FULS 1 As much as the mouth contains at once

2 Hence, a small quantity or amount, a morsel.

Mouth'-glass, *n* A small hand mirror for inspecting the teeth, gums, &c *Simmonds*

Mouth'-hon'or (-on'or), *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity

Mouth'less, *a.* Destitute of a mouth

Mouth'-made, *a* Expressed without sincerity

Mouth'-piece, *n* 1 The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied

2 One who delivers the opinions of others

Mov'a-ble (moov'a bl), *a* [O Fr. *movable, mouvable*, Pr *movable* See *infra*]

1 Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, not fixed.

2 Changing from one time to another, as, *movable* feasts, i e, church festivals, the time of which varies from year to year

Movable letter (*Heb Gram*), a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent

Mov'a-ble, *n*, *pl.* MOV'A-BLES (moov'a-blz). An article of wares or goods, a commodity, a piece of property not fixed or real, generally, in the plural, goods, wares, furniture "A palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*" *Evelyn.*

Mov'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being movable; mobility, susceptibility of motion

Mov'a-bly, *adv* In a movable manner or condition

Move (moov), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOVED, *p. pr* & *vb n* MOVING] [O Fr *movoir, mouvoir, mover, plouver, muevre*, N. Fr *mouvoir*, Sp & Pg. *mover*, It *movere, muovere*, Lat *movēre*]

1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to alter the position of, to set in motion, to impel, to stir, as, the wind moves a vessel, the cartman *moves* goods, the horse *moves* a cart or carriage.

2 To excite to action by the presentation of motives, to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal, to affect, as the mind, will, or passions, to agitate, through the moral or emotional nature

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold *Knolles*

No female arts his mind could *move* *Dryden*

3 To arouse the feelings or passions of, especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion, to touch pathetically; to excite, as an emotion

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt* ix 36

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror *Felton*

4 To propose, to recommend, to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly; to submit, as a resolution to be adopted, to propose, or submit to

The, are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects *Hayward*

Moving force (*Mech*), force considered with reference to the momentum it produces, or a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force —*Moving power*, a natural agent, as water, steam, wind, electricity, &c, used to impart motion to machinery, motor, mover

Syn.—To stir, agitate trouble, affect, persuade, influence actuate impel rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline, propose, offer

Move (moov), *v i* 1 To change place or posture; to stir, to go in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force, as, a ship *moves* rapidly

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth *Ps* xviii 7

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden*

He *moves* with manly grace *Dryden*

2. To act mentally or spiritually; to be excited to action; to stir

3. To change residence, to remove, as from one house town, or state, to another

4 To bring forward a motion In an organized assembly, to propose a measure for consideration and determination, to make proposals, to recom-

to st.

moving a movement.

one of the pieces from one position game

1; motion- *Pope*
ent, Pr.
o]
posture,
to
the

2. Motion of the mind or feelings; mental action; emotion

3 Manner or style of moving; as, a slow, or quick, or sudden *movement*

4 That which moves or imparts motion, as, the wheel-work of a clock is called its *movement*.

5 (*Mus*) (*a*.) The rhythm, or method of progression, of the notes, as regards time (*b*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time

Any change of time is a change of *movement* *Busby.*

6 A party who are aiming at continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights, —opposed to the *conservative* party. *Brande.*

Syn.—Motion —MOVEMENT, MOTION *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest, *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that *moves*, or the commencement of motion; as, the *movements* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c

Cease, cease, thou foaming ocean;
I or what is thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gray*

Could the whole laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind *Pope*

Mo'vent, *a* [Lat *movens*, p pr of *movere*, It. *movente*, Fr *mouvant* See MOVE] Moving, not quiescent. [*Obs*] *Grew*

Mo'vent, *n.* That which moves any thing, a moving or impelling agent [*Rare*] *Glanville*

Mov'er (moov'er), *n* 1 A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place

2 A person or thing that moves or imparts motion, or causes change of place, a motor

3 Specifically, a proposer, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption, as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body

Mov'ing, *p a* 1 Changing place or posture, causing motion or action

2 Exciting the passions or affections, touching, pathetic, affecting, adapted to excite or affect the passions, as, a *moving* address or discourse

Moving plant (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H gyrans*), —so called because its leaflets have an automatic motion *London*

Mov'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility, pathetically

His air, his voice, his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf *Addison*

Mov'ing-ness, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions

Mow (mou), *n* [Scot *mow, mowe*, A-S *mūwa, mūha, mūga*, Icel *mūgr, mūgr*, L Ger *muga, mugio*]

1 A heap, in ass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn

2 The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed

Mow (mou), *v t* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn, to pile and stow away

Mōw (mo), *v t* [*imp* MOWED, *p p* MOWED, or MOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* MOWING] [A S *mūwan*, O. H Ger *māhan*, M H Ger *mejen*, N H Ger *mähen*, M Ger *mēwen*, D *maayen, maayen*, L Ger. *maien*, Dan *meje*, Sw *maja, meja*, Ices *mēa, mūda*, allied to Lat *metere*]

1 To cut down with a scythe, as grass

2 To cut the grass from, as, to *mow* a meadow

3 To cut down with speed, to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity, to sweep away, as, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men.

Mōw (mō), *v i* 1. To cut grass, to use the scythe.

2 To perform the business of mowing, to cut and make grass into hay.

Mow (mou), *n* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*] [Fr *moue*, pouting, a wry face, O D *mouue*, solid flesh, pulp, H Ger *mauue*, not from *mauth*] A wry face. "Makes mock and *mow*" *Browning.*

Mow (mou), *v i* To make mouths. [*Obs*] "Nodding, becking, and *mowing*" *Tyndale*

Mow'burn (mou'), *v t* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green

Mowe (mou), *n* A wry face See Mow

Mowe, *v i* To make mouths [*Obs*] See Mow.

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n* One who mows, a man dexterous in the use of the scythe

Mōw'ing, *n* 1 The act of cutting with a scythe.

2 Land from which grass is cut.

Mōw'y or, *n* One who mows, a mower [*Obs*]

Mōx'a, *n.* [Fr & Sp *moxa*, Pg *moxa-do-China*, probably an Oriental word Cf. MUGWORT]

1 A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and plants of other species, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer; hence, any substance used in a like manner.

2. (*Bot*) The plant from which this substance is obtained; *Artemisia Chinensis*

Mōx'i-bus'tion, *n* [Lat *moxa* and Lat *urere, ustum*, to burn, as used in composition *burere, bustum*] (*Med*) The mode or process of cauterization by means of a moxa *Dunglison.*

Moy'a, *n* [Fr & Sp] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions,—so called in South America.

Moyle, *n* See MOIL and MOIL

Mr An abbreviation of *master* See MASTER

Mr'roof, *n* (*Arch*) A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, so that the front view resembles the letter M [See *Illust of Roof*] *Gwilt.*

Mrs An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mis'is*. See MISTRESS

Mū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

Muce, *n* See MUSE and MUSTY.

Much, *a.* [*compar.* & *superl* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root. [O Lat *moche*, Scot *mycle, muche*, A S *mycel, micel*, Sw *mycken, mycket*, D m *meogh, meoge*. See MICKLE] Great in quantity or amount, long in duration, many in number, abundant, plentiful.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field and shalt gather but little in *Deut* xxviii 38

From came out against him with *much* people *Judges* xx 10

They of old feared God as a severe Lord, *much* in his commands, abundant in his threatenings *Jer Taylor*

Much, *n*, 1 A great quantity, a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over *Ex* xvi 18

2 A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable, something considerable.

He thought it not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth

Much, *adv* [Icel *mikl, miög, ricki*, Sw *mycket*, Dan *meget* See *supra*.]

1 To a great degree or extent; greatly, abundantly, far,—qualifying adjectives and adverbs almost exclusively in the comparative degree, as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* faster.

Whether out of piety or policy maintained, it is not *much* material *Milton.*

2 Often or long, to a great degree. "Think *much*, speak little" *Dryden*

3 In very nearly the same condition, almost, closely.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple*

Much at one Almost at the same rate [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Mūch, *v t* To make much of [*Prov Eng*]

Much'el, *a* Much, abundant [*Obs*] "With *muchel* smart" *Spenser*

Much'ness, *n.* Quantity. [*Rare*]

☞ It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, that is, much of the same kind *Swift.*

Much'what, *adv.* Nearly, almost [*Obs*] *Locke*

Mū'cic, *a.* [Fr *mucique*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain gums,—said of an acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid *Ure*

Mū'cid, *a* [Lat *mucidus*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be mouldy or musty, It *mucido*, Fr *moisi*] Musty, mouldy, slimy

Mū'cid-ness, *n* Mustiness, sliminess

Mu-cif'ic, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make] (*Med*) Forming or generating mucus.

Mū'ci-form, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *forma*, form] (*Med*) Resembling mucus, having the character or appearance of mucus *Dunglison.*

Mū'ci-lage, *n* [Fr *mucilage*, Pr *mucilage*, Sp *mucilago*, Pg. *mucilagem*, It *mucilaggine, mucilaggine, mucellaggine*, L Lat *mucillago, mucilago*, from *mucus*, Lat *mucus*, mucus, slime.]

1 (*Chem*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution.

Both the ingredients improve one another for the viscidness adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Pope*

2 An aqueous solution of gum.

Animal mucilage See MUCUS

Mū'ci-lag'i-nous, *a* [Fr *mucilagineux*, Sp, *mucilaginoso*, It *mucilagginoso*. See *supra*.]

1 Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous, slimy, ropy, as, a *mucilaginous* gum

2 Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as, the *mucilaginous* glands

3 Soluble in water, but not in alcohol, as, *mucilaginous* extracts

Mū'ci-lag'i-nous-ness, *n.* The state of being mucilaginous, sliminess.

Mū'cine, *n* (*Chem*) An albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus

Mu-cip'a-rous, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Mu-cir'o-rā, *n. pl.* See MYCIDÆ

Mū'ci-vōre, *n* [Lat *mucus*, slime, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour] (*Entom*) One of a family of diurnal insects, including those which feed upon the mucous or juices of plants, and the like *Brande*

Mūck, *n* [Icel *mykt*, Dan *mög* Cf MIXEN.]

1. Dung in a moist state.

2 A mass of decaying vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* he enriches the roots *Thomson*

3. Something mean, vile, or filthy.

4 Money. [*Old Cant*] "The total *muck* we quarreled for" *Beau & Fl*

To run a muck [Malay *amuck*, to kill] to run madly about, attacking all one meets See AMUCK

Mūck, *v t* To manure with muck

Mūck, *a* Like muck, mucky, damp; moist [*Rare*]

Mūck'en, *n* [Written also *muckender, muckender, mocketer, mocketer*] [Sp *mocador, moquadero*, from

moco Lat. m cu [N. P. mouchoir, Fr. mouchoir L. L. t. w. ...] A h dk rchi f [Obs.]

Mŭck ... f [A-S. mūc ...] 1. ... ing th g as money by m ... ls ... ift. [Obs.]

Mŭck'er-er, n. A miser; niggard. [Obs.]

Mŭck'hĭll ... A d ng f k.

Mŭck'hēap } n. A heap or hill of muck.
Mŭck'hĭll }

Mŭck'i-ness, n. The quality f bei g m ky.

Mŭc'kle (mŭk'l), a. [See M KL] M h. [Obs.]

Mŭck'mĭd-den, n. A muck heap d ghill.

Mŭck'-rāke, n. A rake for turning and collecting muck. *Bunyan.*

Mŭck'-sweat, n. ... Profuse sweat.

Mŭck'worm (-wŭ ...) 1. A worm that lives in muck.

2. One who scrapes together money by mean ... devices; miser. *Lucy ...*

Mŭck'y, a. Filthy; nasty. [Obs.] *Mucky ... y and false felicity.* *Lat ... mer.*

Mū'co-cēle, n. [Lat. mucus ... G. ...] (Med.) ( ) An ... pro ... (a) m ... membr ... of ... lachry ... al pass ... (b) Dropsy of the lachrymal sac. *... glisson.*

Mū'co-pū'ru-lent, a. [Lat. mucu ...] (Med.) ... *Du ... ison.*

Mū'cor, n. [Lat. from mucere, to be moldy ... m ty] Mold.

Mū-cŏs'i-ty, n. 1. State of being slimy.

2. A fluid resembling ... containing mucus.

Mū'co-sac'cha-rine ... a. Partak ... of the qualities of m ... sugar.

Mū'cous (-kŭs), a. [Lat. mucosus, fr. mucus ... Sp ... oso mucoso, F muqueux.]

1. Pert ... to ... resembling ... slimy, ... ropy, and lub ... as ... th ... cous ... bstance.

2. Secreting a slimy ... substance, as the mucous membrane.

¶ ... mucous membrane ... th ... membrane lining all the cavities of the body which open externally ... and ... the fluid which they secrete is called mucus.

Mū'cous-ness, n. The state of being mucous.

Mū'cro-nate } a. [Lat. mucronatus, from mucro, sharp
Mū'cro-nā'ted } point.] ... ending abruptly in a short, sharp point.

Mū'cro-nate-ly, adv. In a mucronate manner.

Mū-cro-nŭ'li-form ... a. (Bot.) Having a ... to an abrupt point. *... ... lo.*

Mū'cu-lent, a. [Lat. muculentus, fr. mucus.] ... being mol ... ; moist and ... ly ... Mucronate Leaf.

Mū'cus, n. [Lat.] (Physiol.) 1. A viscid fluid ... which it serves to moisten and defend. It ... green brown ... which ... tially ... urinary passage ... and the like ... any other ... viscid ... as the ... which ... properly ... used.

Mŭ'cu-sin ... (Physiol.) The ... ment ... of animal ...

Mŭd, n. [L. G. ... mudder ... See MOTT ...] Earth wet, soft, ... and adhesive; ... to ... ture.

Mŭd, v. t. 1. To bury in mud. [Rare.]

2. To make turbid ... to stir the sediment ... muddy.

Mŭ'dar, n. [...] ... (Calotropis gigantea), ... the East. *Simmonds.*

Mŭd'da-rine, n. ... (Chem.) A pe ... ... property of ... ng by cold and ... de ... *Brand.*

Mŭd'di-ly, adv. In a muddy manner; turbidly ... with foul ... ; ... confusedly.

Mŭd'di-ness, n. 1. The condition or quality of ... ; turbidness ... by mud ... or sed ... stream.

2. ... liveliness ... ; dullness.

Mŭd'dle, v. A ... bid ... of ... hence ... *There's no great odds between us ... both grub on in mud-dle. ... Landor.*

Mŭd'dle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUDDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUDDLING.] [Freq. of ...]

1. To make ... or muddy, as water. *... ... L'Estrange.*

2. To cloud ... partially ... *... ... ... Arbuthnot.*

... dr ... away ... *... Swift.*

... without ... *... Sir ... ...*

... superl. ... ter.]

... soiled, as, ... road.

4. Consisting of mud ... with gross impure ... "This muddy ... ture ... clay." *Shak.*

5. ... turbid with mud ... ... heavy ... stupid ... thou ... ague. ... offspring ... be ... muddy and retarded ... *Locke.*

Dost think I am so muddy, so unsettled? *Shak.*

Mŭd'dy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUDDIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUDDYING.]

1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.

2. To ... ; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*

Mŭd'dy-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), a. Dull of mind.

Mŭd'dy-mĕt'tled, a. Dull-spirited. *Shak.*

Mŭd'fish, n. (Ichth.) A small fresh-water fish ... *Cob ... ish ... ch* — so called because it feeds at the bottom of the water.

Mŭd'hen, n. (Ornith.) (a) A ... h black ... ing bird (Fulica americana), common in the United States. (b) The ... rail ... of the South.

Mŭd'hōle, n. (Steam-boilers.) A hole near the bottom, through which the sediment is withdrawn.

Mŭd'sĭll, n. The lowest sill of a structure, ... ally embedded in the soil; the lowest timbers of ... also the sill ... timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of the water. *See* SILL.

Mŭd'stone, n. A rock ... ying th ... ppears ... ed ... probably ... *Dana.*

Mŭd'tŭr'tle, n. A small kind of tortoise — popularly so called in America.

Mŭd'wăll, n. (Ornith.) An aquatic ... which ... its food from the mud. *De Kay.*

Mŭd'wall, n. [Cf. MUDWALL.]

1. A wall composed of mud ... of materials laid ... mud without mortar.

2. (Ornith.) The bee-eater ... M ... o.

Mŭd'walled, a. Having a mud wall.

Mŭd'wort (mŭd'wûrt), n. (Bot.) A small plant of the genus Limosella. *See* LIMO ... LA.

Mŭ'ez-zin ... [Ar. ... mu'azzin, from azzana, to inform, from ... to ... listen from ...] A Mohammedan crier ... of the hour of prayer.

Mŭff, n. [L. G. ... & D. ... muf ... ; H. G. ... w ... muff ... from F. moufle ... mitten, L. G. ... muffula, muf ... from M. ... O. ... mouwe, O. D. mouwe, ... O. Fries. mowe, N. D. mouw, ... sleeve.]

1. A warm ... for receiving the hands, usually ... dressed ... s.

2. A mean ... stupid ... poor spirited or despicable person. [Colloq.] *Thackeray.*

Mŭf'fe-tee', n. A small muff worn ... wrist. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

Mŭf'fin, n. [From Eng. muff. See supra.]

1. A light, spongy cake ... circular and flat, used for ... light meal.

2. A earthen ... plat ... of ... different ... not exceeding ... in diameter.

Mŭf'fin-eer', n. A dish for keeping muffins hot.

Mŭf'fle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUFFLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUFFLING.] [Prov. G. ... muff ... ; D. moffelen, to pilfer ... to ... disguise, ... the ... of the head.]

1. To wrap up in something that conceals ... especially, to wrap up the face ... to ... fold ... to cover ... thickly and closely ... to conceal.

They were in former ages muffled in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

He muffled with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

The face lies muffled ... than he present. *Addison.*

2. To wrap with something that dulls, or ... the sound ... the oars of a boat ... the rowlock ... or that part of the oar which rests on the rowlock.

Mŭf'fle, v. i. [Prov. Ger. muffeln, D. moffelen.] To speak indistinctly ... without clear articulation.

Mŭf'fle, n. [F. moufle, ... ; L. L. muffula, ... D. ... from L. Lat. muffula ... from the resemblance ... See MUFF.] (Chem. & Arts.) A oven-shaped vessel used for the purification of gold and silver by ... of ... made of ... ashes.

Mŭf'fle, n. The ... of the nose between the nostrils, when covered with ... membrane ... applied especially to ruminating animals. *Owen.*

Mŭf'fler, n. A co ... for the face ... wrapper ... covering the head ... other part of female dress.

Mŭf'flon, n. [F. mouflon ... Fr. ...] The wild sheep or moufflon. See MOUFLON.

Mŭf'ti, n.; pl. MUFTIS. [Ar. mufti, from fata, to decide ...] A official ... of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mŭf'ti, n. The civilian dress ... of a military ... when off duty ... dress ... distinct from military or naval uniform. [Colloq. Eng.]

Mŭg, n. [... ... mug ...]

1. A kind of ... earthen or metal cup ... which ... drunk.

2. The face ... mouth. [Slang.]

Mŭg'gard, a. [Cf. ... muggy.] ... ky; ... sullen; ... displeased. [Obs.]

Mŭg'gent or **Mŭg'gent**, n. (Ornith.) A species of wild fresh-water duck.

Mŭg'gi-ns, n. The entrails of a calf. *Simmonds.*

Mŭg'gish, a. The same as MUGGY.

Mŭg-gle-tō'ni-an (mŭ ...), n. (Eccl. Hist.) One of an extinct sect, named after Lodowick Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, who ... claimed, together with an associate named Reeves, to be inspired. *Eadie.*

Mŭg'gy, a. [compar. MUGGIER; superl. MUGGIEST.] [Prov. Eng. mug, fog; W. mwg, smoke; dim. mwgwn, cloud; Icel. mugga, mist. See MOK ...]

1. Moist; damp; moldy; as, muggy straw.

2. Moist, or damp and close; warm and unelastic; as, muggy air.

Mŭg'house, n. An ale-house. [Obs.] *T ... ll.*

Mū'gi-en-cy, n. A bellowing. [Obs.] *This mugiency ... board.* *Browne.*

Mū'gi-ent, a. [Lat. mugiens, p. pr. of mugire, to low, bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. [Obs.] *Browne.*

Mū'gil, n. (Ichth.) A genus of fishes, the mullet.

Mū'gil-oid, a. (Ichth.) One of a family of acanthopterygious fish ... resembling the mullet. *Brande.*

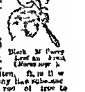
Mŭg'weed, n. A plant of the genus Valantia.

Mŭg'wort (-wûrt), n. [A-S. mucgwyrt, mugwyrt, L. G. ... wort. Cf. MOXA and WORT.] (Bot.) An herb of the genus Artemisia.

Mu-lăt'to, n.; pl. MULATTOES. [Sp. & Pg. mulato, ... of mixed breed, from mulo, Lat. mulus, mule; F. mulâtre.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mu-lăt'tress, n. A female mulatto.

Mŭl'ber-ry, n. [M. H. G. mulber, mülbe ... mürpert, mörpert, N. H. G. maulbeere, Sw. mulbär, Dan. morbær, Icel. ... O. D. moerbei, moerbezie, A-S. morbeam, from Lat. morum, mulberry, morus, mulberry tree. Cf. ...] (Bot.) The berry or fruit of ... of the genus Morus; also the tree itself.



Black Mulberry Leaf and Fruit (Morus nigra).

Mŭlch (mŭlsh), n. [Allied to ... Cf. Prov. ... molsh, ... soft ... , rotten, ... fruit.] Half-rotten straw ... or any like substance strewn on the ground over the roots of trees to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, &c.

Mŭlch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MULCHED (mŭlcht); p. pr. & vb. n. MULCHING.] To furnish with ... protect with mulch.

Mŭlct, n. [Lat. mulcta, multa, O. Fr. moulcte.]

1. A fine ... pecuniary punishment or penalty.

2. A blemish or defect. [Obs.]

Syn. — Amercement; fine; forfeiture; penalty.

Mŭlct, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MULCTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MULCTING.] [Lat. mulctare ... Fr. ...]

1. To punish for ... offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine ...

2. To ... ; to deprive of ... ; to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline.

Mŭlc'ta-ry, a. [See MULCT.] Imposing a pecuniary penalty ... consisting of a fine.

Mūle, n. [F. mule, mulet; Pr. mul, mula ... & Sp. mulo; Lat. mulus. A-S. mûl ... mulus ... B ... mule ... Ger. maul ... mulesel ... Dan. mulæsel ... Sw. mulåsna, Icel. mūlasni, ... mûll.]

Mule.

1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare ... between a horse and she-ass ... applied also to any animal produced by ... of ... different species.

2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the pollen ... of another ... called also a hybrid.

3. [Ger. mule ...] A machine used in spinning cotton ... called also mule-jenny.

Mūle'jĕn'ny, n. A machine for spinning cotton.

Mūle'-spin'ner, n. One who ... spins on a mule.

Mū'le-teer', n. [Fr. muletier ...] A mule-driver ...

Mūle'wort (-wûrt), n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Hemionitis.

Mū'ley, n. A ... long saw ... gate and moved ... with ... than an ordinary gate-saw.

Mū-lĭ-ĕb'ri-ty, n. [L. Lat. muliebritas, from muliebris, belonging to a woman, from mulier, a woman.]

1. The state of being a woman; womanhood; ... a woman ... corresponding to virility in man.

2. ... softness.

Mū'li-er, n. [Lat. mulier, woman.]

1. A woman.

2. (Law.) ... Lawful issue born in wedlock ...

Mouth, *v. t.* 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice, to vociferate; to rant

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate *Addison*

2 To put mouth to mouth, to kiss *[R.] Shak.*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a.* 1 Furnished with a mouth, —used chiefly in composition, as, foul-*mouthed*

Mouth'er, *n.* One who mouths, an affected speaker

Mouth'-friend, *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it, a pretended friend

Mouth'ful, *n., pl.* MOUTHFULS. 1 As much as the mouth contains at once

2 Hence, a small quantity or amount, a morsel

Mouth'-glass, *n.* A small hand mirror for inspecting the teeth, gums, &c *Simmonds*

Mouth'-hŏn'or (-ŏn'ur), *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity

Mouth'less, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

Mouth'-made, *a.* Expressed without sincerity.

Mouth'-pīēce, *n.* 1 The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied

2 One who delivers the opinions of others.

Mŏv'a-ble (mŏōv'a bl), *a.* [O Fr. *movable*, *mouvable*, Pr *movable* See *infra*.]

1 Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, not fixed

2 Changing from one time to another, as, *movable* feasts, i. e., church festivals, the time of which varies from year to year

Movable letter (*Heb Gram.*) a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent

Mŏv'a-ble, *n., pl.* MOV'A-BLES (mŏōv'a bls) An article of wares or goods, a commodity, a piece of property not fixed or real, generally, in the plural, goods, wares, furniture "A palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*" *Evelyn*

Mŏv'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being movable, mobility; susceptibility of motion

Mŏv'a-bly, *adv.* In a movable manner or condition.

Mŏve (mŏōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOVING.] [O Fr. *movoir*, *mouvoir*, *mouver*, *mouvoir*, *mouvere*, N Fr. *mouvoir*, Sp. & Pg. *mover*, It. *movere*, *muovere*, L. lat *movere*.]

1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner, to alter the position of, to set in motion, to impel, to stir, as, the wind *moves* a vessel, the carman *moves* goods, the horse *moves* a cart or carriage

2 To excite to action by the presentation of motives, to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal, to affect, as the mind, will, or passions, to agitate, through the moral or emotional nature

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold *Knolles*
No female arts his mind could *move* *Dryden*

3 To arouse the feelings or passions of, especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion, to touch pathetically, to excite, as an emotion

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt ix 36*

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror *Pelton*

4 To propose, to recommend, to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly, to submit, as a resolution to be adopted, to propose, or submit to

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

Moving force (*Mech.*), force considered with reference to the momentum it produces or a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force —*Moving power*, a natural agent, as water, steam wind, electricity, &c, used to impart motion to machinery, motor, mover

Syn —To stir, agitate, trouble, affect, persuade, influence, actuate, impel, rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline, propose, offer

Mŏve (mŏōv), *v. i.* 1 To change place or posture, to stir, to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force, as, a ship *moves* rapidly

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Ps xviii. 7*

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move* *Dryden*
He *moves* with manly grace *Dryden.*

2 To act mentally or spiritually, to be excited to action, to stir.

3 To change residence, to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another

4 To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly, to propose a measure for consideration and determination, to make proposals, to recommend, to suggest

Move, *n.* 1 The act of moving, a movement

2 Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess, from one position to another, in the progress of the game

Mŏve'less, *a.* Without motion, unmoved, motionless, fixed "*Moveless* as a tower" *Pope*

Mŏve'ment (mŏōv'ment), *n.* [Fr *mouvement*, Pr *moivemen*, Sp. *movimento*, It. & Pg *movimento*.]

1 The act of moving, change of place or posture, transference, by any means, from one situation to another, natural or appropriate motion, as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering, the *movement* of a wheel or a machine

2 Motion of the mind or feelings, mental action; emotion.

3 Manner or style of moving; as, a slow, or quick, or sudden *movement*.

4 That which moves or imparts motion; as, the wheel-work of a clock is called its *movement*.

5 (*Mus.*) (*a*) *The rhythm, or method of progression of the notes, as regards time* (*b*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time

Any change of time is a change of *movement* *Busby.*

6 A party who are aiming at a gradual advancement and the establishment of popular rights, —opposed to the *conservative* party *Brande*

Syn.—Motion —MOVEMENT, Motion *Motion* expresses the general idea, not being, at rest, *movement* points more especially to the act or fact that *motion* is the commencement of motion, as, the *movement* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c

Cease, cease thou raging ocean!
For what thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Grey*
Could the whole laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind *Pope*

Mō'vent, *a.* [Lat. *movens*, p pr of *movere*, It *movente*, Fr *mouvant*. See MOVE.] Moving, not quiescent [*Obs.*] *Grete*

Mō'vent, *n.* That which moves any thing, a moving or impelling agent [*Rare.*] *Coleridge*

Mŏv'er (mŏōv'er), *n.* 1 A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place

2 A person or thing that moves or imparts motion, or causes change of place; a motor

3 Specifically, a proposer, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption, as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Mŏv'ing, *p. a.* 1 Changing place or posture, causing motion or action

2 Exciting the passions or affections, touching, pathetic, affecting, adapted to excite or affect the passions, as, a *moving* address or discourse.

Moving plant (*Bot.*) a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H. gyrans*), —so called because its leaflets have an automatic motion. *Loudon*

Mŏv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility, pathetically

His sir, his voice, his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf *Addison.*

Mŏv'ing-ness, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions

Mow (mou), *n.* [Scot. *mow*, *moue*, A-S *mūwa*, *mūha*, *mūgo*, Icel. *mūgi*, *mūgi*, L Lat *muga*, *mugio*.]

1 A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn

2 The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed

Mow (mou), *v. t.* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn, to pile and stow away.

Mōw (mo), *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED, *p. p.* MOWED, or MOWN, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOWING.] [A-S *mūwan*, O H Ger *mūhan*, M. H Ger *mœgen*, N H Ger *mähen*, M Ger *mœwen*, D *maayen*, *mooyen*, L Ger. *maien* Dan *meje*, Sw. *moja*, *meja*, Frics *mēa*, *mēda*, allied to L lat *metere*.]

1 To cut down with a scythe, as grass

2 To cut the grass from, as, to *mow* a meadow

3 To cut down with speed, to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity, to sweep away, as, a discharge of grape-shot *mows* down whole ranks of men

Mōw (mō), *v. i.* 1 To cut grass, to use the scythe

2 To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay

Mow (mou), *n.* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*.] [Fr *moue*, pouting, a wry face, O D *mouice*, solid flesh, pulp, H Ger *mauce*, not from *mouth*.] A wry face "Makes mock and *mow*" *Browning*

Mow (mou), *v. i.* To make mouths [*Obs.*] "Nodding, bocking, and *mowing*" *Tyndale*

Mow'burn (mou'-), *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green

Mowe (mou), *v. i.* [A S *magan* See MAY.] To be able, to have sufficient power [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mowe (mou), *n.* A wry face See MOW

Mowe, *v. i.* To make mouths. [*Obs.*] See MOW

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n.* One who mows, a man dexterous in the use of the scythe

Mōw'ing, *n.* 1 *The act of cutting with a scythe*

2 Land from which grass is cut

Mōw'y-er, *n.* One who mows, a mower [*Obs.*]

Mōx'a, *n.* [Fr & Sp *moxa*, Pg *moxa-dos-Chinas*, probably an Oriental word Cf MUGWORT.]

1 A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and plants of other species, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer, hence, any substance used in a like manner.

2 (*Bot.*) The plant from which this substance is obtained, *Artemisia Chinensis*

Mōx'i-bŭs'tion, *n.* [Eng *moxa* and Lat *urere*, *ustum*, to burn, as used in composition *burere*, *bustum*.] (*Med.*) The mode or process of cauterization by means of a moxa *Dunglison*

Moy'a, *n.* [Fr & Sp.] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions, —so called in South America.

Moyle, *n.* See MOIL and MOILE

Mr An abbreviation of *master* See MISTER

Mū'-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them so that the front view resembles the letter M. *Hint of Hist.* [*Obs.*]

Mrs An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mĭs'ĭs* See MISTRESS

Mū'cate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

Mūce, *n.* See MUSE and MEUSE

Much, *a.* [*comp.* & *n. nert* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root (O Fr *moche* (cot *mogel*, *muche*, A S *mycel*, *mycel*, old Sw *mycker*, *mycket*, Dan. *meget*, *meget* See MICKLE.] Great in quantity or amount; long in duration, many in number, abundant; plentiful

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field and shalt gather but little in *Deut. xxviii. 38*

I do not cut or plant him with *much* people. *Isaiah xl. 2*

They of old found God so severe Lord, such in his commands, abundant in his threatenings *Ap. Taylor*

Much, *n.* 1 A great quantity; a great deal.

He that put aside *much* had nothing over *Ex xvi. 18*

2 A thing uncommon, wonderful, or notable, something considerable

He thought it not *much* to do all his services. *Bacon*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth

Much, *adv.* [Icel *mikill*, *mikig*, *mikal*, Sw *mycket*, Dan. *meget*, See *supra*.]

1 To a great degree or extent, greatly, abundantly; far, —qualifying adjectives and adverbs almost exclusively, in the comparative degree; as *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* faster.

Whether out of piety or policy maintained, it is not *much* material. *Milton*

2 Often or long, to a great degree "I like *much*, speak little" *Dryden*

3 In very nearly the same condition; almost, closely

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple.*

Much at one Almost at the same rate [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Much *v. t.* To praise much of. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Much'el, *n.* Much, abundance [*Obs.*] "With *muchel* smart" *Spenser*

Much'ness, *n.* Quantity. [*Rare.*]

☞ It is still used in the vulgar or rare *much of a muchness*, that is much of the same kind. *Smart*

Much'what, *adv.* Nearly, almost [*Obs.*] *Locke*

Mū'cic, *a.* [Fr *mucique*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain gums; —said of an acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid *Fr.*

Mū'cid, *a.* [Lat *mucidus*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or mugy, It *mucido*, Fr *moisi*.] Musty moldy, slimy

Mū'cid-ness, *n.* Mustiness, slimness

Mu-cĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make] (*Med.*) Forming or generating mucus

Mū'ci-form, *a.* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *forma*, form] (*Med.*) Resembling mucus; having the character or appearance of mucus *Dunglison*

Mū'ci-lage, *n.* [Fr *mucilage*, Pr. *mucellage*, Sp *mucilago*, Pg *mucilogem*, It *mucilaggine*, *mucilaggine*, *mucellaggine*, L Lat *mucellago*, *mucilago*, from *mucus*, Lat *mucus*, mucus, slime]

1 (*Chem.*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance in a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution

Both the ingredients improve one another for the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from insipidness *Pey*

2 An aqueous solution of gum

Animal mucilage See MUCUS

Mū'ci-lăj'i-noŭs, *a.* [Fr *mucilagineux*, Sp *mucilaginoso*, It *mucilagginoso* See *supra*.]

1 Partaking of the nature of mucilage, moist, soft, and lubricous, slimy; ropy, as, a *mucilaginous* gum

2 Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as, the *mucilaginous* glands

3 Soluble in water, but not in alcohol, as, *mucilaginous* extracts.

Mū'ci-lăj'i-noŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being mucilaginous, slimeness.

Mū'cine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus

Mu-(ip'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Mu-cĭr'o-na, *n., pl.* See MUCYONE

Mū'cl-vōre, *n.* [Lat *mucus*, slime, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour] (*Entom.*) One of a family of diptera insects, including those which feed upon the mucus or juices of plants, and the like *Brande*

Mŭck, *n.* [Icel *myr*, Dan *mœg* Cf MIXEN]

1. Dung in a moist state

2. A mass of decaying vegetable matter

With fattening *muck* besmear the roots. *Phillips*

3 Something mean, vile, or filthy

4 Money [*Old Cant.*] "The fatal *muck* we quarreled for" *Beau. & Fl*

To run a muck (Malay *amoek*, to kill), to run madly about, attacking all one meets See AMUCK

Mŭck, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mŭck, *a.* Like muck, muddy, damp, moist [*Rare.*]

Mŭck'en-der, *n.* [Written also *muckender*, *muckinder*, *mocadore*, from *mocador*, *mocaddero*, from

Mouth, *v t* 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice, to vociferate, to rant

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addison*

2 To put mouth to mouth, to kiss [*R*] *Shak*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a* Furnished with a mouth, —used chiefly in composition, as, foul *mouthed*

Mouth'er, *n* One who mouths, an affected speaker

Mouth'-friend, *n* One who professes friendship without entertaining it, a pretended friend

Mouth'ful, *n*; *pl* MOUTHFULS. 1 As much as the mouth contains at once

2. Hence a small quantity or amount, a morsel

Mouth'-glass, *n* A small hand mirror for inspecting the teeth, gums, &c *Symmonds*

Mouth'-hon'or (on'ur), *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity

Mouth'less, *a.* Destitute of a mouth

Mouth'-made, *a* Expressed without sincerity

Mouth'-piece, *n* 1 The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2 One who delivers the opinions of others.

Mov'a-ble (moov'a bl), *a* [O. Fr. *movable, mouvable*, Pr *movable* See *infra*]

1 Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, not fixed

2 Changing from one time to another, as, *movable* feasts, i e, church festivals, the time of which varies from year to year

Movable letter (*Heb Gram.*), a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent

Mov'a-ble, *n*, *pl* MOV'A BLES (moov'a blz) An article of wares or goods, a commodity, a piece of property not fixed or real, generally, in the plural, goods, wares, furniture "A palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*" *Evelyn*

Mov'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being movable, mobility, susceptibility of motion

Mov'a-bly, *adv* In a movable manner or condition

Move (moov), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOVING] [O Fr *movoir, moveir, mover, mouvoir, muevre*, N Fr *mouvoir*, Sp & Pg *mover*, It *muovere, muovere*, Lat *movere*.]

1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner, to alter the position of, to set in motion, to impel, to stir, as, the wind *moves* a vessel, the carman *moves* goods, the horse *moves* a cart or carriage

2 To excite to action by the presentation of motives, to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal, to affect, as the mind, will, or passions, to agitate, through the moral or emotional nature

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold *Knolles*
No female arts his mind could *move* *Dryden*

3 To arouse the feelings or passions of, especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion, to touch pathetically, to excite, as an emotion

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt* ix 36

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror *Felton*

4 To propose, to recommend, to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly, to submit, as a resolution to be adopted, to propose, or submit to

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects *Hayward*

Moving force (*Mech*), force considered with reference to the momentum it produces or a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force —*Moving power*, a natural agent, as water, steam, wind, electricity, &c., used to impart motion to machinery, motor, mover

Syn.—To stir agitate, trouble, affect, persuade, influence actuate, impel rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline propose, offer

Move (moov), *v i* 1 To change place or posture, to stir, to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force, as, a ship *moves* rapidly

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth *Ps.* xviii. 7

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move* *Dryden*
He *moves* with manly grace *Dryden*

2 To act mentally or spiritually, to be excited to action, to stir.

3 To change residence, to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another

4 To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly, to propose a measure for consideration and determination, to make proposals, to recommend, to suggest

Move, *n* 1 The act of moving, a movement.

2 Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess, from one position to another, in the progress of the game

Move'less, *a* Without motion, unmoved, motionless, fixed "*Moveless* as a tower" *Pope*

Move'ment (moov'ment), *n* [Fr. *mouvement*, Pr *movemen*, Sp *movimento*, It. & Pg *movimento*]

1 The act of moving, change of place or posture, transference, by any means, from one situation to another, natural or appropriate motion, as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering, the *movement* of a wheel or a machine

2 Motion of the mind or feeling; mental action; emotion

3 Manner or style of moving, as, a slow, or quick, or sudden *movement*

4 That which moves or imparts motion; as, the wheel-work of a clock, is called its *movement*.

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The rhythm, or method of progression, of the notes, as regards time (*b*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time

Any change of time is a change of *movement* *Busby*

6 A party who are aiming at continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights,—opposed to the *conservative* party. *Brande.*

Syn —Motion —MOVEMENT MOTION *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest; *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that *moves*, or the commencement of motion as, the *movements* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c.

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean;
For what is thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gray*
Could the whole laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind *Pope*

Mō'vent, *a* [Lat *movens*, p pr of *movere* It *movente*, Fr *mouvant* See MOVE] Moving; not quiescent [*Obs*] *Grew.*

Mō'vent, *n* That which moves any thing, a moving or impelling agent [*Rare*] *Glanville*

Mov'er (moov'er), *n* 1 A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place

2 A person or thing that moves or imparts motion, or causes change of place, a motor

3 Specifically, a proposer, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption, as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body

Mov'ing, *p a* 1 Changing place or posture, causing motion or action

2 Exciting the passions or affections, touching; pathetic, affecting, adapted to excite or affect the passions, as, a *moving* address or discourse

Moving plant (*bot*) a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H gyrans*),—so called because its leaflets have an automatic motion *Loudon*

Mov'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility, pathetically

His air his voice his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf *Addison.*

Mov'ing-ness, *n* The power of affecting, as the passions

Mow (mau), *n* [Scot *mow, mowe*, A-S *mūwa, mūha, mūga*, Icel *mūgi, mūgi*, L Lat *mugo, mugio*]

1 A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn

2 The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed

Mow (mou), *v t* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn, to pile and stow away

Mōw (mo), *v t* [*imp* MOWED *p p* MOWED, or MOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* MOWING] [A S *mōwan*, O H Ger. *māhan*, M H Ger *mejen*, N H Ger *mähen*, M Ger *meien*, D *maayen, maayen*, L Ger. *maien*, Dan *moje*, Sw *maja, meja*, I rish *mēa, mēda*, allied to Lat *metere*]

1 To cut down with a scythe, as grass

2 To cut the grass from, as, to *mow* a meadow

3 To cut down with speed, to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity, to sweep away, as, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men

Mōw (mō), *v i* 1 To cut grass, to use the scythe

2 To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay

Mow (mou), *n* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*] [Fr *moue*, pouting, a wry face, O D *mouue*, solid flesh, pulp, H Ger *mauwe*, not from *mouth*] A wry face "Makes mock and *mow*" *Browning*

Mow (mou), *v i* To make mouths [*Obs*] "Nodding, becking, and *mowing*" *Tyndale*

Mow'burn (mou'), *v i* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green

Mowe (mou), *v i* [A S *magan* See MAY] To be able, to have sufficient power. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Mowe (mou), *n* A wry face See Mow

Mowe, *v i* To make mouths [*Obs*] See Mow

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n* One who mows, a man dexterous in the use of the scythe

Mōw'ing, *n* 1 The act of cutting with a scythe

2 Land from which grass is cut.

Mōw'y-er, *n* One who mows, a mower [*Obs*]

Mōx'ā, *n* [Fr & Sp *moxa*, Fr *moxa-dos-Chinas*, probably an Oriental word Cf MUGWORT]

1 A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and plants of other species, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer, hence, any substance used in a like manner

2 (*Bot*) The plant from which this substance is obtained, *Artemisia Chinensis*

Mōx'i-būs'tion, *n.* [Lng *moxa* and Lat *urere*, *ustum*, to burn, as used in composition *burere*, *bustum*] (*Med*) The mode or process of cauterization by means of a moxa *Dunglison*

Moy'ā, *n* [Fr & Sp] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions,—so called in South America.

Moyle, *n* See MOIL and MOILE

Mr An abbreviation of *master*. See MISTER

Mr-roof, *n* (*Arch*) A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, so that the front view resembles the letter M [See *Illust of Roof*] *Gwilt*

Mrs An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mis'sis* See MISTRESS

Mū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

Muce, *n* See MUSE and MUSET

Much, *a* [*con par.* & *super*, wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root [O Fr *moche*, Scot. *mycle, muche*, A-S *mycel, mycel, micel*, Sw *mycken, mycket*, Dan *megen, meget* See MICKLE] Great in quantity or amount, long in duration, many in number, abundant, plentiful

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in *Deut.* xxviii 38

Edom came out against him with *much* people. *Number* xx 20

They of old feared God as a severe Lord, *much* in his commands, abundant in his threatenings *Jer. Taylor*

Much, *n* 1 A great quantity a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over *Exod* xvi 18

2 A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable, something considerable

He ill ought it not *much* to clothe his enemies *Fleet*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth

Much, *adv* [Icel *mikil, mikig, mickl*, Sw *mycket*, Dan *meget* See *supra*]

1. To a great degree or extent, greatly, abundantly, far,—qualifying adjectives and adverbs almost exclusively in the comparative degree, as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* faster

Whether out of piety or policy maintained, it is not *much* material *Hales*

2 Often or long; to a great degree *Think much*, speak little" *Dryden*

3 In very nearly the same condition, almost, closely.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Tate*

Much at one Almost at the same rate [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Much, *v t* To make much of [*Prov Eng*]

Much'el, *a.* Much, abundant. [*Obs*] "With *muchel* smart" *Spenser*

Much'ness, *n* Quantity. [*Rare*]

☞ It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, that is, much of the same kind *Smart*

Much'what, *adv* Nearly almost [*Obs*] *Locke*

Mū'cic, *a* [Fr *mucique*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain gums,—said of an acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid *Ure*

Mū'cid, *a* [Lat *mucidus*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or musty, It *mucido*, Fr *moisi*] Musty, moldy, slimy

Mū'cid-ness, *n* Mustiness, sliminess

Mu-cif'ic, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make] (*Med*) Forming or generating mucus

Mū'ci-form, *a* [Lat *mucus* mucus, and *forma*, form] (*Med*) Resembling mucus; having the character or appearance of mucus *Dunglison.*

Mū'ci-lāge, *n* [Fr *mucilage*, Pr *mucillage*, Sp *mucilago*, Pg *mucilagem*, It *mucilagine, mucilaggine, mucellaggine*, L Lat *mucilago, mucago*, from *mucus*, Lat *mucus*, mucus, slime]

1 (*Chem*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution.

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Fay*

2 An aqueous solution of gum

Animal mucilage See MUCUS

Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs, *a* [Fr *mucilagineux*, Sp *mucilaginoso*, It *mucilagginoso* See *supra*]

1 Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous, slimy, ropy, as, a *mucilaginous* gum.

2 Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands.

3 Soluble in water, but not in alcohol, as, *mucilaginous* extracts

Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs-ness, *n* The state of being mucilaginous, sliminess

Mū'cine, *n* (*Chem*) An albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus

Mu-cip'a-roūs, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Mu-cip'o-ū, *n pl* See MUCIPORE.

Mū'ci-vō're, *n* [Lat *mucus*, slime, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour] (*Entom*) One of a family of dipterous insects, including those which feed upon the mucus or juices of plants, and the like *Brande*

Muck, *n* [Icel *myki*, Dan *mæg* Cf MIXEN]

1 Dung in a moist state.

2 A mass of decaying vegetable matter.

With fattening muck besmear the roots *Philips*

3 Something mean, vile, or filthy

4 Money. [*Old Cant*] "The fatal *muck* we quarreled for" *Beau. & Fl*

To run a muck [Malay *amock*, to kill, to run madly about, attacking all one meets See AMOCK

Muck, *v t* To manure with muck.

Muck, *a* Like muck, mucky, damp, moist [*Rare*]

Muck'en-der, *n* [Written also *muckender, muckinder, mocketer, mockadour*] [Sp *mocador, mocadero*, from

causes, that department of philosophy, or of any branch of science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena

Ae'tites, *n* [Gr αετιτης (sc λιθος), stone, from αετος, eagle] Eagle-stone See EAGLE-STONE

A-far', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *far*, q v] At, to, or from, a distance,—used with *from* preceding, or *off* following, as, he was seen *from afar*, I saw him *afar off*

Ah who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame and proud temple shines *afar* *Pope*

A-fear'd', *a* [A S *afæred*, *afered*, p p of *afæran* (*gefæran*), *færan*, to frighten See FEAR] Afraid, affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified* [*Obs* or *provincial*]

Be not *afeard*, the isle is full of noises *Shak*

Af'fer, *n* [Lat] The south west wind, as, "*Afer* black with thunderous clouds" *Milton*

Af'fia, *n* [The native name] A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce Troy *Simmonds*

Af'fa-bil'i-ty, *n* [Lat *affabilitas*, Fr *affabilité*] The quality of being affable, readiness to converse, civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy or power in procuring love *Hyde*

Af'fa-ble, *a* [Lat *affabilis*, from *affari*, to speak to, *ad* and *fari*, to speak Fr *affable*] Easy of conversation, admitting or inviting others to free conversation without reserve, courteous, complaisant, of easy manners, condescending, benign,—usually applied to superiors "An *affable* and courteous gentleman" *Shak*

Looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance *Tatler*

Syn —Courteous civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending

Af'fa-ble-ness, *n* Quality of being affable, affability

Af'fa-bly, *adv* In an affable manner, courteously

Af'fa-brous (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *affaber*, from *ad* and *faber*, workmanlike] Executed in a workmanlike manner, ingeniously made [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Af-fab-u-la'tion, *n* [Fr *affabulation*, from Lat *ad* and *fabula*, table, *fabulari*, to speak] The moral of a fable [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Af-fair' (4), *n* [Fr *affaire*, f, O Fr m, Pr *afair*, *afaire*, m, Pr *afaire*, m, from *ad*, *a*, and Fr *faire*, Pr *fair*, *faire*, It *fare*, Lat *facere*, to make, do See ADO]

1 That which is done or is to be done, as a difficult *affair* to manage, hence, business of any kind, especially public business "At the head of *affairs*" *Junius* "A talent for affairs" *Prescott*

2 (*Mil*) An engagement of troops, usually partial or of minor importance "The disgraceful *affair* at Seron" *Spenser*

3. Action, endeavor [*Obs*]

And with his be *affair*
Obeyed the pleasure of the Sun *Chapman*

An affair of honor, n duel

Af-fam'ish, *v t* [O Fr *afamer*, *afamer*, N Fr *affamer*, It *affamare*, *affamare*, Pr *afamar*, from Lat *ad* and *fames*, hunger See FAMISH] To perish from hunger [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Af-fam'ish-ment, *n* A starving *Bp Hall*

Af-fan'u-late, *v t* [Lat *ad* and *fatuus*, foolish] To infatuate See INFATUATE [*Obs*] *Milton*

Af-fear', *v t* [A-S *afæran*, *gefæran*] To frighten, to terrify [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Af-fect', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFECTING] [Fr *affecter*, Lat. *affectare*, to strive after, freq of *afficere*, *affectum*, to affect one by active agency, from *ad* and *facere*, to make]

1 To act upon, to produce an effect or change upon

As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat *Milton*

2 To influence or move, as the feelings or passions, to touch

A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would *affect* them upon solid and pure principles. *Locke*

3 To love or regard with affection

As for Queen Katharine, he rather respected than *affected*, rather honored than loved, her *Fuller*

4 To dispose or incline "Men whom they thought best *affected* to religion and their country's liberty" *Milton*

5 To aim at, to desire to, to seek, to desire to or at "But this proud man *affects* imperial sway" *Dryden*

Do not *affect* the society of your inferiors by rank, nor court that of the great *Hazlitt*

6 To tend to by affinity or disposition

The deepest every fault *affect* a sour figure *Newton*

7. To make a show of, to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural, to put on a pretense of, as, to *affect* ignorance

Learning is lost with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected *Congreve*

Syn —To influence, operate on concern, move, touch, soften, subdue, overcome, pretend, assume, pretend

Af-fect', *n* Affection passion, feeling [*Obs*] *Shak*

Af-fec-ta'tion, *n* [Fr *affectation*, Lat *affectatio*]

1 An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense, artificial appearance or show. "An *affectation* of contempt" *Macaulay*

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural *Locke*

2 Fondness, affection [*Obs*] *Hooker Hall*

Af-fect'ed, *p a* 1 Beguiled with affection, beloved. [*Obs*] "This *affected* Hercules" *Chapman*

2 Given to false show, assuming or pretending, to possess what is not natural or real "Too *affected*, too odd" *Shak*

3 Assumed artificially, not natural. "*Affected* coldness and indifference" *Addison*

4 (*Alg*) Same as AFFECTED

Af-fect'ed-ly, *adv* In an affected manner, hypocritically, with more show than reality

Af-fect'ed-ness, *n*. The quality of being affected, affectation

Af-fect'er, *n* One who affects, assumes, or imitates "An *affecter* of thy truth" *Beau & Fl*

Af-fect'i-bil'i-ty, *n* The state of being affectible

Af-fect'i-ble, *a* That may be affected [*Rare*]

Lay aside the absolute and, by union with the creaturely, become *affectible* *Coleridge*

Af-fect'ing, *p a* Having power to excite, or move the passions, tending to move the affections, pathetic, as, an *affecting* address

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple *Richard*

Af-fect'ing-ly, *adv* In an affecting manner, in a manner to excite emotions

Af-fec'tion (at-fek'shun), *n* [Fr *affection*, Lat *affectio*]

1 The state of being affected [*Obs*] *Shak*.

2 Violent mental excitement, passion [*Obs*]

Most wretched man
That to *affections* does the bridle lend *Spenser*

3 An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject, as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind, figure, weight, &c, are *affections* of bodies

4 A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object, differing from *disposition*, which is natural, and from *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its object, inclination, propensity

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind, when impressed by any object or quality *Cogan.*

5 A settled good will, love, zealous or tender attachment,—formerly followed by *to* or *toward*, but now more generally followed by *for* "Indissoluble ties of *affection*" *Macaulay*

Conjugal *affection*
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt *Milton*

6 (*Med*) Disease, as, a pulmonary *affection*, a calculous *affection* *Dunglison*

7 (*Paint*) A lively representation of passion [*Obs and rare*] *Wotton*

8 Affectation [*Obs*] "Modest in these monstrous *affections*" *B Jonson*

Syn —Attachment, passion, tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good will See ATTACHMENT

Af-fec'tion-al, *a* Of or pertaining to the affections, as, *affectional* impulses

Af-fec'tion-ate, *a* [Fr *affectionné*]

1 Having great love or affection, fond, zealous; as, an *affectionate* brother

Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate*. *Scott*

2 Proceeding from affection, indicating love; benevolent, tender, as, the *affectionate* care of a parent, an *affectionate* countenance

3 Strongly inclined to [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Syn —Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest

Af-fec'tion-ed, *a* Disposed or inclined [*Obs*]

"*Affectionated* to the people of those provinces" *Holinshed*

Af-fec'tion-ate-ly, *adv* With affection, fondly; tenderly, kindly

Af-fec'tion-ate-ness, *n* The quality of being affectionate, fondness good will, affection

Af-fec'tioned, *a* 1 Disposed, having an affection of heart "Be kindly *affectioned* one to another" *Rom* xii 10

2 Affected, conceited [*Obs*] *Shak*

Af-fect'ive, *a* [L Lat *affectivus*, Fr *affectif*] That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect [*Rare*]

Af-fect'ive-ly, *adv* In an affective or impressive manner, impressively

Af-fect'or, *n* See AFFECTER

Af-fects', *n pl* Affections [*Obs*] "The purity of our *affects*" *B Jonson*

Af-fec'tu-ous (-fek'tyu-us, 52), *a* [Fr *affectueux*, Lat *affectuosus* from *affectus*, affection, good will, from *afficere* See AFFECT] Full of passion or emotion [*Obs*] *Toland*

Af-fee', *v t* [O Fr *afferer*, *afferer*, *aferer*, *aforer*, to tax, appraise, assess, Pr, Sp, & O Fr *fer*, *fer*, *faer*, *fer*, law, assize, tax, Pr *for*, It & Pg *foro*, Sp *fuero*]

1. To confirm, to assure [*Obs*] "Thy title is *affeered*" *Shak*

2 (*Law*) To assess or redress, as an arbitrary penalty or amercement, to a precise sum, to reduce to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case *Blackstone*

Af-feer'er, *n* One who affeers, a person sworn

Af-feer'or, } to assess a penalty. *Cowell*

Af-feer'ment, *n* The act of affeering, the assessment, liquidation, moderation, or mitigation of a amercement *Blackstone*

Af-fe-rent, *a* [Lat *afferens*, p pr of *afferre*, *afferre*, to bear.] (*Anat*) Bearing or conducting, as *afferent* vessels *afferent* nerves *Dunglison*

Af-fi'ance, *n* [O Fr *affiance*, *affiance*, It *affidanza*, promise, confidence O Fr *affiancer*, Pr *afiansar*, Sp *afianzar*, to confirm by a promise, to give faith, warrant, Pr *fiansa*, *fiansa*, It *fidanza*, Sp *fianza*, confidence, faith, homage, security in bail, Pr *fiance*, It *fidanzare*, to betroth, Pr *fiansar*, to promise, from Lat *fides*, trust, faith, confidence, *fidere*, to trust, confide, *fidentia*, confidence]

1 Plighted faith, the marriage contract or promise

2 Trust; reliance, confidence.

Lancelot my Lancelot thou in whom I have
Most love and most *affiance* *Tennyson*

Such feelings prompt by yielded to his habitual *affiance* in the divine love *Sir J Stephen*

Af-fi'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFIANCED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFIANCING]

1 To betroth, to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage to

To me, said maid he was *affianced* *Spenser*

2 To give confidence to, to trust. "*Affianced* in my faith" *Pope*

Af-fi'an-cer, *n* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties

Af-fi'ant, *n* [*p pr* of O. Fr *affier*, See AFFIDAVIT] (*Law*) One who makes an affidavit *Burrill*

Syn —Deponent See DEPONENT

Af-fi-da'vit, *n* [Lat *affidavit*, he made oath, perfect tense of *affidare*, equiv to *fidem dare*, I *affidar*, *afidar*, *afiar*, It *affidare*, O Sp *afiar*, O Fr *afier*, *afier*, from Lat *ad* and *fides*, faith] (*Law*) A sworn statement in writing, a declaration or statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate *Bouvier Burrill*

☞ It is always made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition* The term is also applied to statements made on other oath

Syn —Deposition See DEPOSITION

Af-fle'e *v t* See AFFY *Bouvier*

Af-file'e *v t* [Fr *affiler*, Pr & Sp *afilar*, It *affilare*, to sharpen, from Fr *fil*, thread, edge, Lat *filum*, thread] To polish [*Obs*] *Gower*

Af-fil'i-ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFILIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFILIATING] [L Lat *adfiliare*, *affiliare*, to adopt as son, from Lat *ad* and *filius*, son, Pr *afiliar*, Fr *affilier*, O Sp *afijar*, N Sp *ahijar*]

1 To adopt, to receive into a family as a son, hence, to receive into fellowship, to ally

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *J Taylor*

2 To receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, &c

Affiliated societies, local auxiliary societies, connected with a central society, or with each other

Af-fil'i-a'tion, *n* [L Lat *adfiliatio*, *affiliatio*, Fr *affiliation*]

1 Adoption, association in the same family or society

2 (*Law*) The assignment, by law, of a child as a bastard, to its father *Brand*

Af'fi-nage, *n* [Fr *affinage*, from *affiner*, to refine, *fin*, Eng *fine*, q v] The art of refining metals by the cupel *Bailey*

Af-fine', *v t* [Fr *affiner* See *supra*] To refine [*Obs*] "Very proper is it to *affine* gold" *Holland*

Af-fined', *a* [L Lat *affinare se*, O Fr, *afiner*, to unite, join, *afin*, Lat *affinis* neighboring, related to *ad* and *finis*, boundary, limit] Joined in affinity [*Obs*] "All *affined* and kin" *Shak*

Af-fin'i-ty, *n* [Lat *affinitas*, Fr *affinité*, Pr *afinitat*, It *affinità*, Sp *afinidad*, from Lat *affinis* See *supra*]

1 Relationship by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood *Wharton Burrill*

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh I Kings iii 1

2 Close agreement, relation, conformity resemblance, connection, as, the *affinity* of sounds, or colors, or of hues, or changes

3 Intercourse, acquaintance [*Obs*]

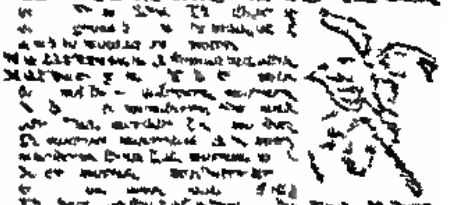
About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer *Evelyn*

4 (*Chem*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds

5 (*Nat Hist*) A relation dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and making a kinship of species or group, thus distinct from *analogy*, which is functional correspondence in species, however distinct in affinity, and *homology*, which is structural correspondence in general features merely *Dana*

Af-firm' (18), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFIRMED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFIRMING] [Lat *affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm, *firmus*, firm, steadfast; Fr *affirmer*, Pr *afferm ar*, It *affermare*, Sp *afirmar*. See FIRM]

1 To make firm, to establish, confirm, or ratify, as, the supreme court *affirmed* the judgment



[illegible] (*Fr. mouchoir*) [illegible] A handkerchief. [*Obs.*]
Muck′er [illegible] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts. [*Obs.*]
Muck′er, *n.* A miser. [illegible] (*Obs.*)
Muck′ fork, *n.* A dung fork.
Muck′ heap } *n.* A heap or hill of muck.
Muck′ hill }
Muck′i ness, *n.* The quality of being mucky.
Muc′kle [illegible] [*Obs.*]
Muck′ mid′den, *n.* [illegible] (*Scot.*)
Muck′ sheep [illegible] and [illegible] *Spenser.*
Muck′ worm (-wûrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.
2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor; [illegible] *B. Jonson.*
Muck′y [illegible] Filthy; nasty. [*Obs.*] [illegible] *Latimer.*
Mu′co-cele [illegible] (*Lat. mucus* [illegible]) (*Med.*) [illegible] of the mucous membrane [illegible] lachrymal passages. (*b*) [illegible] *gies n.*
Mu′co-pu′ru-lent, *a.* [L. *mucus* and *purulent*] (*Med.*) [illegible] the character or appearance of both mucus and pus. *Dunglison.*
Mu′cor [Lat., from *mucere* to be moldy or musty.] Mold.
Mu′co-sity, *n.* [illegible]
2. A thick, [illegible]
Mu′cous [illegible] Partaking of the nature of, or resembling, mucus [illegible]
Mu′cous, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, mucus. [illegible] Fr. *muqueux*.]
1. Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy, ropy, and lubricous [illegible]
2. Secreting a slimy substance; [illegible] the mucous membrane.

Mucous membrane (*Anat.*), the membrane lining all the cavities of the body which open externally [illegible] continuous with the skin. It secretes [illegible] is called mucus.

Mu′cous-ness, *n.* The state of being mucous.
Mu′cro-nate } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr. [illegible] sharp point.] (*Bot.*) Terminating abruptly in a short, sharp point.
Mu′cro-nate-ly, *adv.* In a mucronate manner.


Mucronate Leaf.

Mu-cron′u-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) [illegible] (*Lat. mucus*) [illegible]
Mu′cus [illegible] (*Physiol.*) 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane [illegible] It covers [illegible]
2. Any other animal fluid which [illegible]
Mud, *n.* [illegible] (*Physiol.*) The [illegible]
Mud, *n.* [L. G. *mudde* [illegible] See MUDDLE.] Earth wet, soft, and adhesive [illegible] mire.
Mud, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud. [illegible]
2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in, as liquors. [illegible]
Mud′ar, *n.* [illegible] the juice of [illegible] used in medicine in the East. [illegible]
Mud′dar-ine, *n.* [From *mudar*.] (*Chem.*) [illegible]
Mud′di-ly, *adv.* In a muddy manner [illegible]
Mud′di-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being muddy [illegible] dirt or sediment [illegible] turbid [illegible] treated.
2. Intellectual cloudiness or dullness.
Mud′dle, *v. t.* A state of being bewildered [illegible]
There [illegible] *Dickens.*
Mud′dle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUDDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* [illegible]] [From *mud*.]
1. To make turbid [illegible] *Ld. Lemon.*
2. To [illegible] stupid with [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*
Epic [illegible]
3. To waste [illegible] *Mrs. Campbell.*
They [illegible]
Mud′dy, *a.* [*compar.* MUDDIER; *superl.* MUDDIEST.] [From *mud*.]
1. Besmeared [illegible] dashed with mud [illegible] soiled, as, muddy boots.
2. Turbid with mud [illegible] muddy stream.
3. Consisting of mud [illegible] muddy ditch [illegible] road.

4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; [illegible] this muddy vesture of decay. *Shak.*
5. Confused; [illegible] dull; heavy [illegible] *Shak.*
Mud′dy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUDDIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUDDYING.]
1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to [illegible] *Grew.*
2. To make dull or [illegible]
Mud′dy-head′ed, *a.* [illegible] *Shak.*
Mud′ fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name [illegible] the bottom of the water.
Mud′ hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) [illegible]
Mud′ hole, *n.* [illegible] A hole [illegible]
Mud′ sill, *n.* The lowest sill of a structure [illegible] timber laid in the soil [illegible]
Mud′ stone, *n.* A rock [illegible]
Mud′ suck′er [illegible] *Shak.*
Mud′ wall, *n.* [illegible] WALL.]
1. A wall composed of mud [illegible] laid [illegible]
2. (*Ornith.*) The bee-eater. See MEROPS.
Mud′ walled, *a.* [illegible]
Mud′ wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small plant of the genus *Limosella*. See LIMOSELLA.
Mu′ez-zin [Ar.] [illegible] from [illegible] to call the faithful to prayer.
Muff, *n.* [L. G. *muff*] [illegible] from F. [illegible]
1. A warm [illegible] cover for [illegible] hands, usually made of fur or dressed skin.
2. A [illegible] stupid [illegible] despicable person. [*Collog.*]
Muf′fe-tee, *n.* A small muff worn [illegible] wrist.
Muf′fin, *n.* [From E. *muff*. See MUFF.]
1. A light, spongy cake [illegible] eaten at breakfast or tea [illegible]
2. A [illegible] dish [illegible]
Muf′fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MUFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MUFFLING.] [From [illegible] *muff*.] [illegible]
1. To wrap up [illegible] the face [illegible] to blindfold [illegible] to cover.
They were in former ages muffled in darkness [illegible]
He muffled with [illegible] *Dryden.*
The face lies muffled [illegible] *Addison.*
2. To wrap with something that dulls or deadens the sound; [illegible] muffle the oars of a boat [illegible]
Muf′fle, *v. i.* [Fr. G. *muffeln*. D. *moffelen*.] To speak indistinctly [illegible]
Muf′fle, *n.* [Fr. *moufle*, [illegible]] [illegible] from L. Lat. *muffula* [illegible]
(*Chem. & Metal.*) A vessel [illegible]
Muf′fle, *n.* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils [illegible]
Muf′fler, *n.* A [illegible] cover for the face [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*
Muf′flon, *n.* [illegible] Fr. *mouflon*. See MOUFLON.
Muf′ti, *n.* [Ar. *mufti*, from *fata*, [illegible]] A judicial [illegible] of the Mohammedan law [illegible]
Mug, *n.* [illegible] drinking vessel [illegible]
Mug, *n.* [illegible] face [illegible] [*Slang.*]
Mug′gard, *a.* [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mug′gi-ness, *n.* The state of being muggy [illegible]
Mug′gins [illegible]
Mug′gle-to′ni-an (mŭg′g'l-), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of [illegible] sect [illegible] after Lodowick Muggleton, an English journeyman tailor, who [illegible] 1657 [illegible] *Pagitt.*
Mug′gy, *a.* [*compar.* MUGGIER; *superl.* MUGGIEST.] [illegible] mild, [illegible] mist. See [illegible]
1. Moist; damp; moldy, as muggy straw.
2. Warm, damp, and close; warm and unelastic, as air.
Mug′house, *n.* An alehouse. [*Obs.*] *Tickell.*
Mug′i-ent [illegible] A bellowing. [*Obs.*] This mugiency [illegible] *Browne.*
Mu′gi-ent, *a.* [Lat. *mugiens*, *p. pr.* of *mugire*, to low.] Lowing; bellowing. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*
Mu′gil [illegible] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes [illegible] of a family of [illegible] including the mullets. *Brande.*
Mug′weed, *n.* A plant [illegible] *Holland.*
Mug′wort (-wûrt), *n.* [A.-S. *mucgwyrt*, *mugwyrt*.] [illegible] and M. [illegible] (*Bot.*) A [illegible]
Mu-lat′to, *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES. [Sp. & Pg. *mulato*, [illegible] from *mulo*, Lat. *mulus*, [illegible] Fr. *mulâtre*.] The offspring of [illegible] by a white man or a white woman by a negro.
Mu-lat′tress, *n.* A female mulatto.
Mul′ber-ry, *n.* [M. H. G. *mûlber* [illegible] *mûrberi*, N. H. Ger. *maulbeere* [illegible] D. [illegible] *moerbezie*. A.-S. *mōrberie* from L. *morum* mulberry, *morus*, a mulberry tree [illegible] (*Bot.*)]
The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*; also the tree itself.


Black Mulberry Leaf and Fruit.

Mulch [illegible] killed to mulch. [illegible] rotten, [illegible] Half-rotten straw [illegible] strewn on the ground [illegible] tree, to protect from heat [illegible] keep [illegible]
Mulch, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULCHED (mŭlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULCHING.] To cover with mulch; to protect with mulch.
Mulct, *n.* [Lat. *mulcta*, *multa*. O. Fr. *mulcte*.]
1. A fine, or penalty; [illegible] money.
2. A blemish; [illegible] [*Obs.*]
Syn. — Amercement; [illegible] fine [illegible]
Mulct, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULCTING.] [illegible] Lat. *mulctare* or *multare* [illegible] Fr. *mulcter*. See MULCT, *n.*]
1. To punish by fine or forfeiture [illegible] wisdom nor by [illegible] will hold from by [illegible] discipline.
Mulc′ta-ry } *a.* [See MULCT.] Imposing a pecuniary penalty [illegible] consisting in a fine.
Mulc′to-ry (mŭlk′tŏ-ry) }
Mule, *n.* [F. *mule*, [illegible] L. *mulus*, [illegible] *mula*, Sp. & It. *mulo*, *mula*, [illegible] A.-S. [illegible] *mūl*, [illegible] small, [illegible] *mulle* [illegible] *mul*, Lat. *mulus*, [illegible] mule.]


Mule.

1. A quadruped of [illegible] generated [illegible] between [illegible] ass and mare [illegible] between a horse and a she-ass [illegible] by nature [illegible]
2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the pollen [illegible] a hybrid.
3. [illegible] A machine [illegible] used in spinning cotton [illegible] also mule-jenny.
Mule′-jen′ny, *n.* A machine for spinning cotton, &c.
Mule′-spin′ner, *n.* One who [illegible]
Mu′le-teer′, *n.* [illegible] Sp. *muletero*, It. *mulattiere*. See MULE.] One who drives mules.
Mule′wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hemionitis*.
Mu′ley [illegible] A [illegible] cow [illegible]
Mu′li-eb′ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *muliebris*, from *mulier*, a woman.] 1. The state of being a woman; womanhood; [illegible] manhood.
2. Effeminacy; softness.
Mu′li-er, *n.* [Lat., woman [illegible]]
1. A woman [illegible]
2. (*Law.*) [illegible] Lawful issue born in wedlock [illegible]

vere, sectum, to [illegible].] (*Zool.*) Divided into many segments, and having no distinct trunk and head; — said of [illegible] insect. *Mau[illegible]der*

Mul′ti-se′ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *multi-* [illegible] many, and *series*, [illegible].] (*Bot.*) Having or arranged in several [illegible] rows or ranks. *Gray*

Mul′ti-sil′i-quous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *siliqua*, pod [illegible] *multisiliquus*.] (*Bot.*) Having many pods or seed vessels.

Mul′ti-so′nous, *a.* [Lat. *multisonus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *sonus* [illegible] sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Mul′ti-spi′ral, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *spira*, coil, spire; Fr. *multispire*.] (Conch.) Exhibiting [illegible] many coils round [illegible] median center; — said of the operculum of certain shells. *Dana*

Mul′ti-stri′ate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *stria*, furrow [illegible]. See STRIA.] Having many streaks.

Mul′ti-sul′cate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *sulcus*, furrow.] Having many furrows.

Mul′ti-syl′la-ble, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and Eng. *syllable*; Fr. *multisyllabe*.] A word of many syllables; polysyllable. [*Rare.*]

Mul′ti-tit′u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *titulus*, title.] Having many titles.

Mul′ti-tu′bu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *tubus*, tube.] Having many tubes; as, a multitubular boiler.

Mul′ti-tude (53), *n.* [Fr. *multitude*, Pr. [illegible], Sp. *multitud*, It. *moltitudine*, Lat. *multitudo*, *multitudinis*, from *multus*, much, many.]

1. The state of being many; numerousness.

2. A great number of individuals; [illegible] collection; a gathering; a crowd.

It is [illegible] fault [illegible] of preachers, that they [illegible] neglect [illegible] in their harangues. *Watts.*

He the vast hosts [illegible] multitude admires. *Addison.*

The multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

Syn. — Throng; crowd; assembly; assemblage; concourse; [illegible]; swarm; populace; vulgar. See THRONG.

Mul′ti-tu′di-na-ry, *n.* Multitudinous; manifold.

Mul′ti-tu′di-nous, *a.* [illegible] of being of the [illegible] of [illegible] manifold; as, the [illegible] the multitudinous sea.

Mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ly, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

Mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being multitudinous.

Mul′ti-vagant, *a.* [Lat. *multivagus*, from [illegible]

Mul′ti-va′gous, *a.* [illegible] much and *vagus*, wandering, and *vagari* [illegible] *vagant*, [illegible] wandering [illegible] from [illegible].] Wandering much. [*Obs.*]

Mul′ti-valve, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, [illegible] (*Zool.*) A mollusk which has a shell of many valves.

Mul′ti-valve, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many

Mul′ti-val′vu-lar, [illegible] *valvula*, [illegible] of [illegible] Having many valves.

Mul′ti-va′ri-ant, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible].] [illegible] many [illegible]; [illegible] many forms [illegible].

Mul′ti-vi′ous, *a.* [Lat. *multivius*, from *multus*, much, many, and *via*, way.] Having many ways. [*Obs.*]

Mul′ti-vo′cal, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *vox*, [illegible] voice.] Signifying many different things, of [illegible] equivocal. "A [illegible] multivocal word." *Coleridge.*

Mul′ti-ved, *n.* [Turk. *multeka*, from [illegible] place of meeting [illegible] of two rivers, [illegible] meeting, from *bakā*, to meet.] The Turkish code of [illegible].

Mul-tiv′o-lent, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and [illegible] Having many [illegible].

Mul′tum, *n.* [illegible] extract of quassia and licorice, fraudulently [illegible] by brewers [illegible] to economize malt and hops. *Cooley*

Hard multum, a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus* [illegible] hops [illegible] beer.

Mul-tun′gu-late, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *ungula*, hoof.] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

Mum′ble, *v.* [illegible] [illegible] *mummelen* [illegible] Fr. [illegible], from Lat. [illegible]

[illegible] (*v.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Erskine*

1. To mak[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

He did it to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

2. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] word. *Shak.*

[illegible] to have had his head.

He was often [illegible] *Hudibras* [illegible]

3. To [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible]

Then [illegible] without [illegible] and [illegible] *Pope*

Mud′dy, *a.* [compar. MUDDIER; superl. MUDDIEST.] [From *mud*.]

1. Besmeared or dashed with mud; as, muddy boots.

2. Foul with mud; [illegible]

3. Containing mud; as, a muddy [illegible]

closed, so as to render the sound inarticulate and imperfect; to [illegible] with grumbling tone; to [illegible] or [illegible] to mutter.

Peace, you mumbling fool. *Shak.*

A [illegible] hag, with age grown double,
[illegible] dry, [illegible] mumbling to herself. *Otway.*

2. To [illegible] softly; to eat with the lips close.

Mum′ble, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.

[illegible] with mumbled prayers atone the Deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.

3. To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

Mum′ble-news, *n.* A kind of tale-bearer.

Mum′bler, *n.* One who mumbles.

Mum′bling-ly, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.

Mum′budget, *interj.* [From *mum* and *budget*.] Be silent; a word secret [illegible] [illegible] directly. [*Obs.*]

Mum′chance, *n.* A game of hazard with cards. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Decker*

Mum′mer, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUMMING.] [[illegible] *momer*, *mommer*, to mask, to [illegible] from *momme*, mask or mum; [illegible] to mask them, mask [illegible] [illegible] mummer, [illegible].] To sport or make diversion in a mask or guise; to mask.

Mum′mer-chance, *n.* See MUMCHANCE.

Mum′mer, *n.* One who mums, or makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers. *Milton.*

Mum′mer-y, *n.* [[illegible] Fr. *momerie*, [illegible] *mummer*, Sp. *momeria*. See supra.]

1. Masking; sport; diversion; low amusement; buffoonery. [illegible] mummery of foreign strollers. *Fenton*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

Mum′mi-fi-ca′tion, *n.* [Fr. *momification*. See MUMMIFY.] The act of making into a mummy.

Mum′mi-form, *a.* [Eng. *mummy* and Lat. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a mummy.

Mum′mi-fy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUMMIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUMMIFYING.] [Eng. *mummy*, and Lat. *facere*, to make; Fr. *momifier*.] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into a mummy.

Mum′my, *n.* [Fr. *momie*, *mumie*, Sp. & Pg. *momia*, It. *mummia*, [illegible] *mūmiyā*, from [illegible] wax.]

1. A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state, from the process of putrefaction.

2. The gummy substance exuding from bodies prepared with pitch, asphaltum, and the like.

3. (*Gardening.*) A sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.

To beat to a mummy, to beat to an indiscriminate or senseless mass.

Mum′my, *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy.

Mum′my-chog, *n.* [illegible] also *mummachog*, [illegible] the Indian name.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the carp kind.

Mump, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUMPED (mŭmt); p. pr. & vb. n. MUMPING.] [Scot. *mump*, to talk [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] *mump*, [illegible] [illegible] *mumpelen*.]

1. To work [illegible] with the mouth, to nibble, as to mump food.

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to utter [illegible] unintelligibly. Old [illegible] who mumps [illegible] *Goldsmith*

Mump, *v. i.* 1. To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble; [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] mumps, and [illegible], and hangs the lip, they say. *Taylor 1630.*

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

3. [Fr. *momper*, to beat. Cf. MUMMER.] To cheat; to deceive; to play the beggar. "A [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] eating and making." *Lu[illegible]*

4. To be sullen or sulky. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mump′er, *n.* A beggar. [illegible]

Mump′ish, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

Mump′ish-ly, *adv.* [illegible] sulkily.

Mump′ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mumpish or sullen.

Mumps, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. *mump*, to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUM, and MUMBLE.]

1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Obs.*] *Skinner*

2. (*Med.*) A peculiar and specific contagious disease, [illegible] of the parotid glands.

Mun′, *v.* [illegible] or [illegible] To be obliged; must. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Munch, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUNCHED (mŭncht); p. pr. & vb. n. MUNCHING.] [Fr. *manger*, Pr. [illegible] [illegible] *manjar*, [illegible] from Lat. *manducare*, to chew; cf. Fr. *mâcher*, Pr. *mascar*, *mastegar*, to chew, from Lat. *masticare*, to chew.] To chew continuously [illegible] [illegible] so as to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*Colloq.* or *familiar*.] [Formerly written *mounch* and *maunch*.]

I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*

Munch, *v. i.* To chew with closed lips; to munch. [*Colloq.* or *familiar*.]

Munch′er, *n.* One who munches.

Mun′dane, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world; Pr. & Pg. *mundano*, It. *mondano*, [illegible] *dan*, Fr. *mondain*. See MOUND.] Belonging to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, mundane space. *Mundane* [illegible] pass [illegible] *I. Taylor.*

Mun′dane-ly, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mun-dan′i-ty, *n.* [Sp. *mundanidad*; It. *mondanità*, Fr. *mondanité*.] Worldliness. [*Obs.*]

Mun-da′tion, *n.* [Lat. *mundus*, clean, *mundare*, to make clean; *mundus*, clean.] Act of cleansing. [*Obs.*]

Mun′da-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *mundatorius*. See *supra*.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Obs.*]

Mun′dic, *n.* Iron pyrites, or arsenical pyrites; — called by the [illegible] [illegible]

Mun-dif′i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *mundificans*, p. pr. of *mundificare*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] Serving to cleanse and heal.

Mun-dif′i-cant, *n.* An ointment or plaster which serves to cleanse and heal.

Mun′di-fi-ca′tion, *n.* [Fr. *mondification*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross [illegible] extraneous matter.

Mun-dif′i-ca-tive, *a.* [Fr. *mondificatif*. See supra.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Mun-dif′i-ca-tive, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

Mun′di-fy, *v. t.* [Fr. *mondifier*, Lat. *mundificare*. See [illegible].] To cleanse. [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

Mun′dil, *n.* A [illegible] turban [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of gold and [illegible] [illegible]

Mun-div′a-gant, *a.* [From Lat. *mundus*, the world, and *vagans*, p. pr. of *vagari*, to stroll, wander about, from *vagus*, strolling, wandering about.] Wandering over the world. [*Rare.*]

Mun′dle, *n. pl.* See M[illegible]

Mun-dun′gus, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black pudding.] [illegible] [*Cant.*] [illegible] *mondongo* [illegible] [illegible]

Mu′ner-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *munerarius*, gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Mu′ner-ate, *v. t.* [Lat. *munerare*, *muneratum*, to give, bestow, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, gift.] To remunerate. [*Obs.*]

Mu′ner-a′tion, *n.* [Lat. *muneratio*. See *supra*.] Remuneration. [*Obs.*]

Mung′ corn, *n.* The same as MONGCORN.

Mun′go, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling [illegible] rags or remnants of fine woolen goods, as broadcloth, &c., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] differs from shoddy, and [illegible] is [illegible] into yarn for making cloth, [illegible] [illegible] quality.

Mun′grel, *n.* & *a.* Mongrel. See M[illegible]

Mu-nic′i-pal, *a.* [Fr. [illegible], Sp. & Pg. *municipal*, It. *municipale*, Lat. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town in Italy which possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws, a free town, from *municeps*, an inhabitant of a free town, [illegible] free [illegible], from *munia*, official duties, [illegible] and *capere*, to take.]

1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as, municipal rights; *municipal* officers.

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone*

Mu-nic′i-pal-ism, *n.* The municipal condition.

Mu-nic′i-pal′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *municipalité*, Sp. *municipalidad*.] A municipal district.

Mu-nif′ic, *a.* Munificent; liberal. [*Obs.* or *rare*.]

Mu-nif′i-cate, *v. t.* [Lat. *munificare*, *munificatum*, to present with [illegible] thing, from *munificus*, presentmaking, bountiful, from *munus*, *muneris*, present, gift, and *facere*, to make.] To enrich. [*Obs.*]

Mu-nif′i-cence, *n.* [Fr. *munificence*, Sp. *munificencia*, It. *munificenza*, Lat. *munificentia*.] The quality of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; bounty; liberality.

A state of poverty [illegible] all the virtues of liberality and munificence. *Addison.*

Syn. — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness. See [illegible] KIND.

Mu-nif′i-cence, [Lat. *munire*, to fortify.] Means of defense; fortification. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mu-nif′i-cent, *a.* [Fr. [illegible], It. *munificente*, Sp. *munificente*, Lat. *munificus* [illegible] [illegible].] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; bountiful; as, a munificent benefactor.

Syn. — Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mu-nif′i-cent-ly, *adv.* In a munificent manner.

Mu′ni-fy, *v. t.* To prepare means of defense. [*Obs.*]

Mu′ni-ment, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify, defend, from [illegible].]

1. The act of supporting or defending; defense.

2. That which supports or defends; stronghold; place of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assistance. Other muniments [illegible] and petty beliefs. *Shak.*

3. (*Law.*) A record; the evidence [illegible] whereby [illegible] is enabled to defend the title to his estate. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Pl.*[illegible]

[illegible], that [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] records [illegible] and [illegible]

Mu-nite′, *v. t.* [Lat. *munire*, *munitum*, to wall round, to fortify, to secure; Fr. *munir*.] To fortify; to strengthen. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Mu-ni′tion, *n.* [Lat. *munitio*, from *munire*; Fr. *munition*; It. *munizione*.]

distinction from an elder brother born of the same parents before their marriage, a lawful son, the son of a lawful wife. (b) (Civ Law) A woman, a wife married to her. *Blount Cowell Termins*

Mū'li er ly, *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier, in wedlock, legitimately. [*Obs*]

Mū'li er ty, *n.* (*Law*) State or condition of being a mulier, position of one born in lawful wedlock.

Mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule, sullen; stubborn

Mūl'ish ly, *adv.* Stubbornly, like a mule

Mūl'ish ness, *n.* Obstinacy, as of a mule.

Mūll, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULLING.] [Rather from Lat *mollire*, to soften, or from W *mull* warm, or allied to Eng *mell*, Goth *malith*, honey.]

1. To soften, or bring down in spirit, or to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices, as, to *mull* wine.

Drink new cider *mulled* with ginger warm. *Gay*

2. To dispirit or deaden. *Shak.*

Mūll, *n.* [Icel *mull*, the face of a monotain, a promontory, Ir & Gael *meall*, W *mwd*, a heap of earth, a mound, a hill or eminence, W *mwd*, a mass, a lump.]

1. A promontory, as, the Mull of Cantyre. [*Scot.*]

2. A snuff box made of the small end of a horn.

3. [L. Ger *mull*, D *mul*. See MOLD.] Dirt, rubbish. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Mūll, *n.* [Perhaps contracted from *mossul*. See MUSLIN.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mul'lā, *n.* See MOLLAH.

Mūl'lan ga taw'ny, *n.* [A compound signifying pepper water.] An East Indian curry soup.

Mūl'lah, *n.* See MOLLAH.

Mūl'lein, } *n.* [Fr *molene*, from *mol*, Lat *mollis*,
Mūl'len, } soft. See Sp Ger *wollkraut*, wool plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. Thapsus*), growing in roads and neglected fields.

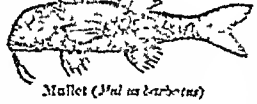
Mūll'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, mulls.

2. A vessel in which wine is mulled over a fire.

Mūll'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng *mull*, to rub, squeeze, or bruise. Cf O Fr. *moulleur*, and *leur*, a grinder, N. Fr *molette*, a grindstone for colors, from Lat *molere*, to grind, O Fr *moudre*, *moulre*, *moldre*, *moldre*, N Fr *moudre*, Pr *molre*, Sp *moler*, Lat *molare*, a mill-stone, L q *molaris lapis*, from *mo ars*, belonging to a mill or to grinding, from *mol a*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind.] A sort of pestle of stone or glass, that at the bottom, used for grinding pigments upon a slab of similar material.

Mūll'et, *n.* [Fr *mulet*, Sp Lat *mullus*.]

1. (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Mullus*, which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table. The name is also given to other kinds of fish.



Mullet (*Mullus barbatus*)

2. (*Her.*) A figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son.

3. Small pieces for curling the hair. [*Obs.*]

Mūll'ey (mūll'ī), *n.* A cow, — a child's word.

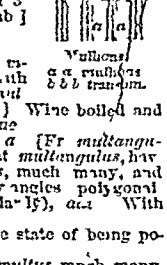
Mūll'ī grūbs, *n.* [Perh fr Prov. Eng *mulling*, p pr of *mull*, to rub squeeze, pull about, and *grub*. Cf Prov. Eng *mulling* numb or dull, — said of pain.]

1. A twisting of the intestines, colic. [*Slang*]

2. Hence, sulleness.

Mūll'in gōōse, *n.* (*Ornith.*) See DUCK MILL.

Mūll'ion (mūl'yun), *n.* [Perh from Fr *moulier*, to mold, as *moulure*, molding, tile. Cf MUNNION.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. (*b*) One of the divisions in panelings resembling windows.



Mullions
a a, mullions
b b b transom.

Mūll'ion, *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

Mūll'lock, *n.* [from Eng *mull* 3 Cf Scot *mullach*, *mulock*, crumb.] Rubbish; refuse; dirt. [*Obs.*]

Mūll'mul, *n.* Same as MULL.

Mūlse, *n.* [Lat. *mulsum* (sc *vinum*), from *mulsus*, mixed with honey, hot or sweet, p p of *mulcere*, to make sweet, to soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey; *sweet wine*.

Mult ăn'gu lar (ing'gu lar), *a.* [Fr *multangulaire*, It *multangolare*, from Lat *multangulus*, having many angles, from *multus*, much many, and *angulus* angle.] Having many angles polygonal.

Mult ăn'gu lar ly (-ăng'gu lar lī), *adv.* With many angles or corners.

Mult-ăn'gu lar ness, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

Mūl'ar tic'ū-late, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *articulus*, a joint. See ARTICLE.] Having many articulations or joints.

Mul tī'ī ty, *n.* [Lat *multitas*, much many.] The state of being many, multiplicity. [*Rare*]

There may be *multitude* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons. *Coleridge*

Mul ti-cap'su-lar, *a.* [Fr *multicapsulaire*, from Lat *multus*, much, many, and *capsula*, a small box.] (*Bot.*) Having many capsules.

Mul ti-cā'vate, *a.* [Lat *multus*, many, and *cavatus*, hollow, cavity, hole, from *cavus*, hollow.] Having many cavities.

Mūl'ti cip'i tal, *a.* [Lat *multus*, many, and *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Having many heads. *Gray*

Mūl'ti cōl'or, *a.* Having many colors.

Mūl'ti cūs'pi-date, *a.* [Lat *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, point.] Having many cusps or points.

Mūl'ti dēn'tate, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *dentatus*, toothed, Fr *multidenté*. See DENTATE.] Armed with many teeth.

Mūl'ti fāced, *a.* Having many faces.

Mūl'ti fā'ri oūs, *a.* [Lat *multifariam*, from *multus*, much, many.] Having multiplicity, having great diversity or variety, of various kinds, diversified, made up of many differing parts.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the human animal. *Lure*

Mūl'ti fā'ri oūs ly, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity, with variety of modes and relations.

Mūl'ti fā'ri oūs ness, *n.* 1. Multiplied diversity.

2. (*Law.*) The fault of improperly uniting in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them. *Burrill*

Mul tif'er oūs, *a.* [Lat *multus* much, many, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing much or many. [*Rare.*]

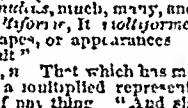
Mūl'ti fid, *a.* [Lat *multifidus* from *multus*, much, many, and *findere*, to cleave, split, divide, Fr *multifide*, It *multifido*.] (*Bot.*) Having many divisions, divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins, as, a *multifid* leaf or corol.

Mul tif'i doūs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Having many divisions or partitions.

Mūl'ti flō'roūs, or **Mul tif'lo roūs** (Synop. § 130), *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *flos*, *floris*, flower, Fr *multiflore*.] Many flowered, having many flowers.

Mūl'ti flūe, *a.* [Lat *multus*, many, and Eng *flue*.] Having many flues.

Mūl'ti foil, *n.* [Lat *multus*, many, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Arch.*) A leaf ornament, consisting of more than five divisions or foils. See FOIL.



A. multifoil

Mūl'ti fōld, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and Eng *fold*.] Many times doubled, manifold, numerous.

Mūl'ti form, *a.* [Lat *multiformis*, fr *multus*, much, many, and *forma*, shape, Fr & Sp *multiforme*, It *multiforme*.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. "A plastic and *multiform* unit." *Hare*

Mūl'ti form, *n.* That which has many forms, that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of any thing. "And signifies a *multiform* of deities." *E. B. Browning*

Mūl'ti form'i ty, *n.* Diversity of forms, variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

Mūl'ti form'oūs, *a.* Having many forms.

Mūl'ti gĕn'er oūs, *a.* [Lat *multigenerus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *genus*, *generis*, kind.] Having many kinds.

Mūl'ti grăn'ū late, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, much, and *granum*, grain.] Having, or consisting of, many grains.

Mūl'ti jū'goūs, or **Mul tij'ū-goūs** (Synop. § 130), *a.* [Lat *multijugus*, fr *multus*, much many, and *jugum*, yoke, pair, Fr *multijugué*.] Consisting of many pairs.

Mūl'ti lăt'er al, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *latus*, *lateris*, side, Fr *multilatère*, Sp. *multilatero*, It *multilatero*.] Having many sides, many-sided.

Mūl'ti lin'e al, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *linea*, line.] Having many lines.

Mūl'ti lōc'ū lar, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell, dim of *locus*, place, Fr *multiloculaire*, Sp *multilocular*.] Having many cells or compartments, as, a *multilocular* shell.

Mul-til'o-quence, *n.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *loquens*, p pr of *loqui*, to speak.] Use of many words, talkativeness.

Mul til'o quent, } *a.* [Lat *multiloquus*, from *multus*, much many and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking much, very talkative.
Mul til'o quous, }

Mūl'ti nō'date, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *nodare*, to make knotty, from *nodus*, knot, Lat *multinodus*, Fr *multinoueux*.] Having many knots.

Mūl'ti nōm'i nal, } *a.* [Lat *multus*, much,
Mūl'ti nōm'i noūs, } many, and *nomen*, *nominis*, name, Lat *multinominus*.] Having many names or terms.

Mul tip'a roūs, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *parere*, to bear, produce; Fr *multipare*, It *multiparo*.] Producing many at a birth.

Mul tip'ar tīte, *a.* [Lat *multipartitus* from *multus* much, many, and *partitus*, divided, p p of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, part. Fr *multipartite*, It *multipartito*.] Divided into many parts, having several parts.

Mūl'ti pēd, *n.* [Lat. *multipes*, *multipedis*, and *multipedia*, from *multus*, much, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot, Fr *multipède*.] An insect having many feet.

Mūl'ti pēd, *a.* Having many feet.

Mūl'ti ple (mūl'ti pl), *a.* [Fr *multiple*, L Lat. *multiplus*, for *multiplex*, q v.] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold.

Mūl'ti ple, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

☞ "A quantity multiple of another is one that contains the latter a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a multiple of 8, and 3 is a multiple of 8 and 4. The least common multiple is the least number that will do this, thus, 24 is the least common multiple of 8 and 4." *Davies*

Multiple or compound stars (*Astr.*), masses or aggregations of stars, so much nearer to each other than to other stars around them, that they are supposed to be a real system, consisting of several stars in close proximity, which revolve round a common center. *Nichol*

Mūl'ti plex, *a.* [Lat from *multus*, much, many, and *plicare*, to fold. It. *multiplice*, *multiplice*, Sp *multiplice*.] Manifold; multiple.

Mūl'ti pli'a-ble, *a.* [Fr & Pr *multipliable*. See MULTIPLY.] Capable of being multiplied.

Mūl'ti pli'a ble-ness, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

Mūl'ti pli ca ble, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicabilis* Sp *multiplicable*, It *multiplicabile*. See MULTIPLY.] Capable of being multiplied, multiplicable.

Mūl'ti pli-cānd', *n.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied. Fr *multiplicande*, Sp *multiplicando*, It *multiplicando*.] (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*.

Mūl'ti pli-cate, or **Mul tip'li cate** (Synop. § 130), *a.* [Lat *multiplicatus*, p p of *multiplicare*, It *multiplicato*, *multiplicado*, Sp *multiplicado*, Fr *multiplié*. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or more than one, multiple, manifold.

Multiplicate flower (*Bot.*) a flower that is double, or has an unusual number of petals, or conveys marks of the abnormal multiplication of the parts of the floral whorls.

Mūl'ti pli-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *multiplicatio*, Fr *multiplication*, Pr *multiplicatio*, Sp *multiplicacion*, It *multiplicazione*. See MULTIPLY.]

1. The act of multiplying, or of increasing number, as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

2. (*Math.*) A rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed, thus, the product of 10 *multiplied* by 5 is 50.

Mūl'ti pli-cā'tive, *a.* [Fr *multiplicatif*, Pr *multiplicatiu*.] Tending to multiply, having the power to multiply, or increase numbers.

Mūl'ti pli cā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *multiplicatore*, Sp *multiplicador*, Fr *multiplicateur*.] The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Mūl'ti pli'cious (-plish'us), *a.* [Late *multiplex*, q v.] Manifold. [*Obs.*]

Mūl'ti plic'i ty (-plis'i tī), *n.* [Fr *multiplicité*, Pr *multiplicitat*, Sp *multiplicidad*, It *multiplicità*.]

1. A state of being multiple, manifold, or various, as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. A collection of many objects, a great or large number. "A *multiplicity* of gods." *Scott*

Mūl'ti pli'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, multiplies, or increases number.

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

3. (*Physics.*) An instrument for multiplying or increasing by repetition the intensity of a force or action, particularly when feeble, so as to render it appreciable or measurable, as heat or galvanism. See THERMO MULTIPLIER.

Mūl'ti ply (54), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MULTIPLIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MULTIPLYING.] [Fr *multiplier*, Pr *multiplicar*, *multiplicar*, Sp. *multiplicar*, It *multiplicare*, *moltiplicare*, from Lat *multiplex*, q v.]

1. To increase in number, to make more numerous, to add quantity to.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Atterbury*

2. (*Math.*) To repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in another given number, thus, 8 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

3. To make greater in number or extent, to become numerous. "When men begin to *multiply* on the face of the earth." *Genesis*

2. To increase in extent and power.

The word of God grows, spreads, and *multiplies*. *Scott*

Multiplying glass, or *lens*. One of a family of dioptrics.

Mul tip'o lent, [Lat using those which feed upon the much, and *pollen* plants, and the like. *Brande*
ing manifold *polyl*, Dan *mōg*. Cf MIXEN.] "Love and a moist state

Mūl'ti-ass of decaying vegetable matter, and with fattening *muck* between the roots. *Phillips*

by something mean, vile, or filthy.

Mū'Money. [*Old Cant.*] "The fatal *muck* we unyoked for." *Beau & Fl*

being *muck*. [Mita *amoel* to 1B?], to run madly

Mūl'ti ing all one meets. See ARTICLE

rous, a. To manure with muck.

Mul tis' muck mucky, damp, moist. [*Rare.*]
from *multi* n. [Written also *mucl inder*, *mucl* to know.] n. [Sp. *mocador*, *mocadero*, from

Mūl'ti sect [Sp. *mocador*, *mocadero*, from

[illegible] (*Bot.*) Divided into many segments, [illegible] no distinct trunk and [illegible] — said of a plant. *Martyn.*

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *series*, row, rank.] (*Bot.*) Having or arranged in [illegible] rank. *Gray.*

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *siliqua*, a pod [illegible] husk.] (*Bot.*) Having many pods or seed vessels.

Mul[illegible]*onous*, *a.* [Lat. [illegible], from *multus*, much, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, [illegible] *pars*, cell, pire; Fr. *multispire*.] [illegible] bubbling [illegible] cells [illegible] — all of the operc[illegible] of certain shells.

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *stria*, a row [illegible] See STATE.] Having many streaks.

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, [illegible] row.] Having many rows.

Mul[illegible], *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and Eng. *syllable*; Lat. *multisyllabus*.] A word of many syllables; polysyllable. [*Rare.*]

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many [illegible] *fex*, *tilis*.] Having many [illegible].

Mul[illegible], *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *tubus*, tube.] Having many tubes [illegible].

Mul[illegible] (53), *n.* [Fr. *multitude*, [illegible] *multitudo*, [illegible] Lat. *multitudo*, *multitudinis*, from *multus*, much, many.]

1. The state of [illegible] very numerous.

2. A great number [illegible] collected together; crowd.

It is [illegible] of preachers, that they utterly [illegible] harangues.

[illegible] having [illegible] admirers. *Addison.*

The multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

Syn. — Throng; crowd; assembly [illegible] swarm; populace [illegible]

Mul[illegible] manifold.

Mul[illegible] Consisting of [illegible] the appearance of a multitude; manifold [illegible]

Mul[illegible]

Mul[illegible] The state [illegible] quality of being multitudinous.

Mul[illegible] [Lat. *multivagus* [illegible] wandering much [illegible] wander from [illegible]

Mul[illegible] (*Zoöl.*) A mol[illegible] of many valves.

Mul[illegible] [Lat. *multus*, much, many [illegible]

Mul[illegible] [Lat. *multus* [illegible] Having many ways [illegible]

Mul[illegible] *Coleridge.*

Mul[illegible] The [illegible]

Mul[illegible] [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and [illegible] Having many years; more than [illegible]

Mul[illegible] [illegible] *Irving.*

Mul[illegible] [Lat. *multus*, much, many [illegible]

Mul[illegible] [Fr. *moulture* [illegible] from Lat. *moli*[illegible] grinding [illegible]

Mum[illegible] grinding [illegible] *Ex. lane.*

1. [illegible]

2. To [illegible] hot word. *Shak.*

Epic[illegible] *H. d.* [illegible]

3. To [illegible] of strong bee[illegible]

The [illegible] without [illegible] *Young.*

Mud[illegible] [Fr. *mud*.]

1. Besmeared or dashed with mud [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. Confused [illegible]

[illegible] so as to [illegible] articulate and [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] *Shak.*

A w[illegible] *Otway.*

2. To [illegible] softly [illegible] lips.

Mum[illegible] with a low [illegible] voice.

He with mumbled prayers [illegible] the Deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently [illegible] to eat with a muttering sound.

3. To suppress [illegible] imperfectly.

Mum[illegible], *n.* A [illegible] tale bearer.

Mum[illegible], *n.* One who mumbles.

Mum[illegible] With a low inarticulate [illegible]

Mum[illegible] [From *mum* and *budget*.] [illegible] contempt [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mum-chance, *n.* A game of hazard with cards. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Decker.*

Mum[illegible] to mask [illegible] from [illegible] mask [illegible] To sport or make [illegible] mask [illegible] to mask.

Mum[illegible] See MUM[illegible]

Mum[illegible], *n.* One who mums or makes diversion [illegible] a mask [illegible] *Milton.*

Mum'mer-y, *n.* [illegible]

1. Masking [illegible] *Fenton.*

2. [illegible] hypocritical disguise [illegible] vulgar [illegible]

Mum[illegible], *n.* [Fr. *momification*. See MUMMY.] The act of making into a mummy.

Mum[illegible] [illegible] *mummy* and Lat. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a mummy.

Mum[illegible] *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMMIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMMIFYING.] [Eng. *mummy* and Lat. *facere*, to make; Fr. *momifier*.] To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into a mummy.

Mum[illegible], *n.* [Fr. *momie*, Sp. & [illegible] from *mum*, *mom*, wax.]

1. A dead body embalmed [illegible] in the manner of the ancient Egyptians [illegible] dry state from the process of putrefaction.

2. The gummy [illegible] from bodies prepared with pitch, asphalt [illegible]

3. (*Gardening.*) A sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.

To beat to a mummy, to beat to an indiscriminate [illegible] mass.

Mum[illegible], *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy.

Mum[illegible] [Written also [illegible]] (*Ich.*) A small fish of the carp kind.

Mump, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* [illegible]] [illegible] to take [illegible]

1. To [illegible] with the [illegible] to nibble [illegible]

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly [illegible] to [illegible] intelligibly [illegible]

Mump, *v. i.* 1. To [illegible] lips with the mouth [illegible]

2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly [illegible]

3. [illegible] to beg [illegible]

4. To be [illegible] sulky. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mump'[illegible] A beggar. *Young.*

Mump[illegible], *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen [illegible]

Mump'[illegible] *adv.* D[illegible]

Mump'[illegible], *n.* The state [illegible] quality of being mumpish [illegible]

Mumps, *n. pl.* [illegible]

1. Sullen [illegible] [*Obs.*]

2. (*Med.*) A peculiar [illegible] the parotid gland.

Mun[illegible] To be obliged [illegible] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Munch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* [illegible] (munched)] [illegible] from [illegible] to chew [illegible]

I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*

Munch, *v. i.* To chew with [illegible] to masticate [illegible]

Munch'er, *n.* One who munches.

Mun[illegible] [Lat. [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] Fr. *mondain*. See MUNDANE.] Belonging to the world [illegible] earthly [illegible] *Wordsworth.*

Mun'dane-ly, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with [illegible] to worldly things.

Mun-dan'i-ty, *n.* [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mun-da'tion, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] to make clean [illegible]

Mun'da-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *mundat*[illegible] [illegible] Having power to [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mun[illegible] cleanse [illegible] so all day the [illegible]

Mun-dif'i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *mundificans* [illegible] *mundificare*, to make [illegible] to cleanse [illegible]

Mun-dif'i-cant, *n.* An ointment [illegible] plaster which [illegible] to cleanse and heal.

Mun[illegible]*tion*, *n.* [Fr. *mondification*.] The act [illegible] of cleansing any body from dross [illegible]

Mun-dif'i-ca[illegible] [Fr. *mondificatif*. See [illegible]] Having the power to cleanse.

Mun-dif'i-ca[illegible], *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

Mun'di-fy, *v. t.* [Fr. *mondifier*, Lat. *mundificare*.] To [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Mun[illegible] A [illegible] embroidery [illegible] ornamented [illegible] imitation of gold and silver. *Simmonds.*

Mun'di-va-gant, *a.* [Lat. [illegible] *vagari*, to stroll or wander [illegible] Wandering through the world. [*Rare.*]

Mun'dungus, *n.* [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mun[illegible] [Lat. [illegible] a gift.] [illegible] gift. [*Obs.*]

Mun[illegible] [Lat. [illegible] gift.] [*Obs.*]

Mun[illegible] [Lat. *muner*[illegible] *supra*.] [*Obs.*]

Mung'[illegible] The [illegible]

Mun'go, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by [illegible] [illegible] fine wool [illegible] from shoddy [illegible] into yarn [illegible]

Mun[illegible]

Mu-nic'i-pal, *a.* [Fr. [illegible] Lat. *municipalis*, from *municeps* [illegible] a town in Italy which possessed the right of Roman citizenship [illegible] free [illegible]

1. Pertaining to [illegible]

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom [illegible] nation.

Municipal law [illegible] properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*

Mu-nic'i-pal-ism, *n.* The [illegible] condition.

Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *municipalité*.] [illegible] A municipal district.

Mu-nif'[illegible] [*Obs.* or *rare.*]

Mu-nif'i-cate, *v. t.* [Lat. *munificare*, [illegible] to present [illegible] bountiful [illegible] to make.] To enrich. [*Obs.*]

Mu-nif'i-cence, *n.* [Fr. *munificence*, Lat. *munificentia*.] The quality of being munificent [illegible] giving or bestowing with [illegible] liberality; liberality.

A state of poverty [illegible] all the [illegible] of liberality and munificence. *Addison.*

Syn. — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generousness; bounty [illegible]

Mu-nif'i-[illegible] [Lat. *munire*, to fortify.] Means of defense; fortification. [*R.*] *Spenser.*

Mu-nif'i-cent, *a.* [Lat. *munificus* [illegible] Very liberal in giving; generous; bountiful [illegible]

Syn. — Beneficent; [illegible]; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mu-nif'i-cent-ly, *adv.* In a munificent manner.

Mu-nif'y, *v. t.* To prepare [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Mu'ni-ment, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify. See *defend*.]

1. The act of providing defense [illegible] defense.

2. That which supports; defense; stronghold [illegible] distance [illegible]

3. (*Law.*) A record, the evidence [illegible] which [illegible] estate [illegible] *Blount.*

The [illegible] house or room [illegible] castle, or [illegible] public building [illegible] records, [illegible] seals, deeds [illegible]

Mu-nite', *v. t.* [Lat. *munitus*, *p. p.* of *munire*, to build [illegible] fortify [illegible] To fortify; strengthen. [*Obs.*]

Mu-ni'tion, *n.* [illegible] Sp. *municion*, [illegible]

[illegible] Exhibition [illegible]

[illegible] Muse [illegible]

[illegible] occupied [illegible] passing [illegible]

[illegible] mind.

[illegible] & Lat. *musa* [illegible] goddesses [illegible] and oriental [illegible]

[illegible] genius [illegible] of [illegible] figure or [illegible] the plural.

[illegible] *Muses, being* [illegible] *to sing.* *Pope.*

Muse, [illegible] A gap in a hedge, fence, wall, or the like, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass [illegible].

[illegible] without muse. *Old Prov.*

Mus'ful, *a.* Thinking deeply [illegible] thoughtful [illegible] *Mournful musings.* *Dryden.*

Mus'ful-ly, *adv.* Thoughtfully.

[illegible] in regard [illegible] the Muses; dispensed [illegible] the power [illegible] poetical.

Mu-se-og'ra-phist [illegible] temple of the Muses, museum [illegible] to write [illegible]

Mus'er, [illegible] one who muses [illegible] lonely [illegible]

[illegible] *mucier*, [illegible] conceal [illegible] A gap [illegible] hedge [illegible] which [illegible] *Written also muset.*]

[illegible] through the [illegible] goes,

[illegible] *Shak.*

Mu-sette' [illegible] [From Colin *Muset* [illegible] mountebank [illegible] the inventor of the instrument.]

1. A small bagpipe formerly in use, having [illegible] and sweet tone.

2. A [illegible] this instrument, of [illegible] soft and sweet.

3. A dance [illegible] similar cast.

Mu-se'um [illegible] [Lat. *museum* [illegible] temple [illegible] the Muses [illegible] place [illegible] A [illegible] collection [illegible] literary [illegible]

Mush [illegible] *muos* [illegible] boiled in water.


Mushrooms.

Mush'room [illegible] *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, because it grows [illegible] See Moss.]

1. (*Bot.*) One [illegible] large class of cryptogamic plants [illegible] the name [illegible] *Fungi* [illegible] used as food. See Fungus.

[illegible] The mushroom [illegible] has a large [illegible] supported on a stalk and having spores in seeds [illegible] Some species are used for food [illegible] other species are poisonous.

2. One who rises suddenly from low condition [illegible] an upstart.

Mushroom spawn, the seed of the mushroom sold in the [illegible]

Mush'room-es [illegible] rapidly growth [illegible] short [illegible]

[illegible] (*Bot.*) [illegible]

Mu'sic [Fr. *musique*, Lat. *musica*, Gr. [illegible] any art [illegible] Muse [illegible] poetry [illegible] *An art* [illegible]

1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance with harmony.

What music and dancing [illegible] and songs are to many [illegible] *Law.*

2. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony [illegible] properties, dependencies and relations of sounds to each other.

3. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear.

[illegible] *Music* is often used in composition [illegible]

Music-master, [illegible]

A pleasure [illegible] *Thompson.*

[illegible] produced by [illegible] movements of the [illegible]

Mu'sic-al *a.* [Fr. [illegible] & Pg. *musical*, It. *musicale*] [illegible] musical proportions [illegible]

2. Producing music; containing music; as, a musical voice.

3. Pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Musical glasses, a musical instrument consisting of tubes [illegible] goblets, played [illegible]

Mu'sic-al-ly, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

Mu'sic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being musical.

Mu-si'cian [illegible] (*It. musica*, [illegible] Lat. *musicus*.) One skilled in the [illegible] perform music [illegible] with the voice or on an instrument.

Mu-si-co-ma'ni-a [Lat. *musica* [illegible] (*Med.*) A kind of monomania in which the passion for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellectual faculties. *Dunglison.*

[illegible] Musical [illegible]

Mus'i-mon, *n.* See Mufflon.

Mus'ing-ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Musk, *n.* [F. & Pr. *musc*, [illegible] Lat. *muscus*, L. Gr. [illegible] musk [illegible] from [illegible]

1. A [illegible] red-brown color [illegible] when fresh [illegible] substance [illegible] pungent, [illegible] bitter taste [illegible] peculiarly remarkable for its intensely penetrating [illegible]

2. (*Zoöl.*) The musk-deer. See Musk-deer.

Musk, (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of the genus *Muscari*; grape-hyacinth. (*b.*) A plant of the genus *Erodium* [illegible] called also *musky heron's bill.*

Musk, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

Mus'kal-longe, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A large kind of pike [illegible] lakes and the [illegible] Lawrence and Ohio Rivers. [Written [illegible] *muskellunge*, [illegible]

Musk'-bee-tle, *n.* (*Ent.*) A coleopterous insect [illegible] *Cerambyx* [illegible] an agreeable odor, resembling that of [illegible]

Musk'-deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hornless deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) [illegible] a [illegible] species [illegible] larger than [illegible] calf [illegible] red-brown [illegible] with [illegible] stripes [illegible] The animal produces the substance [illegible] This animal lives [illegible] Tibet [illegible]


Musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*).

Musk'-duck [illegible] See Muscovy.

Musk'-ed [illegible]

Mus'ket, *n.* [F. *mousquet*, Sp. *mosquete*, It. *moschetto*, [illegible] a musket [illegible] discharged from a [illegible] from [illegible] speckled or [illegible] pots looking [illegible]

1. The male [illegible] of the [illegible] hawk.

2. A species of fire-arm [illegible] by the infantry [illegible] fire-arm [illegible] discharged by [illegible] lock [illegible] greater [illegible] capacity [illegible] heavily loaded with great [illegible] handling, and having [illegible] bayonet [illegible] of being [illegible]

Mus'ket-eer' [F. *mousquetaire*, It. *moschettiere*, Sp. *mosquetero*] A soldier armed with a musk[et].

Mus'ket-oon, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*, It. *moschet*[*tone*,] Sp. *mosqueton*.]

1. A short musket.

2. One who is armed with a musketoon.

Mus'ket-ry [F. *mousqueterie*, It. *moschetteria*, Sp. *mosqueteria*.] Muskets in general [illegible] fire [illegible] *Irden*

Musk'i-ness, *n.* [From *musky*.] The quality of being musky; the scent [illegible] musk.

Musk'-mel-on, *n.* A delicious species of melon so called from its musky fragrance.


Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

Musk'-or-chis [illegible] (*Bot.*) A plant [illegible]

Musk'-ox, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A [illegible] (*Ovibos moschatus*) [illegible] which inhabits the country [illegible] Hudson Bay [illegible] It has large horns [illegible] each [illegible]

Musk'-pear, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson.*

[illegible]

Müsk'-rät, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A rodent animal, of the genus *Ondatra*, which includes but one species, *O zibethicus*, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell It is a native of North America

☞ Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name

Musk rat (*O zibethicus*).

Müsk'-röse, *n.* (*Bot*) A species of rose,—so called from its fragrance

Müsk'-seed, *n* (*Bot*) The seed of a plant of the genus *Hibiscus*

Müsk'-this'tle (this'l), *n* (*Bot*) A species of thistle having fine large flowers, and leaves smelling strongly of musk. *Carduus nutans* *Baird*

Müsk'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) The wood of a species of tree of the genus *Trichilia*

Müsk'y, *a* Having the color of musk, fragrant

Müs'lin, *n* [Fr *mousseline*, It *mussolino*, *musolo*, Sp *muselina*, *muselina*, Ger *musselin*, from *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia, L Lat *Musula*, Ar *Manzil*, *Mousul*, Sar *Manzol*, *Mozol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured Cf MULL] A thin, cotton cloth, of any kind

In each of these champs [divisions of a market] you may meet with several sorts of strange merchandises, before all in champs Cgenil where you have all sorts of cotton works viz handkerchiefs long nilets gardles which they roll about their heads and other sorts by the Arab are called "mousellini" (after the country Mussil from whence they are brought which is situated in Mesopotamia) by us muslin with these do the Turkish gentlemen clothe themselves in summer *Leonard Rauwolf's Journey to the Orient in Ha, translated by Ray*

Muslin de leine [Fr *mousselin de leine* woolen muslin], a woolen fabric of light texture, used for ladies dresses, &c, also, a like fabric of cotton and wool

Müs'lin-ĕt', *n* [Fr *mousselinette*] A sort of coarse cotton cloth

Müs'mon, *n* [Lat *musmo*, *musimo*, Gr μουσμων] The mouflon See MOUFLON *Swainson*

Müs'so mä'ni à, *n* See MUSICOMANIA

Müs'quash, *n* The same as MUSK RAT, q v

Musquash root (*Bot*) an umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta maculata*) having a poisonous root It is common in swamps through the United States

Müs'quet (mus'kĕt), *n* See MUSKET

Müs quite' (mus kēt'), *n* The same as MESQUITE

Mus quit'to (mus kē'to), *n* [Sp & Pg *mosquito*, from Sp *mosca*, Lat *musca*, fly, Fr *moustique*] A small insect of the genus *Culex*, that is bred in water, n species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious [Written also *musquito*]

Müz'rŏle (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *musrol*] [Fr *museroile*, from *museau*, O Fr *muvel*, *muse*, *mouse*, *mousse*, O. Sp & It. *muso*, a muzzle, fr Lat *morsus*, bite, that which bites, or that with which one bites, fr *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite See MUZZLE] The nose band of a horse's bridle

Müss, *n* [O Fr *mouche*, a fly, also the play called *muse*, from Lat *musca*, a fly]

1 A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who seize them, n confused struggle *Shal*

2. A term of endearment [*Cant*] "Speak, good *muss*" *B Jonson*

Müss, *v t* To throw into confusion or disorder, to tumble [*Colloq U. S*]

Müs'sel, *n* [Written also *muscle*] (*Zoöl*) A marine bivalve shell fish (*Mytilus edulis*), having a shining surface The *horse mussel* is a similar shell, with ribbed surface, the *Modiola modiolus* Both species are found on European and American shores, and are used for food

Mussel band See MUSCLE

Müs'si tā'tion, *n* [Lat *mussitatio*, suppression of the voice, fr *mussitare*, to be silent, to murmur] A speaking in a low tone, mumbling [*Obs*]

Müs'site (49), *n* (*Min*) A grayish green, lamellar variety of pyroxene, diopside *Dana*

Müs'sul man, *n*, *pl* MÖS'SUL-MANS [Fr & Sp *musulman*, It *musulmano*, L Lat *musulmanis*, from Ar *moslemāna*, pl of *moslem*, *muslim* See MOSLEM] A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed, a Moslem

Müs'sul-män'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Mossolmous, or like them or their customs

Müs'sul män'ish, *a* Mohammedan

Müs'sul-man ism, *n* The doctrines of the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism

Müs'sul man ly, *adv* In the manner of Mussulmans

Müst, *v t* or *auxiliary* [O Sax *moste*, *most*, O Sax *möste*, O Sax & Goth *mōtan*, D *moetan*, *moest*, *moet*, Sw *maste*, Dan *maa*, *maatte*, Icel *ma*, *matti*, *mega*, O H Ger *muozan*, N H Ger. *müssen* It has no variation to express tense, person, or number]

1 To be obliged, to be necessitated, expressing both physical and moral necessity, as, a man *must* eat for nourishment we *must* submit to the laws, a bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted

2 To be morally required, to be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed "Like wise *must* the deacons be grave" *1 Tim iii 8*

Moreover he [a bishop] *must have a good report* of them which are without *1 Tim iii 7*

Müst, *n* [A S, Icel, & Sw *must*, D, Dan, & Ger. *most*, from Lat *mustum* (sc *vinum*), from *mustus*, young, new, fresh, It, Sp, & Pg *mosto*, O, Fr, *moust*, Fr *moût*] Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented

Müst, *n* Mouldiness; sourness; fustiness

Müst, *v i* [Cf MOIST] *To mold* moldy and sour,

Müst, *v t.* To grow moldy and sour, to become fusty

Müs'tac, *n* [Fr. *moustac*] (*Zoöl*) A small, tufted monkey.

Mus tache' (mus tash') (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* MUSTA'CHIS [Written also *moustache*] [Fr *moustache*, It *mustacchio*, *mostacchio*, *mostaccio*, Sp *mostacho*, fr Gr. μυστάξ, upper lip and the beard upon it] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; hair left to grow above the mouth

Mus tā'chio (mus tash'o), *n* Same as MUSTACHE

Mus tā'chioed, *a* Having mustachios

Müs'ta Vish, *n* A close, sound, heavy wood brought from Brazil, and used in turning for making the handles of tools, and the like. [Written also *mostahiba*] *Simmonds*

Müs'tang, *n* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, &c It is small, hardy, and easily sustained

Müs'tard, *n* [O. Fr *moutarde*, I r *moutarde*, Pr, It, & Pg *mostarda*, Sp *mostaza*, from Lat *mustum*, must, because it is mixed with it] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its seed, which has a pungent taste It is used externally as a rubefacient and irritant A condiment is prepared from the pulverized seeds of the plant

Mustard

Mus tee', *n* [Cf. MESTIZO] The child of a white person and a quadroon [Written also *mestee*, q v]

Müs'te-line, *a* [Lat *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, weasel] Pertaining to, or resembling, the weasel, or animals of the weasel family, constituting the genus *Mustela* of Linnæus, as, a *musteline* color

Müs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MUSTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MUSTERING] [O Eng *moustre*, *mostre*, O I r *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *monstrer*, *monstrer*, N Fr *montrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mostrar*, It *mostrare*, Lat *monstrare*, to show, Ger *mustern*, D *monsteren*, Sw *mönstra*, Dan *mynstre*, to muster]

1 To collect and display, to assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like

2 Hence, generally, to gather for use or exhibition, to get together, to have at disposal "All the gay feathers he could *muster*" *L'Estrange*

To muster troops into service (*Mil*), to inspect and enter them on the muster roll of the army —*To muster troops out of service* to inspect and enter them on a muster roll according to which they receive pay for the last time and are dismissed —*To muster up* to gather up to succeed in obtaining to obtain with some effort or difficulty "One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits" *Hazlitt*

Müs'ter, *v i* To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like, to come together as parts of a force or body. "The *mustering* squadron" *Byron*

Müs'ter, *n* [O Eng *moustre*, O Fr *mostre*, *monstre*, N Fr *montre*, Pr, Fr, & It *mostra*, Sp *muestra*, L Lat *monstra*, Ger *muster*, D *monster*, Sw *mönster*, Dan *mynster* See *supra*]

1 An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, exercise, or the like

2 Hence, assemblage and display, collected show, gathering

So many choice qualities should meet in the English as might render them in some measure, the *master* of the perfections of other nations *H Swan*

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid *Macaulay*

To pass muster, to pass without pleasure through a muster or inspection *South*

Müs'ter-book (27), *n* A book in which military forces are registered

Müs'ter-file, *n* A muster roll

Müs'ter-mäs'ter, *n* (*Mil*) One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus

☞ This title is not known in the United States army The person who performs these duties is called a *mustering officer*, or an *inspecting officer*

Müs'ter-rōll, *n* (*Mil*) A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment

Müst'i ly, *adv* [From *musty*] Moldily, sourly

Müst'i ness, *n* The quality of being musty or sour, moldiness, damp foulness

Müst'y, *a* [*compar* MUSTIER, *superl* MUSTIEST]

1 Moldy, sour, foul and fetid, as, a *musty* cask, *musty* corn or straw, *musty* books

2 Spoiled by age; stale

The proverb is somewhat *musty* *Shal*

3 Dull, heavy; spiritless "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation" *Addison*

Mū'ta bil'i ty, *n* [Lat. *mutabilitas*, Fr *mutabilité*, Sp, *mutabilidad*, It *mutabilità* See *mutable*] Quality of being subject to change or alteration, either as form, state, or essential qualities, susceptibility of change, changeableness, inconstancy.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability* *Sir Ralegh*

Mū'ta bl, *a.* [Lat *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change, It. *mutabile*, Sp, *mudable*, Fr, *muable*,]

1. Capable of alteration; subject to change, changeable in form, qualities, or nature. "Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature" *South*

2 Susceptible of change, inconstant, unfixed, unstable "Most *mutable* in wishes" *Byron*

Syn.—*Changeable*, *alterable*, *variable*, *variable*, *mutable*, *wavering*, *inconstant*, *variable*, *irresolute*, *fickle*

Mū'ta bl ness, *n* The quality of being mutable.

Mū'ta bly, *adv.* Changeably

Mū'tage, *n.* [Fr, fr *mutier* Cf MUST, *n*] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

Mu tan'dum, *n*, *pl* MU-TAN'DA. [Lat, *mutare*, to change] A thing which is to be changed, something which must be altered,—used chiefly in the pl.

Mu tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mutatio* from *mutare*, to change, Fr *mutation*, Sp *mutacion*, It. *mutazione*]

1 The act or process of changing

2 Change, alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument *Locke*

Mūte, *a.* [Lat *mutus*, It, *muto*, Sp *mudo*, Fr *muet*, O Fr *mut*, *mu*, & Fr, *muit*]

1 Restrained from speaking, kept in silence, uttering no sound, silent

All the heavenly choir stood mute *Milton*

2 Incapable of speaking, dumb

To the mute

My speech is lost, my reason is the brute *Dryden*

3 Not uttered, unpronounced silent; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth organs, entirely interrupting the passage of breath,—said of certain letters.

☞ In *law* a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, upon being arraigned, he either makes no answer, or does not plead directly, or will not put himself on trial

Syn —Silent, dumb, speechless.—*Mute*, *Silent*, *Dumb* One is *silent* who *does* not speak, one is *dumb* who *can* not for want of the proper organs as a *dumb* beast, &c, and hence, figuratively, we speak of a person as struck *dumb* with astonishment, &c One is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause as he was *mute* through fear, *mute* astonishment, &c Speech is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood, they are not ordinarily *dumb* but *mute* because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk; and hence the more appropriate name is *deaf-mutes*.

Silent and in face

Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute *Milton*

They speak not a word

But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,

Stared each on other *Shak.*

They sung no more or only sung his fame

Struck *dumb*, they all admired the godlike man. *Dryden*

All sat *mute*,

Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

Mūte, *n* 1 One who is silent or speechless, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or duty, and the like,—specifically, (*a*) One who, from deafness, either congenital or from early life, is unable to use articulate language; a deaf mute. (*b*) A person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse (*c*) *A dumb* attendant, especially of a seraglio, often employed as an executioner of private vengeance *Turkey*

2 (*Gram*) A letter which represents no sound, a silent letter, also, a close articulation; an element of speech formed by a position of the mouth organs which stops the passage of the breath entirely, as, *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*

3 (*Mus*) A little utensil made of brass, ivory, or other material, so formed that it can be fixed in an erect position on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, in order to deaden or soften the tone

Mūte, *v i* [Fr. *mutir*, *émeutir*, to dung, *émeut*, excrement of birds of prey, allied to Eng. *mud*, q v] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

Mūte, *v t* To cast off, to moult "Have I *mute* all my feathers?" *Beau & Fl*

Mūte, *n* [See *supra*.] The dung of birds. *Hudibras*

Mūte'-hill, *n* See MOOT HILL

Mūte'ly, *adv* Without uttering words or sounds.

Mūte'ness, *n* Forbearance of speaking, silence

Mū'ti-cous, *a.* [Lat *muticus*, for *mutilus*, See MUTILATE] (*Bot*) Without a point or beard

Mū'ti lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MUTILATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MUTILATING] [Lat *mutilare*, *mutilatum*, from *mutilus*, maimed, Gr. μύτιλος, μίτυλος, It *mutilare*, Sp *mutilar*, Fr *mutiler*,]

1 To cut off a limb or essential part of, to maim, to cripple, to hack, as to *mutilate* the body or the person, to *mutilate* a statue

2 To retrench, destroy, or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect, as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer, or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho *Addison*

Mū'ti lāte, *a.* (*Bot*) Deprived of, or losing, an important part, mutilated.

To assert positively; to tell with confidence ... as Paul affirmed to be alive.

Syn.—To assert; declare; aver ... swear ...

Affirm, v. i. 1. To declare or assert positively.

Not that I so affirm, though so it seem.

2. (Law) To make affirmation; to make a solemn declaration, before an authorized magistrate ... the truth, under the penalties of perjury ... Burrill. Bouvier.

Affirmable, a. Capable of being affirmed ...

Affirmably, adv. In a way capable of affirmation.

Affirmance, n. 1. Confirmation; ratification ...

2. Declaration; affirmation. [Rare] ... Confirmation ...

Affirmant, n. [Lat. affirmans, p. pr. of affirmare.] 1. One who affirms or asserts. 2. (Law) One who solemnly affirms instead of taking an oath.

Affirmation, n. [Fr. ... from Lat. affirmatio.] 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true ...

2. That which is asserted; assertion; statement ...

3. Confirmation; ratification ... establishment of that which had been before done or decreed. Hooker.

4. (Law) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath ... Bouvier.

Affirmative, a. [L. Lat. affirmativus; Fr. affirmatif.]

1. Affirming or asserting ... that is, ... true ... opposed to negative.

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act affirmative of common law.

3. Positive; dogmatic. [Obs.]

... confident and affirmative in an ... certain in itself ... Jer. Taylor.

... which was little discountenanced by the affirmative ... of Pope ...

4. (Alg.) Positive; ... term applied to quantities which are to be added, and opposed to negative ... Hutton.

Affirmative, n. 1. A word ... expressing affirmation ... an ...

2. An affirmative ... or affirmative proposition.

... Shak.

3. That side of a question which affirms or maintains ... opposed to negative ... Howell.

Affirmatively, adv. In an affirmative manner; ... opposed to negatively.

Affirmer, n. One who affirms. Watts.

Affix, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFIXED (af-fikst'); p. pr. & vb. n. AFFIXING.] [L. Lat. affixare, from Lat. affixus, p. p. from affigere, to fasten to; ad and figere, to fix.]

1. To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; to append to; to fix; as, to affix a syllable to a word; to affix a seal to an instrument.

2. To attach ... to connect with ... as, ... affixed to this ... Locke.

3. To fix ... Any ... should ... fix them to the leaves ... their food. Ray.

Syn.—To attach; subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

Affix, n. [Lat. affixus, ... See supra.] That which is affixed ... a word ...

Affixion, n. [Lat. affixio.] The act of affixing ... [Obs.] Hall.

Affixture, n. The ... Drake.

Afflation, n. [From Lat. afflare, to blow ... to ... to blow ...] A ... blowing or breathing ...

Afflatus, n. [Lat. ...] 1. A breath or blast ... wind.

2. ... knowledge ... of prophecy ... the prophetic afflatus. Barnes.

... inspiration of a poet ...

... (Med.) A ... upon the body ... Dunglison.

Afflict, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFLICTED; p. pr. & vb. n. AFFLICTING.] [Lat. afflictare, ... afflictus, p. p. of affligere ... to dash ... ; Fr. affliger. Cf. Eng. FLAIL.]

1. To strike down ... [Obs.] Milton.

2. To give ... pain continued ... to cause to suffer ... to grieve or distress.

That which was the worst now least afflicts me. Milton.

3. To ... humble. [Obs.] ... Spenser.

... afflicted truth ... Jer. Taylor.

Syn.—To trouble; grieve; pain; distress; ... harass; torment; wound; hurt.

Afflictedness, n. The state of being afflicted; affliction. [Obs.]

Afflicter, n. One who afflicts ... or uses pain ...

Afflicting, a. Grievous; distressing; as, afflicting events.

Affliction, n. [Lat. afflictio ... Fr. affliction.]

1. The cause of continued pain of body or mind ... sickness, losses, &c. ... Shak.

2. The state of being afflicted ... grief ... or distress ... affliction. Addison.

... smiles, who comes ... Always ... and perhaps to ... Moore.

Syn.—Calamity; sorrow; distress; grief; pain ... misery; wretchedness ... Affliction ... and ... of general application; grief ... in the ... the range ... It ... arise from ... powerful causes ... such as the loss of what is most dear ... &c. ... than ... person who ... deafness, blindness, loss of limb ... &c. ... are called afflictions ... sorrow ... grief ... the ... cause ... Thus ... grief ... interest ... with ... grief ...

Afflictive, a. [L. Lat. afflictivus ...] Giving pain ... repeated pain or grief ... distressing.

Spread ... diseases, and darts afflictive pain. Prior.

Afflictively, adv. In an afflictive manner.

Affluence, n. [Fr. affluence; Lat. affluentia, from affluens, p. pr. of affluere, to flow to ... ad and fluere, to flow.]

1. ... flowing to ... concourse ... [Rare.]

The ... affluence ... Wotton.

Thereafter ... was last ... growth ... Curle.

2. An abundant supply, as of thought, words, feeling, &c.; especially ... of property.

Syn.—Abundance; ... plenty; wealth; opulence.

Affluency, n. Same as AFFLUENCE.

Affluent, a. [Fr. ... ; Lat. affluens ...]

1. Flowing to ... affluent blood. Harvey.

2. Wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

... and blest with ... affluent ... Prior.

Affluent, n. A stream flowing into ... river ... like ... tributary.

Affluently, adv. ... abundantly.

Affluentness, n. The quality of being affluent.

Afflux, n. [Lat. ... ; Fr. ...] The act of flowing ... that which flows ... as, an afflux of blood to the head.

Affluxion, n. The act of flowing to ... that which flows to. See AFFLUX.

Afforage, n. [Fr. afforage, ...] A ... paid to the lord of ... for ... wine, ... within ... seigniory.

Afforcement, n. [O. Fr. forcement ...]

Afforciament, n. ... fortress; L. Lat. ... fortifica-tion ... defense. [Obs.] Bailey.

Afford, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFORDED; p. pr. & vb. n. AFFORDING.] [Originally the ... of ... Fr. ... Lat. ... to estimate ... to ... judge ... Cf. AFFEER.]

1. To yield ... produce ... as, ... fruit ... as grapes afford wine ... the earth affords fruit ... the sea affords an abundant supply of fish.

2. To give ... grant ... confer with ... as, ... its being ... afford ... to ... gives ...

Much ... of ... afford the ... members. Addison.

The ... afford ... retres ...

3. To ... spend with profit ... or ... afford ... sell at ... price than B ... may ... afford ... and to bear ... firm ... which other ...

The merchant can afford to trade for smaller profits. Hamilton.

Syn.—To give; ... yield; produce.

Afforest, v. t. [L. Lat. afforestare ... forest, forest; ... forest ... Fr. ... to ...] To convert into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase. Du ...

Afforestation, n. The act of turning ground into forest or woodland. Bailey.

Afforested, a. Converted to forest.

Affranchise, v. t. [Fr. affranchir; ... from ... to make free ... Fr. ... franc ... Cf. FRANK and ENFRANCHISE.] To make free ... Johnson.

Affranchisement, n. [Fr. affranchissement.] The act of making free ... of ... [Obs.]

Affrap, v. t. [From ... Fr. frapper, to strike ...] To strike ... strike down. [Obs.]

... drop ... ready to affrap ... Spenser.

Affray, v. t. [O. Fr. affraier, effreer, effreer, N. Fr. effrayer, to ... to frighten ... from Lat. frigidus, cold ... frigus, cold ...] To fright.

The ... ... Agree ... Knt.

Affray, n. [O. Fr. effrei, effroi, ... N. Fr. effroi, ... fraier ... Fr. fréro. See supra.]

1. ... terror; fright. [Obs.] Spenser.

2. (Law) The fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. Blackstone.

A fighting in private is not, in a legal sense, an affray.

3. A tumult; ... assault ... quarrel ... brawl ... fray ... Affray.

Syn.—Quarrel; brawl; scuffle; encounter; fight; contest; ... disturbance.

Affrayer, n. One engaged in an affray. ...

Affrayment, n. [O. Fr. ... effraiement; L. Lat. ... terror ... supra.] Affray. [Obs.] Spenser.

Affreight, v. t. [From ad and freight ...] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.

Affreighter, n. One who hires or charters a ship to convey goods. ...

Affreightment, n. [Fr. affrètement ...] The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. Ker.

Affret, n. [L. affretare, ... to ... Fr. ... ; to rub ... Lat. fricare ... rub ...] A ... attack. [Obs.] ... Spenser.

Affriction, n. [Lat. ad and frictio, ... to rub ...] The act of rubbing. [Obs.] Boyle.

Affriended, a. Made friends; reconciled. [Obs.] ... friendly ... Spenser.

Affright, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFRIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n. AFFRIGHTING.] [A.-S. afyrhtan, ... fyrhtan, to frighten ...] To ... frighten ... terrify ... Dreams affright ... Dryden.

... Affright the ... Shak.

Syn.—To terrify; frighten; alarm; dismay; daunt; appall; shock; ... dishearten ...

Affright, n. 1. Fear ... as, ... looks behind him with affright ... forward with deep ...

Affright expresses a stronger impression than fear ... perhaps ... than ...

2. The cause of ... affrights ...

Affrightedly, adv. With fright ... Drayton.

Affrighter, n. One who frightens.

Affrightful, a. Terrifying; frightful ... dreadful ...

Affrightfully, adv. Frightfully.

Affrightment, n. Affright ... fright ... [Rare.]

... terrors ...

Affront, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFRONTED; p. pr. & vb. n. AFFRONTING.] [Fr. affronter ... from Lat. ad ... frons ...]

Mū'ti late *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A . . . having . . . in the place of feet, and . . . [illegible] . . . S . . . MAL. *Dana.*

Mū'ti lā'tion *n.* [Lat. *mutilatio*; Fr. *mutilation*; Sp. *mutilacion*; It. *mutilazione*.] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

Mū'ti lā'tor *n.* [It. *mutilatore*; Fr. *mutilateur*.] One who mutilates.

Mū'ti lous *a.* [Lat. *muticus* . . . It. *mutilo*. See MUTILATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. [*Rare.*]

Mū'tine *n.* [F. *mutin*.] A mutineer. [*Obs.*]

Mū'ti nēer' *v. i.* [Fr. *mutiner*.] To mutiny. [*Obs.*]

Mū'ti neer' *n.* [See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers . . . or openly resists the government of the army or navy . . . [illegible] . . . lawful.

Mū'ting *n.* [See MUTE, *v. i.*] Dung of birds.

Mū'ti nous, [See MUTINY.] 1. Disposed to mutiny; guilty of . . . the authority of law and regulations, especially in an army or navy, or . . . resisting lawful authority; turbulent.

2. Seditious. See MUTINY.

The city was become . . . *Macaulay.*

Mū'ti nous ly *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

Mū'ti nous ness *n.* The quality or state of being mutinous.

Mū'ti ny *n.* [Fr. *mutin* . . . O. F. *mutin* . . . LL. *mutinus* . . . for Lat. *motus* . . . [illegible] . . .] 1. Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; . . . resistance to the authority . . . of officers; . . . against the rules of discipline . . . in general; . . . resistance to rightful authority on the part of subordinates.

. . . every . . . against the discipline of the . . . *Macaulay.*

2. Violent commotion; tumult; strife.

And . . . the . . . of his deep wonders, . . . *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — Insurrection; revolt; rising; rebellion.

Mū'ti ny *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTINIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTINYING.] 1. To rise against lawful authority, military and naval; to excite or . . . to be guilty of mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against . . . rightful . . .

Mu'tism *n.* The condition of being without speech; muteness; the state of being without speech.

According to . . . *E. Hulme.*

Mŭt'ter *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTTERING.] [Cf. . . . *muttire*; Lat. *mutire*.] 1. To utter words with low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or complaint; to grumble; to murmur.

Meanwhile your . . . *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the muttering thunder rolls. *Pope.*

Mŭt'ter, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulation, or with a low voice.

Mŭt'ter, *n.* Repressed . . .

Mŭt'ter er *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

Mŭt'ter ing ly *adv.* With a low voice; . . .

Mŭt'ton (mŭt't'n), *n.* [F. *mouton*, O. Fr. *moton* . . . It. *montone* . . . LL. *multo* . . . [illegible] . . . See MUTILATE.] 1. The flesh of a sheep, raw or dressed for food.

2. A sheep. [*Obs.*]

. . . *Chapman.*

. . . *Shakespeare.*

3. A loose woman; prostitute. [*Obs.*]

☞ *Mutton* is often used . . . *mutton-chop*, *mutton-headed*, *mutton-fist*, *mutton-ham* . . .

Mŭt'ton-chŏp *n.* A . . . of mutton . . . for broiling . . . cut . . .

Mŭt'ton-fĭst *n.* A large, red, brawny hand.

Mŭt'ton mŏn'ger *n.* A . . . [*Obs.*]

Mū'tū al (mū'tū al), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, Sp. *mutual*, . . . Lat. *mutuus*, from *mutare* . . .] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, mutual love; mutual aid.

And, . . . *Pope.*

Syn. — Reciprocal; interchanged. . . . [illegible] . . . mutual friend . . .

h ring . . . desire to . . . the interests of a . . . friend, . . .

Faithful . . . *Surrey.*

Amidst . . . delight . . . *Milton.*

Mū'tū ăl'i ty *n.* [F. *mutualité*.] The quality of correlation; reciprocation; interchange . . .

The . . . *Shak.*

Mū'tū al ly *adv.* In a mutual manner.

The . . . *Holder.*

Mū'tū a ry *n.* (*Law*) One who borrows . . .

Mū'tū ā'tion *n.* [Lat. *mutuatio*, fr. *mutuari* . . .] The act of borrowing. [*Obs.*]

Mū'tule (mū'tūl), *n.* [F. *mutule*.] A projecting block . . . [illegible] . . .

Mŭx *n.* [C. . . .] Dirt; filth; . . . [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mŭx'y *a.* Dirty; gloomy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mŭz'zle *n.* [OF. *musel* . . . LL. *musellum*, dim. of *musus* . . . *muso* . . .] 1. The projecting mouth and nose of a thing . . . 2. The mouth of a thing; the extreme end . . . 3. A fastening . . . for the mouth . . . which . . .

With golden muzzles . . . *Dryden.*

Mŭz'zle *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUZZLING.] 1. To bind the mouth of; to fasten the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deut. xxv. 4.*

2. To fondle with the . . .

3. To . . . from . . . *Shak.*

Mŭz'zle, *v. i.* To . . . *L'Estrange.*

My *a.* [Contr. fr. *mine*.] Belonging to me; . . .

☞ Formerly . . . *my* . . . now used . . . both.

My ce'li um *n.* [G. . . . mushroom . . .] The filamentous . . . of fungi . . .

My cē'tes *n.* [G. . . .] (*Zoöl.*) A genus . . . howling monkeys . . . *Heuber.*

Mycetes (M. ursinus)

My'co lŏg'ic al *a.* Of or pertaining to mycology.

My cŏl'o gy *n.* [G. . . .] The branch of botany which treats of fungi or mushrooms. *Dana.*

My'co sis *n.* . . . *Dana.*

My dri'a sis *n.* [L., fr. Gr. . . .] A . . . dilatation of the pupil.

My ĕl'i tis *n.* . . . inflammation of the spinal marrow . . .

My'lo dŏn *n.* [G. . . .] A genus of extinct . . . *Grew.*

My'na *n.* . . . [*Obs.*]

My'ō pe *n.* [F. *myope*, from G. . . .] . . . one who is near-sighted . . .

My'ō py *n.* [F. *myopie* . . .] Near-sightedness.

My'ri a gram *n.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, from G. . . .] A French weight of ten thousand grams . . .

My'ri a lĭ'ter *n.* [F. *myrialitre*, from G. . . .] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters . . .

My'ri a mē'ter *n.* [Fr. *myriamètre* . . .] . . . ten thousand meters . . .

My'ri a pŏd *n.* [Fr. *myriapode* . . .] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Myriapoda . . . breathing . . . articulate animals . . . See ARTICULATA.

☞ There are two principal . . .

Mŭsk'-răt, *n* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal, of the genus *Ondatra*, which includes but one species, *O zibethicus*, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell It is a native of North America

☞ Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name

Musk-rat (*O zibethicus*)

Mŭsk'-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A species of rose,—so called from its fragrance

Mŭsk'-seed, *n* (*Bot*) The seed of a plant of the genus *Hibiscus*

Mŭsk'-thĭs'tle (thĭs'l), *n* (*Bot*) A species of thistle having fine large flowers, and leaves smelling strongly of musk, *Carduus mutans* *Baird*

Mŭsk'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) The wood of a species of tree of the genus *Trichilia*

Mŭsk'y, *a* Having the odor of musk, fragrant

Mŭs'lin, *n* [Fr *mousseline*, It *mussolino*, *mussolo*, Sp *musolina*, *muselina*, Ger *musselin*, from *Mossoul*, n city of Mesopotamia, L Lat *Mussula*, Ar *Mauzil*, *Maussil*, Syr *Mauzol*, *Muzol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured Cf MULL] A thin, cotton cloth, of any kind

In each of these champs [divisions of a market] you may meet with several sorts of strange merchandises before all, in champs *Agemi* where you have all sorts of cotton-works viz, handkerchiefs long fillets girdles which they roll about their heads and other sorts by the Arabians called mousselins" (after the country *Mussoli* from whence they are brought which is situated in Mesopotamia) by us *muslin* with these do the Turkish gentlemen clothe themselves in summer

Leonard Lamrolf's Journey to the Orient in 1755, translated by Ray

Muslin de laine [Fr *mousseline de laine*, woolen muslin], n woolen fabric of light texture, used for ladies dresses, &c. also, n like fabric of cotton and wool

Mŭs'lin-ĕt', *n* [Fr *mousselinette*] A sort of coarse cotton cloth

Mŭs'mon, *n* [Lat *musmo*, *musimo*, Gr *μουσμων*] The mouflon See MOUFFLON *Swainson*

Mŭ'so mā'ni-ā, *n* See MUSICOMANIA

Mŭs'quash, *n* The same as MUSK RAT, q v

Musquash root (*Bot*) an umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta maculata*), having a poisonous root It is common in swamps through the United States

Mŭs'quet (mŭs'ket), *n* See MUSKET

Mŭs quĭte' (mus kē'), *n* The same as MESQUITE

Mus-quī'to (mus-kē'to), *n* [Sp & Pg *mosquito*, from Sp *mosca*, Lat *musca*, fly, Fr *moustique*] A small insect of the genus *Culex*, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious [Written also *mosquito*]

Mŭs'rŏle (Synop , § 130), *n* [Written also *musrol*] [Fr *muserolle*, from *museau*, O Fr *musel*, *muse*, *mouse*, *mousse*, O Sp & It *muso*, a muzzle, fr Lat *morsus*, bito, that which bites, or that with which one bites, fr *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite See MUZZLE] The nose band of a horse's bridle

Mŭss, *n* [O Fr *mousche*, a fly, also the play called *muss*, from Lat *musca*, a fly]

1 A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who seize them, a confused struggle *Shak*

2. A term of endearment [*Cant*] "Speak, good *muss*" *B Jonson*

Mŭss, *v. t.* To throw into confusion or disorder, to tumble [*Colloq U S*]

Mŭs'sel, *n* [Written also *muscle*] (*Zoöl*) A marine bivalve shell fish (*Mytilus edulis*), having a shining surface The *horse mussel* is a similar shell, with ribbed surface, the *Modiola modiolus* Both species are found on European and American shores, and are used for food

Mussel band See MUSCLE

Mŭs'si tā'tion *n* [Lat *mussitatio*, suppression of the voice, fr *mussitare*, to be silent, to murmur] A speaking in a low tone, mumbling [*Obs*]

Mŭs'site (49), *n* (*Min*) A grayish green, lamellar variety of pyroxene, diopside *Dana*

Mŭs'sul man, *n* , *pl* MŬS'SUL-MANS [Fr & Sp *musulman*, It *musulmano*, L Lat *musulmanus* from Ar *moslemina*, pl of *moslem*, *muslim* Mosleem] A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed, n Moslem

Mŭs'sul măn'ic, *a* Pertaining to Mussulmans like them or their customs

Mŭs'sul măn'ish, *a* Mohammedan

Mŭs'sul-man ĭsm, *n* The doctrines of the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism

Mŭs'sul man ly, *adv* In the manner of Mussulmans

Mŭst, *v i* or *auxiliary* [O Eng *moste*, *mot*, O Sax *mōste*, O Sax *ic* Goth *mōtan*, D *moest*, *mot*, Sw *maste*, Dan *maa maatte*, Icel *mātti*, *megi*, O H Ger *muozan*, N H Ger It has no variation to express tense, person, or number]

1 To be obliged, to be necessitated; expressing both physical and moral necessity; as, a person must perish without sustenance, we *must* submit to the laws of nature, a relative body must have three dimensions, it can pass to be canceled

2. To be morally required, to be necessary, essential to the character or end proposed wise *must* the deacons be grave" 1 T

Moreover he [a bishop] *must* have a good reputation which are without.

Mŭst, *n* [A S , Icel , & Sw *must*, D , Dan *most*, from Lat *mustum* (sc *vinum*), from young, new, fresh, It , Sp , & Pg *mosto*, *moust*, Fr *moût*] Wine pressed from but not fermented

Mŭst, *n* Mouldiness, sourness, fustiness

Mŭst, *v t* [Cf MOIST] To make mouldy

Mŭst, *v i* To grow moldy and sour, to be

Mŭs'tac, *n* [Fr *moustac*] (*Zoöl*) A monkey

Mus tăche' (mus tăsh') (Synop , § 130, TA'CHES [Written also *moustache*, *tache*, It *mustacchio*, *mostacchio*, *mostacho*, fr Gr *μύστραξ*, upper lip upon it] That part of the beard the upper lip, hair left to grow about the

Mus tă'chio (mus tăsh'o), *n* Same

Mus tă'chiōed, *a* Having mustaches

Mŭs'ta-ĭ'bā, *n* A close, sound, hea from Brazil, and used in turning handles of tools, and the like [*taliba*]

Mŭs'tang, *n* The wild horse Mexico, California, &c It is easily sustained

Mŭs'tard, *n* [O Fr *moustarde*, Fr *moutarde*, Pr , It , & Pg *mostarda*, Sp *mostaza*, from Lat *mustum*, must, because it is mixed with it] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sinapis* and its seed, which has a pungent taste It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and irritant condiment is prepared from pulverized seeds of the

Mus tee', *n* [Cf MU The child of a white and a quadroon [W so *mestee*, q v]

Mŭs'te-line, *a* [weasel] Pertaining or animals of the genus *Mustela* of,

Mŭs'ter, *v t* [*tb n* MUSTERIN Fr *mostrer*, *montrer*, Pr , *monstrare*, to Sw *mönstra*,

1 To collect for parade, f

2 Hence tion, to gay feather

To muster ter them troops o ter-roll, time *ran* to sne difficu sprigl

Mŭs' insu as sc

Mŭ fr

7 (*Gram*) A noun, a word serving as the appellation or title of a person or thing

Christian name, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname* — *In name*, in profession, or by title only, not in reality, as, a friend *in name* — *In the name of*, in behalf of, by the authority of, in the represented or assumed character of "I'll to him again *in the name of* Brook" *Shak* — *Proper name* See PROPER — *To call names*, to apply opprobrious epithets to, to call by reproachful appellations — *To take a name in vain*, to use a name lightly or profanely, to swear by it

Syn — Appellation, title, denomination, epithet. — NAME, APPELLATION, TITLE, DENOMINATION *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished *Appellation*, though sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic, as, Charles the *Bold*, Philip the *Stammerer* A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, &c, as, the *Duke* of Bedford, Paul the *Apostle*, &c *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals, thus the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians &c.

Nāme, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* NAMING] [A S *namian*, *nemnan*, O Sax *nemnian*, Goth *namnjan*, D *noemen*, O H Ger *nemnan*, *nemmnn*, *nennan*, N H Ger *nennen*, Sw *nämnn*, Icel *nefna*, Dan *nævne* See *supra*]

1 To give an appellation to, to entitle, to denominate, to style, to call

She *named* the child Ichabod. *1 Sam* iv 21

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named* *Milton*

2 To mention by name, to utter or pronounce the appellation of, to refer to by distinctive title, to mention

Old yew, which graspest at the stones
That *name* the underlying dead *Tennyson*

3 To designate for any purpose by name, to nominate, to specify.

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee *1 Sam* xvi 3

To name the name of Christ, to make profession of faith in him

Syn — To denominate, style, term, call, mention, specify, designate nominate

Nāme, *n* [See NAMATION] (*Law*) A taking, a distress, also, a thing or chattel distrained *Burrill*

Nāme'less, *a* [A-S *namelaus*]

1 Without a name, not distinguished by an appellation, as, a *nameless* star *Waller*

2 Hence, undistinguished, not noted or famous

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name *Harte*

Nāme'less ly, *adv* In a nameless manner

Nāme'ly, *adv* 1 With special mention, by particular intention, chiefly, above all [*Obs*]

The solitariness of man God hath *namely* and principally ordered to prevent by marriage *Milton*

2 To wit, that is to say, videlicet, to particularize

For the excellency of the soul *namely* its power of divining dreams that several such divinations have been made, none can question *Addison*

Nāmo'-plāte, *n* A plate of metal, &c, having on it the name of a person *Simmonds*

Nām'er, *n* One who names, or calls by name

Nāme'sāke, *n* One that has the same name as another, especially, one called after, or named out of regard to, another

Nām'ing ly, *adv* By name

Nān, *interj* What? how? hey? [*Prov Eng*, *and local in the U S*]

Nān'dow, } *n* [Braz *nhandu* or *yandu*] (*Ornith*)
Nān'du, } The American ostrich (*Rhea Americana*)

Nan keen', *n* [Written also *nankin*] [So called from its being originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China]

1 A species of cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton, (the *Gossypium religiosum*), that is naturally of a yellow color quite indestructible and permanent

2 An imitation of this cloth by artificial coloring

Nāntes (nānts), *n* A kind of brandy, so called from a town of this name in France, whence it is exported *W Scott*

Nāp, *n* [See *infra*] 1 A short sleep or slumber; *a doze*, *a siesta*. [*Colloq*]

2 Ale [*Scot*] [*Cant*]

Nāp, *v i* [*imp*, & *p*, *p* NAPPED (nāpt), *p pr* & *vb n* NAPPING] [A-S *hnappian*, *hnappinn*, to take a nap, to slumber, allied to Icel *knappn*, to be bent, to crowd together, *knappn*, to bend press]

1 To have a short sleep, to be drowsy, to doze, To be in a careless, secure state *Wycliffe*

2 [A S *knoppa*, nap Dan *noppe*, D *nappe*, Ger *nobbe*] Woolly or villous surface, as of cloth, of some plants and the like, exterior down, or short, fine hairs or fibers of the substance of any thing, and lying in one direction

cnāp, *cnapp*, a top, knop, Icel *knappr*, See KNOP] A knop, a bunch or See KNOP

to *nap*, a knop] at the neck

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very door, him over-caught,
And in his *nape* arriving, through it thrilled
His greedy throat *Spenser*

2 A piece of wood used to support the pole or tongue of a wagon; a neap See NEAP, 2

Nā'per y, *n* [Scot *napprie*, O Fr *naperie*, L Lat *napparia*, from Fr *nappe*, L Lat *napa*, a table cloth, cloth See NAPKIN] Linen for the table, tablecloths, or linen cloth in general [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Nā'pheu (nā'fu), *n* [Fr *navet*, O Fr *navreau*, *navieau*, *navel*, *navel*, from Lat *napus*, A-S *nāpe*] Navew See NAVEW

Nāph'thā (nāp'thā, or nāf'thā), *n* [Lat *naphtha*, Gr ναφθα, from Chald & Syr *naphtha*, Ar *naftu*, *nafth*, from *nafatha*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry] A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, lighter than water, of a peculiar odor, and generally of a light yellow color, occurring in nature, in a more or less pure condition, near coal deposits, and other regions It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable, rock oil By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling resin, and becomes black

Coal naphtha, a similar fluid produced by the artificial distillation of coal-tar — *Wood naphtha*, a similar fluid produced by the distillation of wood

Nāph'tha ināte (nāp'-, or nāf'-), *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of naphthalic acid with a base

Nāph thăl'ic (nāp'-, or nāf'-), *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthaline, as, *naphthalic* acid, a crystalline product, in appearance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from naphthaline

Nāph'tha line (nāp'-, or nāf'-), *n* [Fr *naphthaline*, from Lat *naphtha* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A peculiar, white, crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon It is heavier than water, has a pungent taste, and a peculiar, faintly aromatic odor, not unlike that of the narcissus *Brande*.

Nāph'tha lize (nāp', or nāf'), *v t* To mingle, saturate, or impregnate with naphtha

Nā'pier's-bōnes } (nā'peer), *n pl* A set of rods
Nā'pier's-rōds } of bone, or other material, each divided into nine spaces, and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table, so that when such of them are placed side by side as have at top the successive numbers of any multiplicand, the product is obtained by adding, in a particular way, the numbers on each of them corresponding to those of the multiplier, found on a rod at the side It was a contrivance of Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for facilitating the operations of multiplication and division

Nā'pi form, *a* [Fr *napiforme*, from Lat, *napus*, turnip, and *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a turnip, or swelled in the upper part, and becoming more slender below

Napiform Root.

Nāp'kin, *n* [Dim of Fr *nappe*, a table-cloth, cloth, from Lat *mappa*, napkin]

1 A little towel, a cloth used for wiping or drying the mouth, especially at the table

2 A handkerchief [*Obs*] *Shak*

Napkin ring, a ring used to inclose a napkin

Nāp'less, *a* Without nap; threadbare

Nā'ples-yĕl'lōw, *n* A pigment, composed of the oxides of lead and antimony, and having a rich, opaque, golden line, used in oil painting, also for porcelain and enamel, originally prepared in Italy by a secret process *Fairholt*

Na pō'le-on, *n* [From the Emperor *Napoleon* I] A French gold coin of twenty francs, or $3 87

Na-pō'le-on ĭte, *n* (*Min*) A kind of feldspar, orthoclase *Dana*

Nāp'pe, *n* [Fr *nappe*, cloth, sheet See NAPPY and NAPKIN] (*Math*) Sheet, surface, — applied especially to the two parts of a conical surface meeting at the same vertex, or to the surface or surfaces generated by the revolution of an hyperboloid about its axis

Nāp'pie, *n* See NAPPY

Nāp'pi ness, *n* [From *nappy*, q v]

1 The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps

2 The quality of having a nap, abundance of nap, as on cloth

Nāp'py, *a* [From *nap*] 1 Inclined to sleep, sleepy, as, to feel *nappy*

2 Tending to cause sleepiness, serving to make sleepy; strong, heady, as, *nappy* ale

3 Having a nap, downy; shaggy,

Nāp'py, *n*, *pl* NAP'PIES [A S *nappe*, *hnāp*, cup, bowl Cf HANAPER] A round earthen dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides. [Written also *nappie*]

Nāp'-tāk'ing, *n* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard, unexpected onset, when one is unprepared

Nā'pus, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of turnip, navew See NAVEW

Nār, *a* Nearer [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nar-căph'thon (-kăf'-), *n* [Gr νάρκαφθον, an Indian bark] (*Med*) The aromatic bark of an Indian tree, formerly used in fumigations in diseases of the lungs *Dunglison*

Nar cēs'sĭs } (-se sis), *n* [Fr *narcisse*, from Lat,
Nar'cis sus, } *narcissus*, Gr νάρκισσος, numbness, torpor] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and saline taste

Nar cĭs'sĭne, *a* Of, or pertaining to, narcissus

Nar cĭs'sus, *n*. [Lat *narcissus*, Gr. νάρκισσος, from νάρκη, torpor, because of its narcotic properties]

1 (*Myth*) A beautiful youth fabled to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower called by his name

2 (*Bot*) A genus of flowering plants, of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like They have bulbous, perennial roots, but annual leaves and flower-stalks.

Narcissus

Nar-cōt'ic, } *a* [Gr ναρκωτικός, from ναρκόω,
Nar-cōt'ic al, } to benumb, Fr. *narcotique*, It & Sp *narcotico* See *supra*] (*Med*) (*a*) Affecting morbid susceptibility, relieving pain, and producing sleep, — said of medicinal doses (*b*) Producing stupor, coma, and convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causing death, — said of poisonous doses

Nar-cōt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep, but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death

Nar-cōt'ic al ly, *adv* Operating after the manner of a narcotic

Nar-cōt'ic-ness, *n* The quality of operating as a narcotic

Nar'co tīne, *n* [Fr *narcotine*] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles [Written also *narcotin*]

Nar'co tism, *n* [Fr *narcotisme*] The effect of a narcotic; narcosis [*Rare*]

Nar'co tīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NARCOTIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* NARCOTIZING] To imbue with some narcotic, to subject to the influence of a narcotic

Nard, *n* [A-S *nard*, O H Ger *narda*, *narde*, M. H Ger & Goth *nardus*, N H Ger *narde*, Fr *nard*, It & Sp *nardo*, Lat *nardus*, Gr ναρδος, Heb *nerd*, Ar *nardin*, *nārdin* Per *nard*, *nārd*, O Per *narda*, from Skr *nalada*, from *nala*, perfume, and *da*, giving, from *da*, to give]

1 An odorous or aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*, highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine See SPIKENARD

2 An unguent prepared from the plant,

Nārd'ine (nārd'ĭn), *a* [Lat *nardinus*, Gr νάρδινος, It & Sp *nardino*, See *supra*] Pertaining to nard, having the qualities of nard

Nāre, *n* [Lat *naris*, It & Sp *nare*, Pr *nar*] The nostril [*Obs*] *B Jonson*.

Nar'ĕl, *n* The cocoa nut tree; — so called in Southern India *Simmonds*

Nar'gile, } *n* [Per] A smoking apparatus in
Nār'gi leh, } which the smoke is passed through water to cool it.

Nār'i form, *a* [Lat *naris*, nostril, and *forma*, form, shape See *supra*] Formed like the nose

Nār'ra ble, *a* [Lat *narrabilis*, from *narrare*, to narrate] Capable of being related, told, or narrated [*Obs*]

Nar rāte', or **Nār'rāte** (S) nap, § 159), *v t* [*imp*, & *p p* NARRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* NARRATING] [Lat *narrare*, *narratum*, It *narrare*, Pr & Sp *narrar*, Fr *narrer*] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of, to go through with in detail, as an incident or transaction; to give an account of

Nar rā'tion, *n* [Lat *narratio*, Fr *narration*, Pr. *narracio*, Sp *narracion*, It *narrazione*]

1 The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event, rehearsal, recital

2 That which is related, the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events, story, history

3 (*Rhet*) That part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject

Syn — Account recital, rehearsal relation, description, explanation, detail, narrative story, tale, history See ACCOUNT

Nār'ra tive, *a* [Fr *narratif*, It & Sp *narrativo*]

1 Pertaining to narration, relating the particulars of an event or transaction, giving a particular or continued account

2 Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events, story telling "But wise through time, and *narrative* with age." *Pope*

Nār'ra tive, *n* That which is narrated, the recital

of a story; a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

C which was much talk [illegible] narration. *Taylor.*

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narration. See Account.

Năr′ra-tive-ly, *adv.* By way of narration, story or recital.

N[illegible]ra-tor, *n.* [L[illegible] narrator, Sp. narrador, Fr. narrateur.] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events.

Năr′ra-to-ry, *a.* [It. & Sp. narratorio.] Giving an account of events. [*Rare.*] *Howell.*

Năr′ri-fy, *v. t.* [Lat. narrare to narrate, & facere to make.] To relate; to give account of; to narrate. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Năr′rōw, *a.* [*compar.* NARROWER; *superl.* NARROWEST.] [O. Eng. narwe, A-S. nearu, [illegible] Fries. narre [illegible].]

1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a narrow board. "Hath passed in [illegible] through the narrow seas." *Shak.*

2. Hence, of little extent; very limited; straitened; circumscribed. "Is fixed to a narrow compass in the world." *Hale.*

3. Contracted in mind; of confined views or sentiments; [illegible] bigoted; not liberal; [illegible] selfish. "A very narrow and contracted charity." *Smalridge.*

The narrow breasts be always let empty in [illegible]. *Glory.*

4. With little margin or distance; close; near; as, in [illegible] serious [illegible] as a narrow shot. *Dryden.*

5. Discerning; careful; scrutinizing; close; exact; [illegible] as, a narrow search.

[illegible] with narrow search I must walk round This garden [illegible] unespied. *Milton.*

☞ [illegible] is used in forming [illegible] compounds, [illegible] narrow-bordered, narrow-breasted, narrow-brimmed, [illegible] narrow-eyed, narrow-faced, narrow-headed, [illegible] narrow-pointed, narrow-souled, narrow-[illegible], narrow-spirited, and the like.

Năr′rōw, *n.*; *pl.* **NĂR′RŌWS**. A narrow passage through a mountain, or narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait; [illegible] usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.

Năr′rōw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NARROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NARROWING.] [A-S. [illegible]]

1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass; to reduce the [illegible].

A government, [illegible] the affection of the people, [illegible] narrow [illegible] bottom. *[illegible]*

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine; as, to narrow one's views or knowledge; to narrow a question in discussion.

Our knowledge is much narrowed [illegible] confine ourselves to our own [illegible] reasonings, without [illegible]. *Watts.*

3. (*Knitting.*) To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Năr′rōw, *v. i.* 1. To become less broad; to contract in breadth; as, the sea narrows into a strait.

2. (*Man.*) Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, the horse narrows.

3. (*Knitting.*) To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

Năr′rōw-er, *n.* One who, or that which, narrows or contracts.

Năr′rōw-ing, *n.* 1. The act of contracting, or becoming less in breadth.

2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Năr′rōw-ly, *adv.* [A-S. nearulice.]

1. With little breadth.

2. With little extent; contractedly.

3. With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look narrowly; to search narrowly.

4. Within a little; by a small distance; nearly; barely; hardly; as, he narrowly escaped.

5. Sparingly.

Năr′rōw-mind′ed, *a.* Of contracted or narrow views; illiberal; mean-spirited.

Năr′rōw-mind′ed-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being narrow-minded; illiberality.

Năr′rōw-ness, *n.* [A-S. nearunes.] The condition or quality of being narrow; contractedness; poverty; [illegible] illiberality.

Năr′thex, *n.* [L. narthex, from Gr. νάρθηξ.]

1. (*Bot.*) A tall, umbelliferous plant, having a pith-like [illegible] employed by the ancients for carrying fire, and said to be the [illegible] used by the modern Greeks; ferula. See FERULA.

2. (*Arch.*) A [illegible] of medical [illegible] *Dunglison.*

3. (*Arch.*) The vertical front of ancient churches, [illegible] from the outer [illegible] doors [illegible] by [illegible] the doors [illegible] to the [illegible].

Năr′whal } *n.* [Written also *narwhale*.] [Sw. & **Năr′wal** } Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *náhvalr*, from *nár* corpse, [illegible] and *hvalr* whale.] (*Zoöl.*) [illegible] the nose [illegible] contracted from [illegible]

a sea-unicorn; kind of whale.] (*Mam.*) A cetaceous mammal (*Monodon monoceros*) [illegible] in the northern seas, which grows to [illegible] feet in length. The male has usually [illegible] long twisted tusk projecting forward from the upper jaw like [illegible]. From this circumstance it is called also *sea-unicorn*, *unicorn-fish*, *unicorn whale*.

Narwhal

Năsh, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hard; stiff. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nā′sal, *a.* [Fr. & Pr. nasal, Sp. nasal, It. nasale, from Lat. nasus, the nose.]

1. Pertaining to the nose.

2. Spoken through the nose in which [illegible] in part; as, nasal sounds.

A nasal vowel is one uttered both through the nose and the mouth.

Nā′sal, *n.* 1. An elementary sound which is uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and the mouth simultaneously.

2. (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

3. (*Anc. Armor.*) A protection for the nose.

Na-săl′i-ty, *n.* [F. nasalité.] The state or quality of being nasal.

Nā′sal-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of nasalizing, or uttering with nasal sound.

Nā′sal-īze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NASALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NASALIZING.] To render nasal, as a sound.

Nā′sal-īze, *v. i.* To utter words with nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Nā′sal-ly, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nā′sal, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] L. Lat. [illegible]] (*Med.*) A form of pessary formerly used after being properly medicated. *Dunglison.*

Nā′sçen-çy, *n.* [Lat. nascentia, from nascens. See *infra*.] The beginning of production.

Nā′sçent, *a.* [Lat. nascens, *p. pr.* of *nasci*, to be born, *nascitur*.]

1. Beginning to exist or to grow; entering upon being; as, nascent passion; [illegible] *Berkeley.*

2. (*Chem.*) In the act of being produced [illegible] as, gas.

Năs′ber-ry, *n.* [Written also *laberry*.] [Sp. *nispero*, medlar, and *berry*, tree.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tropical tree of the genus *Achras*. *London.*

Năsh, *a.* Firm; stiff; hard; also, chilly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Nā′si-côr′noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nasus* nose, and *cornu* horn; Fr. *nasicorne*.] Having a horn growing on the nose. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Nā′si-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *nasus* nose, and *forma* shape.] Having the shape of the nose.

Nā′so-păl′a-tal } *a.* [Lat. nasus nose, [illegible] **Nā′so-păl′a-tine** } *palat[illegible]*, *palatine*.] Connected with both the nose and the palate; as, the naso-palatal aperture leading from the nose to the pharynx; the naso-palatine nerve, and the like.

Năs′ti-ly, *adv.* [E. *nasty*.] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; [illegible].

Năs′ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; obscenity; ribaldry.

N[illegible]tŭr′tion, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Tropæolum*; — the same as [illegible]

Na-stŭr′tium, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] as if *nasitortium*, [illegible] from *nasus* nose, and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, tort [illegible].] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of cruciferous plants having white or yellow flowers, [illegible] species of which are found chiefly [illegible] damp ground, and have a pungent, biting taste. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Tropæolum* (*T. majus*), [illegible] climbing plant, having pretty [illegible] and [illegible] flowers, [illegible] yellow [illegible] color and [illegible]. The [illegible] fruits have a warm pungent [illegible] like the [illegible] are used for pickles. It is originally [illegible] of America. [Written also *nasturtion*.]

Năs′ty, *a.* [*compar.* NASTIER; *superl.* NASTIEST.] [Pr. [illegible] *nast* dirt, nastiness, probably [illegible] Ger. [illegible] O. [illegible] D. [illegible] wet, Ger. [illegible] G. [illegible] *nasty*, *naß* wet, moist.]

1. Offensively filthy; very dirty; foul; defiled; disgusting; nauseous.

2. Characterized by obscenity; indecent; indelicate; gross; filthy.

Syn. — [illegible] FILTHY, FOUL, DIRTY. A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] also [illegible] sense of [illegible] leading idea. [illegible]

Nā′sŭte, *a.* [L[illegible] *nasutus*, from *nasus* the nose. [illegible]] [*Obs.*]

1. [illegible] nice perception; [illegible] critical.

2. [illegible] critically. *G[illegible]*

Nā′tal, *n.* Q[illegible] keenness of scent; [illegible] nice discernment; acuteness. [*Obs.*]

Nā′tal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. natal, It. natale, Lat. natalis, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Pertaining to birth; accompanying or dating from birth.

Presiding star whose [illegible] in the [illegible] natal hour. *Prior.*

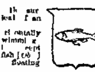
Syn. — Native; natural. See NATIVE.

Na-tăl′i-tial } *a.* [Lat. natalitius.] Of or from **Na-tăl′i-tious** } [illegible] natal, or [illegible] birthday or occasional [illegible] nativity. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Nā′tals, *n. pl.* Circumstances attending birth; place. [*Obs.* or *rare.*]

Nā′tant, *a.* [Lat. *natans*, from *natare*, to swim, Fr. *natant*, It. *natante*.]

1. (*Bot.*) Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.



2. (*Her.*) Placed horizontally across the field, as if swimming; — said of all sorts of fish and shellfish [illegible]

Nā′tant-ly, *adv.* In a floating manner; swimmingly.

Na-tā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *natatio*, from *natare*, to swim. [illegible] *supra*.] The act or art of floating on the water; swimming. [*R.*] *Browne.*

Nā′ta-tō′ri-al, *a.* [illegible] *natatorius*.] Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming; as, natatorial birds.

Nā′ta-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *natatorius*, from *natare* to swim. Fr. *natatoire*. See NATANT.] Enabling to swim; swimming.

Nătch, *n.* [O. Fr. *nache*, *nage*, Pr. *naga*, Sp. *nalga*, It. & L. Lat. *natica*, from Lat. *natis* the rump, buttock.] [Written also *nach*.]

1. The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.

2. A [illegible], as, *rare natch*. [*Prov. Eng.*] Wright.

3. (*pl.*) The notches or embrasures in a battlement. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

[illegible] *natch-bone*, the rump-bone of beef; aitch-bone, or *h bone*.

Nā′tēs, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The [illegible] and [illegible] by projection which support the body in sitting; the buttock.

Năth′less, *adv.* [A-S. *nath les*, *na the læs*, not the less.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; — [illegible] with less. [*Obs.*]

Nathless he so endured [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this way. *Browne.*

Năth′māre, *adv.* [A-S. [illegible] of *na* and *more*.] Not more; never the more. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born. Fr. *nation*, Pr. *nacio*, Sp. *nacion*, It. *nazione*.]

1. The body of inhabitants of a country, united under the same government; a people, as distinguished from the inhabitants of a different country; descended from the same stock; a language [illegible] race stock.

A nation is [illegible] of people. *Coleridge.*

2. A great number, by way of emphasis. *Young.*

Syn. — People; race. See PEOPLE.

Năt′ion-al, *a.* [Fr. *national*, Sp. *nacional*, It. *nazionale*.]

1. Pertaining to a nation; common to the whole people, or to a whole people; public; general; as, national [illegible], national [illegible], and the like.

2. Attached specially to one's own country or nation; [illegible] attached to the [illegible] as distinguished from [illegible] parts of the country; bigoted. As [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] impartial.

National guards, the militia of the kingdom [France].

Năt′ion-al-ism, *n.* 1. The state of being national; nationality.

2. A national trait, character, peculiar to any nation.

Năt′ion-ăl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nationalité*, Sp. *nacionalidad*, It. *nazionalità*.]

1. The quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation.

2. The sum of the qualities which distinguish a nation.

3. A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or division. *Ibid.*

The distinct [illegible] of [illegible] is to be looked for in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and the character of peoples. *H. W. Beecher.*

4. Existence as a distinct or individual nation; national unity.

Năt′ion-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of nationalizing, or the state of being nationalized.

Năt′ion-al-īze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NATIONALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NATIONALIZING.] [F. *nationaliser*.] To make national; to give to a nation [illegible] character and habits of [illegible] peculiar to [illegible] which [illegible] nation.

Năt′ion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way; in regard to the nation; as, the nation *[illegible] being not* to God by [illegible].

Nā'tion al ness (nāsh'un-), *n* The state of being national, nationality

Nā'tive, *a* [Lat *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born, It & Sp. *nativo*, Pr. *natiu*, Fr. *naif* Cf NAIVE]

1. Arising by birth, having origin; born [*Obs*]

Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native* rising and vanishing again in long periods of time *Cudworth*

2 Pertaining to one's birth, natal, belonging to the place or circumstances in which one is born, as *native* land, language, color, and the like

3 Hence, conferred by birth, derived from origin or stock, born with one, indigenous, not acquired, as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, and the like

4 Produced by nature in its original or natural condition, not wrought by art; not factitious, unartificial, as, *native* metal, that is, metal as found in nature

5 Of kindred origin, allied by nature, congenial [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn —Natural natal original congenital —NATIVE, NATURAL, NATAL. *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom, *native*, to one's birth or origin, as, a *native* country, language, &c., *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth, as, a *natal* day or star *Native* talent is that which is inborn, *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

He loves us not,
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shak*

And as a child, when scaring sounds molest
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar
But bind him to his *native* mountains more *Goldsmith*

Prop thou this sinking *native* power
Preserved o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages forever run *Prior*

Nā'tive, *n* 1. One born in a place or country; a person or thing deriving origin from a certain place, a denizen by birth

2 Offspring [*Obs*] *Shak*

Nā'tive-ly, *adv.* By natural or original condition, naturally, originally

Nā'tive-ness, *n* State of being native

Nā'tiv ism *n* The disposition to favor men and measures that make for the native or home-born residents of the country, in distinction from immigrants from foreign countries [*Recent*]

Na tiv'i ty, *n* [Lat *nativitas*, Fr. *nativité*, Pr *nativitat*, Sp *natividad* It *natività* See *supra*.]

1 The coming into life or into the world, birth, as, the feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*

2. Time, place, or circumstances of birth.

These in their dark *nativity* the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame *Milton*

3 (*Astrol*) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies, a horoscope.

To cast or calculate, one's nativity (*Astrol*) to find out and represent the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

Nāt'lch, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird; a species of shrike

Nā'tri-ūm, *n* (*Chem.*) Sodium See SODIUM

Na'trix, *n* [Lat. water snake, fr *nare*, to swim] A genus of snakes having no poison fangs, of which one species (*N torquata*) is the common ringed snake of England *Lard*

Nā'tro lite, *n* [Fr *natrolithe*, from *natron* and Gr λίθος, stone. See *infra*] (*Min*) A zeolite occurring generally in implanted groups of glassy, acicular crystals and in fibrous concretions, soda mesotype See MESOTYPE. *Dana*

Nā'tron, *n.* [Fr., & Sp *natron*, Ar *natrûn*, *nitrûn*, N Lat. *natrum*, Lat. *nitrum*, Gr νίτρον See ANATRON] (*Min*) Native carbonate of soda. *Dana*

☞ This is the substance called in the Scriptures *nitre* See NITRE.

Nāt'ter-jāck, *n* (*Zool*) A European species of toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a yellow line along his back.

Nāt'ti-ly, *adv* In a natty manner

Nāt'ty, *a.* [Added to *neat*, q v] Neatly fine, spruce [*Colloq*]

Nāt'ū ral (nāt'yū ral, 66), *a.* [Fr *naturel*, O Fr, Pr, Sp., & Pg *natural*, It *naturale*, Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura* See NATURE]

1 Fixed on, or determined by, nature, pertaining to the constitution of a thing, belonging to its character, according to nature, essential, characteristic, not foreign, not acquired, or acquired as the natural growth of animals or plants, natural motion of a material body; natural strength or disposition; the natural heat of the body; natural appearance, *natural* color, *natural* beauty "With strong *natural* sense, and taste refined" *Mason*

2 Consistent with the order or laws of nature, consistent with the methods of nature, according to the course of events, not violating the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, feelings, &c; the strength natural or sufficient, [illegible] normal; regular, [illegible] natural [illegible] degree of crime, a natural [illegible] [illegible] &c.

Who held dear
His *natural* sons no more than him *Chapman*

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison*

3 Having to do with the existing system of things, dealing with, or derived from, the creation, as known by man, or the world of matter and mind, belonging to nature; as, a *natural* law, *natural* science or history, *natural* theology

I call that *natural* religion which men might know, and should be obliged to know by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation *Wilkins.*

4 Conformed to truth or reality, as, (*a*) Springing from true sentiment not artificial or exaggerated, —said of action, delivery, &c , as, a *natural* gesture, tone, &c (*b*) Resembling the object imitated, true to nature, according to the life, —said of any thing copied or imitated, as, a *natural* portrait

5 Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position, not unnatural in feelings [*Rare*]

6 By impulses of natural appetite, as distinguished from those sanctioned by law, out of wedlock, illegitimate, bastard, as, a *natural* child

7 Pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, viewed as being themselves spiritual, or as the organs of the divine Spirit

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God 1 *Cor* ii 14

8 (*Math*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1, —said of a function or number, as, *natural* numbers, those commencing at 1, *natural* sines, cosines, &c, those taken in arcs whose radius are 1 *Math Dict*

9 (*Mus*) (*a*) Produced by natural organs, as the human throat, &c , in distinction from instrumental music (*b*) Pertaining or belonging to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major (*c*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key. *Moore*

Natural harmony (*Mus*) the harmony of the triad or common chord —*Natural history*, in its most extensive sense the description of whatever is created or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth —often limited to a description of the earth and its productions, and sometimes applied to the animal kingdom only —*Natural modulation* (*Mus*), the transition from one key to its relative keys —*Natural orders* (*Bot*) groups or genera resembling each other —*Natural philosophy*, originally, the study of nature in general, in modern usage, that branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature as motion, &c. It is distinguished from *chemistry*, which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces the changes of properties, and also from *intellectual* and *moral philosophy* which respect the mind or understanding of man, and the qualities of actions —*Natural scale* (*Mus*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps *Model* would be a preferable term as less likely to mislead, the so-called *artificial* scales (scales represented by the use of flats and sharps) being equally natural with the so-called *natural* scale —*Natural theology* or *natural religion* that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature —distinguished from *revealed religion* —*Natural vowel*, the vowel heard in *urn*, *fûrl*, *sir*, *her*, &c., —so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 34, Note.

Syn.—See NATIVE

Nāt'ū ral (nāt'yū ral), *n* 1 One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot, "Any impression of them on the minds of *naturals*" *Locke*

2 A native, an original inhabitant, an aboriginal [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

3 (*pl*) Natural gifts, impulses or circumstances

When they were in their *naturals* they were wonderfully abstemious. *Felton*

4 (*Mus*) A character [thus ♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it

Nāt'ū ral ism, *n* [Fr *naturalisme*]

1. Mere state of nature

2 (*Theol*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in miracles and revelations [illegible] in the spiritual influence [illegible] theory of the universe [illegible] into blind [illegible] fixed laws, [illegible] intelligent

1. The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen

2. The state of being thus invested with citizenship

Nāt'ū ral-ize (nāt'yū ral iz) *v t.* [*Imp & p p.* NATURALIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* NATURALIZING] [Fr *naturaliser*. See NATURAL.]

1. To make natural, to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on, to make as if native; to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a natural born subject

3 To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular, to make one's own, as, to *naturalize* foreign words

4 To adapt, to accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate

Nāt'ū ral ize, *v t* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by that *naturalizing* tendency *H Lowell*

Nāt'ū-ral-ly, *adv* 1 According to nature, by the force or impulse of nature, not by art or habit

2 According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows

3 Without art or cultivation, spontaneously

4 According to nature, without affectation, with just representation, according to life

Nāt'ū ral-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being natural, or of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire.

2 Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation, as, the *naturalness* of a person's manners

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yūr, 53), *n* [Fr *nature*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It., & Lat *natura*, from Lat *natus*, born, produced, p p of *nasci*, to be born]

1 The sum of qualities and attributes which make a thing what it is, as distinct from others, native character, created or essential quality, peculiar constitution.

Then therefore, whom thou only canst redeem,
Their *nature* also, to thy *nature* join
And be thyself man among men on earth *Milton*

2 Hence, kind, sort, character, species

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance between a king and an archbishop *Dryden*

3 Established or regular course of things, usual order of events, connection of cause and effect, &c, normal association.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offense *Shak.*

4 The existing system of things; the aggregate of known causes and effects, the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, the universe

And look through *nature* up to *nature's God* *Pope.*

So true is it that *nature* has caprices which art can not imitate *Massinger*

5 Hence, the personified sum and order of causes and effects, the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence, often conceived of as a single and separate force

I oft admire
How *Nature* wise and frugal, could commit
Such disproportions *Milton.*

6 Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
The murdering son scorn his parents bed
Though violated *nature* forced his way? *Pope*

7 Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced or remote from actual experience, adherence to what is normal or usual

8 A person of intelligence and character, a mind, intellect, or character. "That intuition which is due to a superior *nature*" *Addison*

9 Natural condition as regards clothing, the state of covering, nakedness, he ice, rarely, the private parts

Good nature, natural good temper, *ambition*, *illnature* natural bad temper —*I saw a boy of nature* [illegible] as when born [illegible] —*A man's parts* [illegible] process of practice from a [illegible] (as a [illegible], &c.), by heavy pressure or from shortness of [illegible] [illegible] parts of the impression or picture in consequence of [illegible] from one part of the [illegible]

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yūr), *v t* To endow with natural qualities. [*Obs*] *Cowper*

Nāt'ūred (nāt'yūrd), *a* Having a nature, temper, or disposition, disposed —chiefly used in compound [illegible], as, good *natured*, and the like

Nāt'ūre less, *a.* Not in accordance with nature, unnatural [*Obs*]

Nāt'ūr ism, *n* The doctrine of NATURALISM [illegible] [*Obs*]

Nāt'ūr ist, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to [illegible] [*Obs*] *H More*

Nāt'ūr ity, *n* The quality or state of being [illegible] [*Obs*] *Bronson*

[illegible] with a nature [illegible] with qualities [*Rare*] *J. Jones*

Naufrag n. [Fr *naufrage* It & Sp *naufragio*, Lat. *nau fragium*, f *nau* *fragium* from *navis*, ship and *f* *ingere* t break] Shipwreck [Obs]

Naufragant [Lat *nau fragans* from *nau* f ship, and *frangere* t break *navis* ship, *navigare* *navi* *pos*] Causing shipwreck. [Obs]

Naught (n wt, 15) [Wn] [ne w ght] [A S *nâwiht* *nâ* *hi* *t* *hit* *nâhit* *nât* from *ne* no *nâ* *dwiht* *nâ* *t*, *dht* *ontiht* *wht* O Sax *neowiht* *n* *wht* Sw *ingt* *wht* *wiht* L O H G *nîwuoht* *nîwuht* *niwuht* *niwuht* *newht* *nowht* *nowht* *nît* *nît* *nît* *nît* M H *Ger nicht*, *N H G* *n* *Ar* *Sco* *A* *nit* *d* *k* *No* *nt*] Nothing *wt* *b* *d* soul ed and as *sw* *p* like as ma *y* *naught* *i* anthing the. *Milton.*

Doth God see Good for naught? *Job* 1 8.

To set at naught t treat *p* of no account to slight t despise t *n* *Y* *h* *ve* *set at naught* *l* m counsel *Prov* 1 3.

Naught (wt), *adv* In no d gree.

T wrath *or* sorrow pow *be naught* spiled. *Fairfax*

Naught (wt), *a* 1. Of al e or occa l worthl had "Th ga no *ght* d thl g l dif f re t. *Hooker*

2 H ce vi na ghty

So man as he stark naught at once. *Fuller*

Naughtily (wt'l-li) *adv* 1 naughty man ne wick dly corrupt l

Naughtin (nawt l n) n. 1 The q ality of bel g ghty badness wi kedness.

Th ew thy pride, and the *naughtiness* of thi heart. 1 *Sam* 1 28.

2. Sl ht wicked as of children perverseness mischi vo ness

Naughty (nawt l, *ad* N ghtly badly [Obs]

Thus ad l, for was of bet er wit,
Because my parents *naughty* brought me p *N for Mag.*

Naughty (wt f), *a.* [*comp* *na* *ghtr* *n* *p* *rl* *ti* *ty* *ty*]

1 W rtl less bad [Ob]

Th ith basket had *ere naughty* figs. *Jer* xxiv 2.

2 *H ge* *ear pt* wi ked.

A *naughty* person tcked ma walk th with *perverse* mouth *Prov* vi 12.

3 M schievous perv rs froward *naughty* child

☞ Th word] *ne* sch m ns except t d l ffer ns applied to chi lren in l dicro ns ure

Naul & n. [F *naulage*, It. *al ggio* *olo*, from Lat. *naulum* G Sk passenger *y* fare f *n* *f* hip] Th freight f passenger hip [*Obs* and rare.]

Naum chy, [*navy* from *n* hip d *pay*, fight conflict, b tl *t* *y* to fight, mb l L *n* *m* *ch* *y* *ne machia*]

1 A nal combat *rape* tally mock sea fight

Ne [*l* *on* *d* *l* *y* h how pecta l p sents to fight.

2 *Th place wh d th* *ea h w w* [*Obs*]

Naunt (n pr n. [F *nonchaloir*, f *ne* G *n* *ch* *n* *b p* l *bere* *at ease* f to look bo t, to low] The art f ll cov ri g th approach f l ipe the vies f y of l l distance

Naut A (naw ke-l) [Lat. *nauta* G *vel* f *na* ship] It & Sp *n* *sea*] *nautical* A sailor f or any hull l kness f th tomach, accom panied wi h propen l y to vomit q ins loall l k l m l kness f the *st* mach

Nautcanat (n w lw an h [Lat. *nauta* as p l f *n* *ulare*, see *l fra*] (*Med*) A ha an ubtel prod ce ness

Nautcal (n ab-l) *a* [Lat. *nauticus* *na* *nauta* *n*, from *na* *ncl* q v Il *n* *nauto* Sp *nau* *ncl*] T be n ne cam h to feel di gust to b l l t select from th t ach

Nau (n l *w* h h) *a* [*ap* & *p* *p* *n* *a* *p* *p* *p* *p* *n* *n* *n* *n* *n* *n*] L T *n* *t* wi h sea to l ken to ca se to feel to hi g t disgu t

2. T n) with disgust l to tha.

Th pelice *nauseate* *at* *hathe* *handsome* *fools.* *Bunchman.*

(W) are with silent pace *nauseate* *rapt* *g* h *nauseates* the praise lie] *bor you* *she* *m* *Dryden.*

Nau e & l n (naw h) n. The act f nau ea g the ca f bel g nauseated

Nau a l vn (naw ele- f) n. L ing sea nau e g nauseous

Nauseous (n w l) [Lat *nauseosus* from *nau* *t* *q* v It & Sp *nauseoso* F *nauseux*] Ca sing t ed to ca es, loath m di gu ful disgust g ting bl rem *nauseous* d g medlei

Nau ous ly *d* l loathsome m er loath ly d *dant* ly

Nau ous ne (naw h) n. Th q ll y f bel g m ove f *ill* disgu kn *loathsome* ess s, th m uso ne f d g medl t n. The *nauseousness* of such company *disgusts* *man* *nobl* *Drayton.*

Nautf n. A [Lat the t eo *dl* g of Ianoes perf m d by g l who are usually ca rie na [*Ency Brit*]

Nautic (n. [F *nautique* It. & Sp *nautico* **Nautical**] Lat. *nauticus* G *nav* *ut* from *na* Lat *navis*, *n* *ll* *n* *n* man ll from G Lat. *nau* hip] Pertai ing to sailors or navigators or to the art of n vigation *n*, *nautical* (*pilot* *nautical* *ol* *lemma*

Syn — N al m rine maritime. See Na al.

Nautical *a* [G *n* hip and Lat. *ferrum*, b pe] Shap l lik th h ll f hip

Nautilus (n 143) (*P l m*) A fo h auth n.

Nautilot [Fr *nautilot* from *nautil* *n* *y* d G *f* *f ram* *b pe*] R semblig the ill l f ram or h pe

Nautilaid, n. That which has the form of the ill

Nautilus (*Argonauta* *n* *ll* to tacles wi h ar d pus)

Nautilus n. [Lat. *nauti* *lus* from G th sea-man sailor a k l d f sh ll fish fur ished with tacles hra th tiery ll ea ll, from or hip, h & hp, n *ul* h *ne* *l* (*Zool*) A g f small cepl lopo d m ll h Th animal has the *eye*, *eyes* p rrot-beak and f l f th h ph l pod but its m h l stand f th l rs rm and f et, l ron d d h ke ral lrel of m

☞ The nam is fo tous f plied to popular in gnu s o th h ll of several d ff re ge ra f mol sc Th lmal whic l said to sail in it hell pon the surface of th w er is l ry so *fery* ry d re l from the ux. F hape *ulus* ma be ll to be its poetical name. Learn of th bi *ter* to sail. *Pope*

Naval [F & Sp *naval* l *navel* Lat. *navalis*, from *navis* hip G *ne* j ll ri g to d with ship p rtai d g t ships n ry on lati g f ships *n* *navel* f ree occa tores & *n* *val* *fr* ((*S* *cust* m h use) See who ns h the cuk ter in collecting th ons on n rchan dise imported.

Syn — N ctical marine m ri im — N *naval* F *nal* is pplied to ship or ma y *naval* l *navies* and the rt of vigation. Hence w ppa of *naval* as opposed to *military* *ome* *naval* ol ipment or ome *naval* to mph *naval* ottle ec ol f *naval* pursuit or to tiation *nautical* cal, l ma a *naval* f hn & Virgi ma d in nace l ppose th gre d gea f call ting *navy* pow *navy* as *d d* *ove* *n* *ree* *nd* *l* *dr* ial ion of the ocean *f* *n* ll lers b ved by tion h w dra which depai ed th ne ical ean pa *navies*.

Navalia *pl* N al Gairs. [Ob] *Clarendon.*

Navarch (nl ärk) n. [Lat. *navarch* G *navarchos*, from hip d *dapsi* lead hl f, from f *n* *n* h first, comm nd F *nav* *ngne*, (G *n* *ing*) Th command f fleet. *Milford.*

Navarchy (G *ne* *n* Fr *navarchie* See *supra*] Ka wledge f ma ging ship be l kill perle (*l* *re*) S W *l* *lly*

Navel *d* (*l*) n *l* *y* *p* *l* (*G* *ep*) A tire ( ) Th *l* f N arro in th pl ral th peopl (N arro

Navelwort (*Bot*) Of pertai l g to N *navel* l h bl ta

Navew n (N & N *nap* L Gre *nave* D *nave* *napf* Pun *n* Sw *nap* *y* *nef* G H G *pa* *napa* h ll *napa* all l to ek *napa* and) P *nap* *na* l] The piece f timbe ther mat ial in th ce te l wheel l wh h th poker are l sert d d hm *gh* wh h th *le* passes — all l to h b or h *n*

Navi n. [F *ef* It. & Sp *nave* from Lat *navis* hip] (*arch*) Th mid dle body f h rch f *n* from the h l to th pri ipal en trance th p rtbe twee th wings l lea

Navicular (n vik ü lär), n. [A S *navicula*, *navicle*, from *navis* D *navel* Ice *n* G *nafe*, Dan *navle* Sw *navle*, O H G *nawelo* *nagwalt* *navelo*, *nabel* N H G *nabel*, Cf *nave*]

1 A mark or d p re f in the mint (the h wer part f t bilam be g the *navicular* F h ly the d hment f the mint ll al cord ft Birch

2 H *n* ll *ne* l part or pol of any thi g the mid ll the *navicular*

Wit h th *navicular* of his bulbous wand,
Innumbered eyipsum shadow, *navicular* f all. *B Jon.*

N cul point (*Bot.*) the point in a bicki or circular con

h l f w between the femo point ad th middle base po f See Lark cano

Navigable (n v i gabl) A bruise on the top f the chine of th back f horse beh d th saddl *Ash* *nov.*

Navigation (n v i tring n Th nautical cord.

Navigation (wort n. (*Bot*) A ace lent plant of th genus *Cheiranthus*.

Navew (n v w ( ) [See Na n w] (*Bot*) A plant th *Brassica napus* —called iso *French turnip* It has p dle-shaped root, les than th turnip

N vicular. (*Bot.*)

Navicular a. [Lat. *navicularis* from *navicula* d mi ll of *navis*, hip] *navicula re* Sp *navicular* It. *navicular*]

1 Hel ti g to mall hip boats.

2 (*Bot*) *shaped lik* boat ymbiform as the glumes f most grasse

navicular bon (*Anat*) th scaphoid bone of th wrist.

Navigability (F *navigabilité*] The quali y *ca* *dilla* f being na igable as ig ble sa

Navigable a. [Lat *navigabilis* F *navigabl* Sp *navig ble* It. *navigabil* *Sc* V VIGATE] Admitti g f bel g navigated f ll g pass ge to ess l as, *na gable*]

☞ By th com m law ri er is con idered l gable as far as the tide ebb ad flow in it. T w also the doctrine in several of th l lied bi s. I th S sea, th doctrine of the ef f law prevails, which is vigable river is ri er capable of being na gated in th common sense of the ers. *Kent. Angell & ertil.*

Navigableness n. Th q ality or state of bei l g igabl igability

Navigably *d* l igabl m ne

Navigate *v* [*ap* & *p* *p* N VIGA p *p* pr & ed w T G] [Lat. *navigare*, *navigat* *us*, from *navis*, hip and *agere*, l move l ad direct, ll *navigare*, Sp *navegar* Fr *naviger* F *navigu*] T journey by w ter to go in a vessel or hip to sail

The Phoenician *navigated* to the extremities of th Western Ocean *Arbuthnot.*

Navigate *l* 1 T pass ver in ship to sail po as to *navigat* the Atl tic

2 T tee di ect *ma* *nge* *l* *ship* *as* to *navigate* hip

Navigation n. [Lat. *navigatio* F *navigation* Sp *navegacion*, *navigacion* It. *navigazione*.]

1 Th act f vigati g th act of passi g on w te l ship th ess to th tate f l ing igabl

2 Th lence ri f conducting hips n l l om on plan b ssuthe helud g mate especiall th method f decerni l g hip post l so d tane passed & on l ur f f h globe by th pri iple f geometry and astronomy

☞ Th man *gement* of th ship, rudde & *n* the working of th generally belong to her to *navigation* *n* p ne to navigat on though essential to the practice of ne la l

3 Means l vigation *navel* shipping

navigat navigate the Ill or hart in Oc f by m thods. — *I land or internal navigation* the p ss ge of boa or small ssels on rivers, lakes, or ca nals in be l ieth of ea rt hon yance by boats or ssels l be internal or coast y

Navigator n. [Lat. It. *navigatore* Sp *navegador* F *navigateur*] (who navigate ll pecl lly one wh directs th co rse of hip who is skill l l be art f igation lso book which teaches the art f navigation as Bowdi h Navig or

Navigate *v* [Lat. *navis* hip and *gerere* to bear carry] Bearing ships cop ble f floati g *vessels*. (*Rare.*) *Ellot*

Navigy [Abridged from *navigat* or] Originally l be *canal* l l *navigation* l be co, l horse the public works, as l bui l g railroad, canals kc d th lit [*l* *g*]

Navy n. [O Fr *navie* from Lat. *navis* ship *d* *n* k *n* *n* Arm *nav*]

1 A f t f hips assemblage f *n* r hantme so many as all l comp y

Th navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir *Kings* x. 11.

2 The wh l f the h ps f war belo g g to nation rulers considered collectively as, th *navy* f Great Britai

3 Th fleets and *n* belonging to th war vessels f nation as he belong to the navy

Nawel n [See NAIL] A wh. (*Obs.*)

Nay *d* [A nd *ne* O Frise nd O F *ne* (O th nd *Icel* & *Dan* *nei*, *Sw* *nej* *O H Ger ne* G Fr nne. See NO]

1 A eg tive answer to *question* *ted* a req est made w w persu l d by no. *Ne* X 18.

I tell you *nay* but except y repent, ye shall l ke wise perish. *Luke* xiii 3.

I that will not when he wer
When he wooed he shall have nay. *Old Prov.*

2 Not this merely but so ned only *nay* — *nol by way f amplif* *ta*

And as if they threat to out privily away, rather but let them come thereon to not hear to nay. *Ascham.*

Nay n. De lal ref sal.

Nā'tion al ness (nāsh'un-), *n* The state of being national, nationality.

Nā'tive, *a* [Lat *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born, It & Sp. *nativo*, Pr. *natiu*, Fr. *natif* Cf NAIVE]

1 Arising by birth, having origin, born [*Obs*]

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are nature rising and vanishing again in long periods of time *Cudworth*

2 Pertaining to one's birth, natal, belonging to the place or circumstances in which one is born, as, *native* land, language, color, and the like

3 Hence, conferred by birth, derived from origin or stock, born with one, indigenous, not acquired, as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, and the like

4 Produced by nature in its original or natural condition, not wrought by art, not factitious, unartificial, as, *native* metal, that is, metal as found in nature

5 Of kindred origin, allied by nature, congenial [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn —Natural, natal original congenital —NATIVE, NATURAL, NATAL. *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom, *native* to one's birth or origin, as, a *native* country language, &c *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth, as, a *natal* day, or star *Native* talent is that which is inborn, *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate caution *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial

He loves us not,
He wants the *natural* touch *Shak*

And as a child when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar
But bind him to his *native* mountains more *Goldsmith*

Propitious star, whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages forever run *Prior*

Nā'tive, *n* 1 One born in a place or country, a person or thing deriving origin from a certain place, a denizen by birth

2 Offspring [*Obs*] *Shak*

Nā'tive ly, *adv* By natural or original condition, naturally, originally

Nā'tive-ness, *n* State of being native

Nā'tiv ism, *n* The disposition to favor men and measures that make for the native or home-born residents of the country, in distinction from immigrants from foreign countries [*Recent*]

Na-tiv'i-ty, *n* [Lat *nativitas*, Fr *nativité*, Pr *nativitat*, Sp *natividad*, It *natività* See *supra*]

1 The coming into life or into the world, birth, as, the feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*

2 Time, place, or circumstances of birth

Thence in their dark *nativity* the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame *Milton*

3 (*Astrol*) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies, a horoscope

To cast, or *calculate*, *one's nativity* (*Astrol*), to find out and represent the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth

Nāt'kā, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, a species of shrike

Nā'tri-ūm, *n* (*Chem*) Sodium See SODIUM

Na'trix, *n* [Lat, water snake, fr *nare*, to swim] A genus of snakes having no poison fangs, of which one species (*N torquata*) is the common ringed snake of Eng and *Baird*

Nā'tro-lite, *n* [Fr *natrolithe*, from *natron*, and Gr λίθος, stone See *infra*] (*Min*) A zeolite, occurring generally in implanted groups of glassy, acicular crystals, and in fibrous concretions, soda mesotype See MESOTYPE *Dana*

Nā'tron, *n* [Fr & Sp *natron*, Ar *natrūn*, *nitrūn*, N Lat *natrum*, Lat *nitrum*, Gr νίτρον See ANATRON] (*Min*) Native carbonate of soda *Dana*

☞ This is the substance called in the Scriptures *nater* See NITER

Nāt'ter-jāck, *n* (*Zoöl*) A European species of toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a yellow line along its back.

Nāt'ti ly, *adv* In a natty manner

Nāt'ty, *a* [Allied to *neat*, q v] Neatly fine, spruce [*Colloq*]

Nāt'ū ral (nāt'yū ral, 66), *a* [Fr *naturel*, O Fr, It, Sp, & Pg *natural*, It *naturale*, Lat *naturalis*, from *natura* See NATURE]

1 Fixed on, or determined by, nature, pertaining to the constitution of a thing, belonging to native character, according to nature, essential, characteristic, not foreign, assumed, put on, or acquired, as, the *natural* growth of animals or plants, the *natural* motion of a gravitating body, *natural* strength or disposition, the *natural* heat of the body, natural appearance, *natural* color, *natural* beauty "With strong *natural* sense, and rare force of will" *Macaulay*

2 Conformed to the order or laws of nature, consonant to the methods of nature according to the ordained course of things not violating the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, feelings, &c, regular, as, the *natural* consequences of crime, a *natural* death, *natural* conclusions, &c

Who held dear
His *natural* sons no more than him *Chapman*

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison*

3. Having to do with the existing system of things, dealing with, or derived from, the creation, as known by man, or the world of matter and mind, belonging to nature, as, a *natural* law, *natural* science or history, *natural* theology

I call that *natural* religion which men might know, and should be obliged to know, by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation *Wilkins*

4 Conformed to truth or reality, as, (*a*) Springing from true sentiment not artificial or exaggerated, —said of action, delivery, &c, as, a *natural* gesture, tone, &c (*b*) Resembling the object imitated, true to nature, according to the life, —said of any thing copied or imitated; as, a *natural* portrait

5 Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position, not unnatural in feelings [*Rare*]

6 By impulses of natural appetite, as distinguished from those sanctioned by law, out of wedlock, illegitimate, bastard, as, a *natural* child

7 Pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, viewed as being themselves spiritual, or as the organs of the divine Spirit

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God 1 *Cor* ii 14

8 (*Math*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1 —said of a function or number, as, *natural* numbers, those commencing at 1, *natural* sines, cosines, &c, those taken in arcs whose radii are 1 *Math Dict*

9 (*Mus*) (*a*) Produced by natural organs, as the human throat, &c, in distinction from instrumental music (*b*) Pertaining or belonging to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major (*c*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key *Moore*

Natural harmony (*Mus*), the harmony of the third or common chord —*Natural history*, in its most extensive sense, the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth —often limited to a description of the earth and its productions, and sometimes applied to the animal kingdom only —*Natural modulation* (*Mus*), the transition from one key to its relative keys —*Natural orders* (*Bot*), groups of genera resembling each other —*Natural philosophy*, originally, the study of nature in general, in modern usage, that branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c It is distinguished from *chemistry*, which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces the changes of property, and also from *intellectual* and *moral philosophy* which respect the mind or understanding of man, and the qualities of actions —*Natural scale* (*Mus*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps *Model* would be a preferable term as less ill ciy to mislead, the so called *natural* scale —*Natural theology* or *natural religion*, that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature, —distinguished from *revealed religion* —*Natural vowel*, the vowel heard in *urn fur* su, *her*, &c, —so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 31, Note

Syn —See NATIVE

Nāt'ū ral (nāt'yū ral), *n* 1 One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot "Any impression of them on the minds of *naturals*" *Locke*

2 A native, an original inhabitant, an aboriginal [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

3 (*pl*) Natural gifts, impulses, or circumstances

When they were in their *naturals*, they were wonderfully abstemious *Fuller*

4 (*Mus*) A character [thus ♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it

Nāt'ū ral ism, *n* [Fr *naturalisme*]

1. Mere state of nature

2 (*Theol*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the spiritual influences on the soul of man, also, that theory of the universe which resolves all its phenomena into blind or intelligent forces acting according to fixed laws, excluding origination or direction by one intelligent will

Nāt'ū ral-ist, *n* [Fr *naturaliste*]

1 One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics, one who is versed in natural history or philosophy

2 One who maintains the doctrines of naturalism *H Bushnell*

Nāt'ū ral ist'ic, *a* Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism

Nāt'ū-rāl'i ty, *n* [Fr *naturalité*, Lat *naturalitas*] State of being natural, naturalness [*Obs*]

Nāt'ū ral i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *naturalisation*]

1 The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen

2 The state of being thus invested with citizenship

Nāt'ū ral-ize (nāt'yū ral iz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NATURALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* NATURALIZING] [Fr *naturaliser* See NATURAL]

1 To make natural, to render easy and familiar by custom and habit, as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study.

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on, to make as if native, to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a natural born subject

3 To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular, to make one's own, as, *to naturalize* foreign words

4 To adapt, to accustom, to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate

Nāt'ū-ral ize, *v i* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency. *H Bushnell*

Nāt'ū-ral ly, *adv* 1 According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature, not by art or habit

2 According to the usual course of things, as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows

3 Without art or cultivation, spontaneously.

4 According to nature; without affectation, with just representation, according to life

Nāt'ū ral ness, *n* 1 The state of being natural, or of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire

2 Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality, not affectation, as, the *naturalness* of a person's manners

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yūr, 53), *n* [Fr *nature*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *natura*, from Lat *natus*, born, produced, p p of *nasci*, to be born]

1 The sum of qualities and attributes which make a thing what it is, as distinct from others, native character; created or essential quality, peculiar constitution

Thou therefore whom thou only canst redeem,
Their *nature* also to thy *nature* join,
And be thy self man among men on earth *Milton*

2 Hence, kind, sort, character, species

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop *Dryden*

3. Established or regular course of things, usual order of events, connection of cause and effect, &c, normal association

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offense *Shak*

4 The existing system of things, the aggregate of known causes and effects, the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, the universe

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God *Pope*

So true is it that *nature* has caprices which art can not imitate *Macaulay*

5 Hence, the personified sum and order of causes and effects, the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail, the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation, the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence, often conceived of as a single and separate force

I oft admire
How *Nature*, wise and frugal, could commit
Such disproportions *Milton*

6 Natural affection or reverence

Have we not seen
The murdering son scaled his parents bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope*

7 Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced, or remote from actual experience, adherence to what is normal or usual

8 A person of intelligence and character, a mind, intellect, or character "That reverence which is due to a superior *nature*" *Addison*

9 Natural condition as regards clothing; lack of covering, nakedness, hence, rarely, the privy parts

Good nature, natural good temper; amiability —*Ill nature* natural bad temper —*In a state of nature* naked as when born; unclothed, nude —*Nature-printing*, a process of printing from metallic or other plates (usually of zinc), which have received an impression of an object (a leaf, plant, &c), by heavy pressure or from electrotypes of such plates By using colored inks for different parts of the impression, a picture in colors is obtained from one pull of the press

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yūr), *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities [*Obs*] *Gower*

Nāt'ūred (nāt'yūrd), *a* Having a nature, temper, or disposition, disposed, —chiefly used in composition, as, good-*natured*, and the like

Nāt'ūre-less, *a* Not in accordance with nature, unnatural [*Obs*]

Nāt'ūr-ism, *n* The same as NATURALISM [*Rare*]

Nāt'ūr ist, *n* One who ascribes every thing to nature [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Na tū'ri ty, *n* The quality or state of being produced by nature [*Obs*] *Brokes*

Nāt'ūr-īze, *v t* To provide with a nature or character; to endow with qualities [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Nau'frage, *n.* [Fr. *naufrage*, It. & Sp. *naufragio*, Lat. *naufragium*, for *navifragium*, from *navis*, ship, and *frangere*, to break.] Shipwreck. [*Obs.*]

Nau'fra-gous, *a.* [Lat. *naufragus*, from *navis*, ship, and *frangere*, to break; Sp. *naufrago*, It. *naufrago*, *naufragoso*.] Causing shipwreck. [*Obs.*]

Naught (nawt), *n.* [Written also *nought*.] [A-S. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, *nōht*, from *ne*, not, and *āwiht*, *āht*, *ōht*, aught; O. Sax. *neowiht* [illegible] O. H. Ger. *niowiht* [illegible] M. H. Ger. *niht* [illegible] See AUGHT and cf. NOUGHT.] Nothing. "The blessed and east [illegible] nought [illegible] his [illegible]" *Milton.*

Doth Job serve God for naught? *Job i. 9.*

To set at naught, to treat as of no account; to slight; to despise; to ridicule. "Ye have set at naught all my counsel." *Prov. i. 25.*

Naught (nawt), *adv.* In no degree.

To wealth or sovereign power he naught applied. *Fairfax.*

Naught (nawt), *a.* 1. Of no value or account; worthless; bad. "Things naught and things indifferent." *Hooker.*

2. Hence, vile; naughty.

A man can be stark naught at once. *Fuller.*

Naught'i-ly (nawt'i-ly), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; corruptly.

Naught'i-ness (nawt'i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being naughty; badness; wickedness.

I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart. *1 Sam. xvii. 28.*

2. Slight wickedness, as of children; perverseness; mischievousness.

Naught'ly, *adv.* Naughtily; bad. [*Obs.*]

Thou didst, the was of better wit,
Because my parents naughtily brought me up. *Mir. for Mag.*

Naught'y (nawt'y), *a.* [*compar.* NAUGHTIER; *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.]

1. Worthless; bad. [*Obs.*]

The other basket had very naughty figs. *Jer. xxiv. 2.*

2. Hence, corrupt; wicked.

A naughty person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. *Prov. vi. 12.*

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as, naughty children.

☞ This word is now seldom used except in the latter sense, applied to children, or in ludicrous censure.

Nau'lage, *n.* [Fr. *naulage*, It. *naulegio*, *nolo*, from Lat. *naulum*, Gr. [illegible] passage-money, fare [illegible] ship.] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Obs.* and *rare*.]

Nau'ma-chy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] ship, and [illegible] fight, combat, [illegible] to fight, combat; Lat. *naumachia*, F. *naumachie*.]

1. A naval combat; especially, a mock sea-fight; a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.

2. The place where these shows were exhibited.

Nau'sco-py, *n.* [F. *nauscopie*, from Gr. [illegible] ship, and [illegible] to look, to view.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the land, at a distance.

Nau'se-a (naw'she-a), *n.* [Lat. *nausea*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] ship; It. & Sp. *nausea*, Fr. *nausée*.] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

Nau'se-ant (naw'she-ant), *n.* [Lat. *nauseans*, p. pr. of *nauseare*. See NAUSEATE.] (*Med.*) A substance which produces nausea.

Nau'se-ate (naw'she-āt), *v. i.* [Lat. *nauseare*, *nauseatum*, from *nausea*; It. *nauseare*, Sp. *nausear*, Fr. *nauséer*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

Nau'se-ate (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAUSEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAUSEATING.]

1. To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disgust.

2. To reject with disgust; to loathe.

The patient nauseats and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Old age with silent pace comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise which in her youth he won. *Dryden.*

Nau'se-a'tion (naw'she-ā'shun), *n.* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated.

Nau'se-a-tive (naw'she-a-tiv), *a.* Causing nausea; nauseous.

Nau'seous (naw'shus), *a.* [Lat. *nauseosus*, from *nausea*; It. & Sp. *nauseoso*, F. *nauséeux*.] Producing nausea; specifically, loathsome; disgustful; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a nauseous drug or medicine.

Nau'seous-ly, *adv.* In a nauseous manner; loathsomely; disgustfully.

Nau'seous-ness (naw'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being nauseous; [illegible] quality that excites nausea; as, the nauseousness of a drug or medicine.

The nauseousness of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

Nautch, *n.* [illegible] entertainment consisting of dances performed by girls who are mostly courtesans. [*East Indies.*]

Nau'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *nautique*, It. & Sp. *nautico*, from
Nau'tic-al, } Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] seaman, from [illegible] ship, Lat. *navis*, ship.] Pertaining to seamen or to the art of navigation; as, nautical skill; a nautical almanac.

Syn. — Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

Nau'ti-form, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] ship, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

Nau'ti-lite (49), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil nautilus.

Nau'ti-loid, *a.* [Fr. *nautiloïde*, from *nautilus*, q. v., and Gr. [illegible] form, shape.] Resembling the nautilus in form or shape.

Nau'ti-loid, *n.* That which has the form of the nautilus.

Nau'ti-lus, *n.* [Lat. *nautilus*, from Gr. [illegible] seaman, sailor, a kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane that serves it as a sail, from [illegible] ship; It. & Sp. *nautilo*, Fr. *nautile*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small cephalopod mollusks. The animal has the sac, eyes, parrot-beak, and funnel of the other cephalopods, but its mouth is instead of the large arms and feet, surrounded by several circles of membranous arms, as if in tiaras with [illegible] The shell is spiral, symmetrical, chambered; shell that is divided into several cavities by partitions, the animal occupying only the last turn of the spire, which it separates from the preceding portion by a [illegible] The siphon occupies the center of each partition.

Nautilus (*Argonauta Argo*).

☞ The name is also loosely applied, in popular language, to the shell of several different genera of mollusks. The animal which is said in old works to sail on the surface of the water is the *Argonaut Argo*, very different from the nautilus, [illegible] nautilus has been said to be its poetical name. "Learn of the little nautilus to sail." *Pope.*

Na'val, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *naval*, It. *navale*, Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, ship, Gr. [illegible]] Having to do with ships; pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; as, naval force, [illegible] stores, &c.

Naval officer (U. S. *custom-house*), an officer who assists the collector in collecting the customs on merchandise imported.

Syn. — Nautical; marine; maritime. — NAVAL, NAUTICAL. *Naval* is applied to ships or navy; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of *naval*, as opposed to military engagements; *naval* equipments or stores; *naval* triumph; *naval* officer, &c., but of *nautical* pursuits or instruction; *nautical* calculation; *nautical* almanac. "Virgil would imply [illegible] the great advantages of exhibiting naval powers such as extended commerce and the dominion of the ocean." *Jortin.* "It clearly is showed by whom he was drawn which depended on the nautical compass." *Camden.*

Na'vals, *n. pl.* Naval affairs. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Na'varch (nā'värk), *n.* [Lat. *navarchus*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] ship, and [illegible] leader, chief, from [illegible] to be first, command; F. *navarque*; It. *navarco*.] The commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*

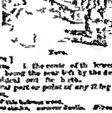
Na'var-chy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] F. *navarchie*, Lat. *navarchia*.] Knowledge of managing ships; nautical skill; experience. [*Rare.*] *Petty.*

Na'var-rese' (9), *n. sing.* & *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Navarre; the people of Navarre.

Na'var-rese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Navarre, or its inhabitants.

Nave, *n.* [A-S. *nafu*, *nafa*, L. Ger. *nave*, D. *naaf*, Dan. *nav*, Sw. *naf*, Icel. *nöf*, O. H. G. *napa*, *naba*, N. H. Ger. *nabe*, allied to Skr. *nābhi*, nave and navel, Per. *nāf*, navel.] The piece of timber, or other material, in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes; — called also *hub* or *hob*.

Nave, *n.* [F. *nef*, It. & Sp. *nave*, from Lat. *navis*, ship.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the choir to the principal entrance, the part between the wings or aisles.



Nave.

Na'vel (nā'vl), *n.* [A-S. *nafela*, *nafola*, *nabula*, from *nafu*, nave; D. *navel*, Icel. *nafli*, Sw. *nafle*, Dan. *navle*, *navl*; O. H. Ger. *nabalo*, *napulo*, N. H. Ger. *nabel*, allied to Skr. *nābhi*, navel. Cf. NAVE.]

1. A mark or depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth.

2. Hence, the central part or point of anything; the middle.

[illegible] the navel of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

3. *Navel point* (*Her.*), the point in the shield or escutcheon half way between the fesse point and the middle base point. See ESCUTCHEON.

Na'vel-gall, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse behind the saddle. *Johnson.*

Na'vel-string, *n.* The umbilical cord.

Na'vel-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A succulent plant of the genus *Cotyledon*.

Nav'ew (nā'vū), *n.* [See NAPHEW.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Brassica napus*; — called also *French turnip*. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnip.

Na-vic'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula*, diminutive of *navis*, ship; F. *naviculaire*, Sp. *navicular*, It. *naviculare*.]

Navicular (*Bot.*)

1. Relating to small ships or boats.

2. (*Bot.*) Shaped like a boat; cymbiform, as the glumes of most grasses.

Navicular bone (*Anat.*), the scaphoid bone of the wrist.

Nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *navigabilité*.] The quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

Nav'i-ga-ble, *a.* [Lat. *navigabilis*, F. *navigable*, Sp. *navegable*, It. *navigabile*. See NAVIGATE.] Admitting of being navigated; affording passage to vessels; as, a navigable river.

☞ By the common law, a river is considered as navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. This is also the doctrine in several of the United States. In other States, the doctrine of the civil law prevails, which is, that a navigable river is a river capable of being navigated in the common sense of the term. *Kent. Angell. Burrill.*

Nav'i-ga-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

Nav'i-ga-bly, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Nav'i-gate, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAVIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [Lat. *navigare*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move, lead, direct; It. *navigare*, Sp. *navegar*, Pr. *navigar*, F. *naviguer*.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to sail.

The Phenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

Nav'i-gate, *v. t.* 1. To pass over in ships; to sail over; as, to navigate the Atlantic.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; as, to navigate a ship.

Nav'i-ga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *navigatio*, Fr. *navigation*, Sp. *navegacion*, *navigacion*, It. *navigazione*.]

1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels; the state of being navigable.

2. The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, &c., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy.

☞ The management of the sails, rudder, &c., or the working of the ship generally, belongs rather to seamanship than to navigation, though essential to the practice of the latter.

3. Means of navigation; vessels; shipping.

Aerial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons. — *Inland* or *internal navigation*, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.

Nav'i-ga'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *navigatore*, Sp. *navegador*, F. *navigateur*.] One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's Navigator.

Na-vig'er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *navis*, ship, and *gerere*, to bear or carry.] Bearing ships; capable of floating vessels. [*Rare.*] *Ahmed.*

Nav'vy, *n.* [Abridged from *navigator*.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation, and hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads, embankments, and the like. [*Eng.*]

Na'vy, *n.* [O. F. *navie*, from Lat. *navis*, ship; O. Sp. *navia*. See NAVE, *n.*, NAVAL.]

1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.

The navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir. *1 Kings x. 11.*

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or ruler, considered collectively; as, the navy of Great Britain.

3. The officers and men belonging to the war vessels of a nation; as, he belongs to the navy.

Nawl, *n.* [See NALL.] An awl. [*Obs.*]

Nay, *adv.* [A-S. *nā*, *ne*, O. Fries. *nā*, O. Eng. *ne*, Goth. *ne*, Icel. & Dan. *nei*, Sw. *nej*, O. H. Ger. *ne*, O. Fr. *nenil*. See NO.]

1. No; a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made; opposed to *yea* or *yes*.

I tell you nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke xiii. 3.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have nay. *Old Prov.*

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, — used by way of amplification.

And now do they thrust us out privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts xvi. 37.*

Nay, *n.* Denial; refusal.

Nāy, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Obs.*]

Nāy'ward, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Obs.*] "However you lean to the *nayward*." *Shak.*

Nāy'word (nā'wûrd), *n.* A byword; a proverbial reproach; also, a watchword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Naz'a-rēan, } *n.* [Lat. *Nazarenus*, *Nazarenus*, Gr.
Naz'a-rēne', } *Ναζαρηνός*, from Lat. *Nazara*, Gr. *Ναζαρά*, Nazareth, Fr. *Nazaréen*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Judaizing Christians in the second century, who observed the laws of Moses, and rejected the commonly received Gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own.

Naz'a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; — a term of contempt.

Naz'a-rite, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Naz'a-rite-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a Nazarite.

Naz'a-rit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a Nazarite, or to Nazarites.

Naz'a-rit-ism, *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite.

Nāze, *n.* [A-S. *nase*, nose, promontory. Cf. Ness.] A cliff or headland; — the same as Ness.

Nē, *adv.* [A-S. *ne*. Cf. Nay.] Not, never. [*Obs.*, or only used in imitation of old style.]

Who *ne* in virtue's ways did take delight. *Byron.*

Nēaf (nēef), *n.* [Icel. *hnefi*, *knefi*, Dan. *næve*, Sw. *näfve*, Scot. *neive*, *nieve*.] The fist. [*Obs.*] [Written also *nief*.] *Shak.*

Nēal (nēel), *v. t.* [A-S. *onælan*, *anælan*, to kindle, light, set on fire, burn. See Anneal.] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat, to anneal. [*Rare.*]

Nēal, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Rare.*] See Anneal. *Bacon.*

Nēap (nēep), *n.* [Written also *nape* and *neep*.] [Cf. Nep, Nip, and Prov. Eng. *neap*, a turnip, Lat. *napus*.]

1. The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon.

2. A prop or support for the front of a cart, &c.

Nēap, *a.* [A-S. *nēp*, *neap*, *nēpflod*, neap flood. Cf. A-S. *knipan*, *knipian*, to bend, cast down, incline, fall.] Low.

Neap tides, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the effects of the sun's and moon's attraction are opposed to each other, and the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month, — opposed to *spring tides*.

Nēap, *n.* A neap tide. See Neap, *a.*

Nēaped (neept), *a.* (*Naut.*) Left aground, — applied to a ship when it is left aground, especially on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide.

Nē'a-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* [Lat. *Neapolitanus* from *Neapolis*, Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, i. e., New town.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the city of Naples in Italy, or its inhabitants.

Nē'a-pŏl'i-tan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of the city of Naples.

Nēar (neer), *a.* [*compar.* Nearer, *superl.* Nearest.] [A-S. *nēara*, *nyra*, nigher, compar. of *nēah*, *nēh*, nigh; Icel. *nærri*, Dan. *nær*, Sw. *nära*, O. Sax. *nāhor*, O. H. Ger. *nahere*, M. H. Ger. *naher*, *nār*, N. H. Ger. *näher*, D. *nāger*.]

1. Not far distant, not remote; nigh; as, (*a*) Not distant in place, close by one, adjacent, neighboring.

He served great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

(*b*) Not distant in time; imminent. "As one *near* death." *Shak.* (*c*) Not remote in degree, closely connected or related.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. *Ler.* xviii. 12.

(*d*) Close to one's interests, affection, &c.; touching, or affecting intimately; intimate, dear; as, a *near* concern; a *near* friend. (*e*) Close to any thing followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version *near* the original. *Dryden.* (*f*) Next to the rider or driver, on the left of a team; as, the *near* ox.

2. Serving, as it were, to bring the object closer; immediate; direct; close; as, a *near* way; the *nearest* road.

3. Close-fisted; parsimonious; illiberal. *Hales.*

☞ *Near* is properly followed by *to* before the thing approached, but more frequently *to* is omitted, and the adjective and adverb pass into a preposition. The same is also true of the word *nigh*.

Syn. — Nigh; close; adjacent; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

Nēar (neer), *adv.* [A-S. *near*, *nyr*, *nēr*, compar. of *nēah*; Icel. & Dan. *nær*, Sw. *nära*. See *supra*.]

1. At a little distance only, in place or time, in manner or degree; not remote.

My wife, my children, let her not come near me. *Milton.*

2. Within a little; almost; well nigh; nearly. "*Near* about the yearly value of the land." *Locke.*

To come or go near to, to want but little of; to approximate to; to almost accomplish. "Such a sum he found it will *go near to* ruin him." *Addison.*

Nēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Neared; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Nearing.] [Dan. *nære*, Sw. *nära*, Ger. *nähern*, from *nearer*, *nāher*, *nāger*, *supra*.] To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship neared the land.

Nēar, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared*, and *neared*. *Coleridge.*

Nēar, *prep.* 1. Adjacent to, close by; not far from; as, the ship is *near* the land. [See Note under Near, *a.*]

2. At; as, the Russian minister *near* the court of St. James. [*A Gallicism.*] [*Rare.*]

Nēar'-lēgged (-lĕgd, 60), *a.* Traveling with the feet so near together that they interfere. [*Rare.*]

Nēar'ly, *adv.* 1. At no great distance; not remotely.

2. Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied.

3. With a close relation to one's interest or happiness; intimately; pressingly.

Nearly now it concerns us to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton.*

4. Almost; within a little; as, the fact is *nearly* demonstrated.

5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

Nēar'ness, *n.* 1. Closeness; small distance; as, the *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.

2. Close alliance by blood, propinquity; as, the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children.

3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.

4. Closeness in expenses; parsimony.

Nēar'-sīghted (neer'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing at small distance only; short-sighted.

Nēar'-sīghted ness (neer'sīt'ed nes), *n.* The state of being short-sighted.

Nēat, *n.* [A-S. *neat*, *neaten*, *nēta*, *nyten*, Icel. *naut*, *neyti*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, O. H. Ger. *nōz*, probably from A-S. *neotan*, to make use of, Goth. *nutan*.]

1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. "Wherein the herds were keeping of their *neat*." *Spenser.*

The steer the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat*. *Shak.*

2. A single bovine animal. [*Rare.*] *Tusser.*

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle, and much used to render leather soft and pliable.

Nēat, *a.* [See Neat, *n.*] Belonging to the bovine genus; as, *neat* cattle; also, belonging or relating to such cattle.

Nēat, *a.* [*compar.* Neater; *superl.* Neatest.] [O. Eng. *nett*, Fr. & Pr. *net*, Sp. *neto*, It. *netto* from Lat. *nitidus*, D. *net*, Ger. *nett*, Sw. *nett*. See Nitid, and cf. O. H. Ger. *nuot*, *nuet*, O. Sax. *niud*, desire, eager, *niutsum*, O. Sax. *niudsam*, desirable, Ger. *nied*, *niedlich*, neat, nice.]

1. Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean; cleanly; tidy.

If you were to see her you would wonder what poor body It was that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

2. Free from what is unbecoming in bad taste; tawdry, or the like; pleasing with simplicity; chaste; as, a *neat* style, a *neat* dress.

3. Free from admixture or adulteration; good in its kind; excellent; nice; as, *neat* brandy. "Our old wine *neat*." *Chapman.*

4. Hence, complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit; as, a *neat* thief.

5. With all deductions made; clear of expense or waste; net.

Syn. — Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

Nēat'-hērd, *n.* [A-S. *neathirde*.] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Dryden.*

Nēat'-house, *n.* A building for the shelter of neat cattle. [*Obs.*, or *Prov. Eng.*]

Nēat'li ly, *v. t.* To render neat. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Nēat'-land, *n.* Land rented to a yeomanry. *Crabb.*

Nēat'ly, *adv.* 1. With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as, a garment *neatly* washed.

2. With good taste, without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed.

3. Nicely; handsomely; as, a vessel *neatly* gilt.

Nēat'ness, *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being neat; cleanliness; freedom from foul matter; as, the *neatness* of a floor or of a garment.

2. Freedom from ill-chosen words; purity; as, the *neatness* of style.

3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments, with good adjustment of the several parts; as, the *neatness* of a dress.

Nēat'ress, *n.* [From *neat*, cattle.] A female who takes care of cattle. [*Rare.*]

Nēb, *n.* [A-S. *nebb*, head, face; Icel. *nebbi*, beak of a bird, nose; Dan. *neb*, *næb*; Sw. *näbb*, *näf*, beak, bill; D. *neb*, *snebb*, id.; L. Ger. *nibbe*, *nif*, *nief*, beak, nose; Dan. Sw. & M. H. Ger. *snabel*; N. H. Ger. *schnabel*, bill, beak. It is also written *nib*.] The nose, snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill, nib, as of a pen. *Shak.*

Nēb'el, *n.* [Heb.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument used by the ancient Hebrews, supposed to have been somewhat triangular in shape, and used especially in the public worship of God. It is called *psaltery* in the English version of the Bible, and is described as having ten strings. [Written also *nabla*.]

Nēb'-nēb, *n.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Acacia Vulgaris*) used by Egyptian tanners.

Nĕb'u la, *n.*; *pl.* Nebulæ. [Lat. *nebula*, mist, vapor, cloud; allied to *nubes*, cloud, Gr. *νεφέλη*, *νέφος*, cloud, mist; N. H. Ger. *nebel*, O. H. Ger. *nebel*, *nepel*, O. Sax. *nebhal*, Goth. *nibls*, D. *nevel*, Icel. *nifl*, Sl. *nebikas*, air, sky; Russ. *nebo*, sky; W. *niv*, Ir. *neamh*, heaven, *neul*, cloud.]

1. (*Astron.*) A faint, misty appearance seen among the stars, resembling a speck of fog, and in most cases, shown by the telescope to be composed of innumerable stars.

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A white spot, or a slight opacity of the cornea. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in the urine. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Her.*) A line drawn with undulations resembling the form of clouds; or a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.

Nĕb'u lar, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebular hypothesis, an hypothesis, framed by Laplace, to explain the process of formation of the solar system. It supposed the matter of the system to have existed originally in the form of a vast diffused, revolving nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to mechanical and physical laws, successive *rings of matter*, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system.

Nĕb'ŭle, *n.* [See Nebula.] 1. A little cloud; a cloud. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) An ornament used in Norman and Gothic architecture, having a border consisting of a series of regular tooth-like projections, which, as well as the spaces between them, have a rounded or sinuous outline.

Nĕb'u-lōse, *a.* [See Nebulous.] Nebulous; cloudy. [*Obs.*] *Derham.*

Nĕb'u lŏs'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *nebulositas*, Fr. *nebulosité*, Sp. *nebulosidad*. See *infra*.]

1. The state of being nebulous; cloudiness; haziness.

2. (*Astron.*) The faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

Nĕb'u-lŏus (nĕb'yu lus), *a.* [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula*, q. v.; It. *nebuloso*, *nebbioso*; Sp. *nebuloso*; Fr. *nébuleux*.]

1. Cloudy; hazy. See Nebula.

2. (*Astron.*) Pertaining to, or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.

Nĕb'u ly, *a.* Covered or ornamented with wavy lines.

Nĕç'es sā'ri an, *n.* [Fr. *nécessarien*. See Necessary.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.

Nĕç'es sā'ri an, *a.* Pertaining to necessarianism.

Nĕç'es sā'ri an ism, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Nĕç'es-sa ri-ly, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; unavoidably; indispensably.

Nĕç'es sa ri ness, *n.* The state or quality of being necessary.

Nĕç'es sa ry (48), *a.* [Lat. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, unavoidable, necessary, from *ne*, not, and *cessus*, p. p. of *cedere* to go away, give up; It. *necessario*, Sp. *necesario*, Pr. *necessari*, Fr. *nécessaire*.]

1. Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable.

Death a necessary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak.*

2. Impossible to be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended; indispensable; requisite; essential.

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds. *Tillotson.*

3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary, — opposed to *free*; as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

Nĕç'es-sa ry, *n.* [From the adjective.]

1. A thing indispensable to some purpose; a requisite, no essential, — used chiefly in the plural.

2. A privy; a water-closet.

Ne-çĕs'si tā'ri an, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will, — opposed to *libertarian*.

Ne çĕs'si tate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Necessitated; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Necessitating.] [Lat. *necessitare*, *necessitatum*, to force, from *necessitas*. It. *necessitare*, Sp. *necesitar*, Fr. *nécessiter*. See Necessity.]

1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Ne çĕs'si tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *nécessitation*.] The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary; compulsion. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

Ne-çĕs'si-tied (ne sĕs'si tid), *a.* In a state of want; necessitous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ne çĕs'si tous, *a.* [Fr. *nécessiteux*, It. *necessitoso*.]

1. Very needy; or indigent; pressed with poverty. "There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and poor parents." *Addison.*

1 To front, to face, or to meet or encounter face to face. [Obs.]

All the sea-coasts do *affront* the Levant. *Howell*

That he as lyers by, and could not here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Howell*

2 To affront by some manifestation of disrespect, as would be done by crossing a person's path in *front*, or seeking to oppose his progress.

How can any one imagine that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelian? *Addison*

☞ This manifestation of disrespect may be a serious one, and then the person is greatly *affronted*; or it may be of a lighter character, and then he is but slightly in jured. This latter sense is more the prevailing one in familiar speech.

Syn.—To insult; abuse; outrage. brave, dare, defy, nettle, provoke, pique, nettle, displease.

Af front', *n.* [Fr. *affront*; It. *affronto*, Sp. *afrenta*. See *supra*.] Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct, that excites or justifies resentment, ill treatment. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult*. [*Rare*.]

Upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot*

Syn.—Affront, Insult, Outrage. An *affront* is a deliberate mark of disrespect, usually in the presence of others. An *insult* is a personal attack either by words or actions, designed to humiliate or degrade. An *outrage* is an act of extreme and violent insult or abuse. An *affront* piques and mortifies, an *insult* irritates and provokes, an *outrage* wounds and injures.

Captious persons construe every innocent freedom into an *affront*. When people are in a state of anger, they seek opportunities of offering each other *insults*. Intoxication or violent passion impels men to the commission of *outrages*. *Crabb*

Af front-ed', *a.* [Fr. *affronté*. See *supra*.] (*Her.*) Face to face, or front to front. *Burke*

Af front'er, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *affronteur*, Pr. *afrontier*.] One that affronts.

Af front'ing ly, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

Af front'ive, *a.* Tending to affront or offend, abusive. "How *affronting* it is to demand mercy!" *Sewell*

A fore'name'd, *a.* Named before.

A-fore'said (a-fôr'sed), *a.* Spoken before; p. p. of *to say*, used as a preceding part.

A fore'thought (a-fôr'thawt), *n.* Previous thought; *forethought* which

A fore'time, *adv.* In a former time; in a former time; *aforetime*.

A fore'ti-me'nt, *n.* Forethoughts.

A foul', *adv.* Out of the way; entangled.

A fraid', *a.* [p. p. of *affray*, to fear or apprehend; *afraid*.]

☞ This word is *terrified* or *frightened* by the object of fear.

Syn.—Afraid, fearful.

Af freet', *n.* [illegible]

A-fresh', *adv.* Afresh, anew, again.

They [illegible]

Af'ric, } *n.*
Af'ric an, }

Af'ric an, *n.* [illegible]

2 The African [illegible]

Af'ric an ism, *n.* [illegible] liar to Africans [illegible] fathers."

Af'ric an i zation, *n.* [illegible] ination of African [illegible]

Af'ric an ize, *v.* [illegible] of Africans.

A frit', } *n.* [illegible]
A frite', } [illegible]

A front' (a-frunt'), *n.* [illegible] front.

Aft (a), *a.* or *adv.* [illegible]

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, necessitous circumstances.

Ne-ces'si-tous-ly, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

Ne-ces'si-tous-ness, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pinching want.

Ne-ces'si-tude, *n.* [Lat. *necessitudo*, from *necesse*, necessary.]

1. Necessitousness; want. [Obs.] [illegible]

2. Necessary connection or relation.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a necessitude, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor.*

Ne-ces'si-ty, *n.* [Lat. *necessitas*, from *necesse*; Fr. *nécessité*; Sp. *necesidad*; It. *necessità*. See NECESSARY.]

1. The quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite; inevitableness; indispensableness; [illegible] the [illegible] and state of things.

2. The condition of being needy or necessitous; pressing need; indigence; want.

The extent of all the distresses by his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and necessity his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

3. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; — used chiefly in the plural.

These should be hours for necessities,
Not for delights. *Shak.*

What was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast necessity of heart and life. *Tennyson.*

4. Irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fatality.

Necessity shall
Our heads get out [illegible] be,
[illegible] compelled by strong necessity. *Shak.*

5. (*Metaph.*) The negation of freedom in voluntary action; the subjection of all phenomena, whether material or spiritual, to inevitable causation.

Of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power.

Syn. — See NEED.

Neck, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*, O. Fries. *hnekka*, D. *nek*, [illegible] Dan. *nakke*, [illegible] M. H. Ger. *nac*, N. H. Ger. *nacken*.]

1. The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk, and which in man and many other animals is more slender than the trunk.

2. Any part of a thing resembling the neck of an animal; the part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd, [illegible] especially: (*a.*) A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as, the neck of land between Boston and Roxbury. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) That part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, which extends from the head to the body, and which is the finger-board.

Neck and crop, completely; wholly. — *Neck-mould*, [illegible] (*Arch.*) the narrow part between the astragal of the [illegible] and the annulet of the capital, [illegible] the part joining the knob to the base of the breech [illegible] small part [illegible] in front of [illegible] the [illegible] neck [illegible] *On the neck of*, immediately after; following closely. *Stiff neck*, obstinacy in evil or wrong; — *To break the neck* [illegible] from the main force of [illegible] *To harden the neck*, to grow obstinate [illegible] he hath [illegible] hardened [illegible] as the [illegible] hath [illegible] to be more and more perverse [illegible]

Neck'band, *n.* A neck [illegible] [Obs.]

Neck'beef, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. "Cheap as neck-beef." *Swift.*

Neck'cloth, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Necked (nĕkt), *a.* Having a neck; — chiefly used in composition, as in *stiff-necked*.

Neck'er-chief, *n.* [illegible] A kerchief for the neck; — called also *neck-handkerchief*.

Neck'lace, *n.* A string of beads, or precious stones, worn around the neck.

Neck'laced (-läst), *a.* Marked as with a necklace; wearing a necklace. *Sir W. Jones.*

Neck'land, *n.* A neck or long tract of land. [*Rare.*]

Neck'mould, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex molding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital. *Gwilt.*
Neck'mould-ing, }

Neck'tie, *n.* A neck-handkerchief.

Neck'verse, *n.* 1. The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," &c.

Letter nor line know I never a one,
Were't my neck-verse at Harribee. *W. Scott.*

2. Hence, a verse or saying, the utterance of which decides one's fate [illegible] his holding.

These words [illegible] were their neck-verse or shibboleth to distinguish [illegible] *Fuller.*

Neck'weed, *n.* Hemp; — so called sportively, as being fit [illegible] because used in hanging criminals.

Nec'ro-lite, *n.* [Fr. *nécrolithe*, from Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of [illegible] — the same as NECRONITE.

Nec'ro-log'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *nécrologique*.] Pertaining to necrology, [illegible] relating to an account of the dead or of deaths.
Nec'ro-log'ic-al, }

Ne-crol'o-gist, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-crol'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *nécrologie*, from Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] An account of deaths, or of the dead; a register of deaths.

Nec'ro-man-cer, *n.* [Fr. *nécromancien*.] One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Nec'ro-man-cy, *n.* [Fr. *nécromancie*, Lat. *necromantia*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] dead, dead body and [illegible] divination.] The art of revealing future events by means of pretended communication with the dead; the art of magic; conjuration; enchantment.

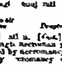
This palace standeth in the air,
By necromancy placed there. *Drayton.*

Nec'ro-man'tic, *n.* Trick; conjuration. [*Obs.*]

Nec'ro-man'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.
Nec'ro-man'tic-al, }

Nec'ro-man'tic-al-ly, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration.

Nec'ro-nite, *n.* [Fr. *nécronite*, from Gr. *nekros*, dead.] (*Min.*) Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh.



Necrophore.

Ne-croph'a-gan, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Entom.*) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances. *Brande.*

Ne-croph'a-gous, *a.* [Gr. *nekrophagos*, from *nekros*, dead, and *phagein*, to eat; Fr. *nécrophage*.] Eating or feeding on the dead.

Nec'ro-phore, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] dead body, and [illegible] to bear.] (*Zool.*) A genus of coleopterous insects found in Europe and America, and remarkable for their habit of [illegible] they possess the [illegible] beetle.

Ne-crop'o-lis, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, city; Fr. *nécropole*.] A city of the dead; hence, a cemetery; a grave-yard.

Nec'ro-scop'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *nécroscopique*, from Gr. *nekros*, dead, and [illegible] to look carefully, to view.] Relating to post mortem examinations.
Nec'ro-scop'ic-al, }

Ne-crosed' (ne-krōst'), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected by necrosis; as, a necrosed bone. *Dunglison.*

Ne-cro'sis, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to make dead, to mortify, from *nekros*, dead; Fr. *nécrose*.]

1. (*Med.*) Mortification or gangrene, especially that state of bone or portion of bone which is deprived of life, as gangrene is to the soft parts. *Dunglison.*

2. (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, consisting of small black spots beneath which the substance of the plant decays.

Nec'tar, *n.* [Lat. *nectar*; Fr. & Sp. *nectar*; Gr. *nektar*; It. *nettare*.]

1. (*Myth. & Poet.*) The drink of the gods; hence, any delicious beverage.

2. (*Bot.*) The honey and other sweetish secretions of the glands of plants.

Nec-ta're-al, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling nectar; nectareous.

2. (*Bot.*) Of or pertaining to a nectary.

Nec-ta're-an, *a.* [Lat. *nectareus*, Fr. *nectaréen*, [illegible] Fr. *nectaire*, Sp. *nectareo*, It. *nettareo*.] Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant; nectareous.

More [illegible] than when nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. *Talfourd.*

Nec'tared, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

Nec-ta're-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; delicious. "The juice nectareous and the balmy dew." *Pope.*

Nec-ta're-ous-ly, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

Nec-ta're-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

Nec-ta'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Nec'tar-if'er-ous, *a.* [Fr. *nectarifère*, from Lat. *nectar*, nectar, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.]

1. Producing nectar or honey; as, nectariferous glands.

2. Bearing or having a nectary.

Nec'tar-ine, *a.* [O. Fr. *nectarin*. See NECTAR.] Sweet as nectar; nectareous. [*Rare.*]

Nec'tar-ine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the peach with a smooth rind; the *Persica laevis* of De Candolle.

Nec'tar-ize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NECTARIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NECTARIZING.] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Nec'tar-ous, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous. "Nectarous draughts between." *Milton.*

Nec'ta-ry, *n.* [Fr. *nectaire*, from *nectar*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The honey-gland of a flower; the spur, horn, hood, [illegible] long hollow petal of some flowers, as the columbine, monk's-hood, and others, which often contain a sweetish honey-like fluid.

Nec-tu'rus, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of amphibious animals found in North America, having an elongated body somewhat resembling that of the eel.

Ned'der, *n.* [A.-S. *nǣdre*, [illegible] O. Sax. *nādra*, Icel. [illegible] See ADDER.] An adder. [*Obs.*]

Né, or **Née**, *p. p.* [Fr., from Lat. *natus*, p. p. of [illegible] (re) *natus*, to be born.] Born; — a term used to denote the family name of a female before her marriage; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

Need, *n.* [O. Eng. *nede*, A.-S. *neád*, *nêd*, [illegible] O. Fries. *nêd*, [illegible] D. *nood*, [illegible] Icel. [illegible] Goth. [illegible] O. H. Ger. [illegible] M. H. Ger. [illegible] N. H. Ger. *noth*.]

1. A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; necessity; urgent want.

Be governed by your needs, not by your fancy. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

Syn. — Exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; necessity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; penury. — NEED, NECESSITY. Necessity is stronger than need; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the necessity of going without that of which we stand very greatly in need. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives; necessitous circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; needy circumstances, the want of aid or relief.

I [illegible] lowest [illegible] pressed
And [illegible] all thy wants at thy need. *Dryden.*

The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shak.*

Need, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEEDING.] [A.-S. [illegible] to compel, force.] To be in want of; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, unemployed, and less need rest. *Milton.*

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, [illegible] in negative and [illegible] pressing requirement [illegible] and in this use [illegible] third person singular of the present tense. "And the whole need not be [illegible] shall be [illegible]" [illegible]

Need, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs. *Locke.*

Need'er, *n.* One who is in want.

Need'ful, *a.* 1. Full of need; needy.

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

All things needful for defense abound. *Dryden.*

Need'ful-ly, *adv.* Necessarily.

Need'ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being needful; necessariness.

Need'i-ly, *adv.* [From *needy*.] In need; [illegible] condition [illegible] manner.

Need'i-ness, *n.* [A.-S. [illegible]] The state or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Nee'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *nædl*, [illegible] O. [illegible] Fries. [illegible] Icel. [illegible] Sw. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] O. H. Ger. [illegible] N. H. Ger. *nadel*.]

1. A small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, — used in sewing.

2. A slender bar of steel, magnetically polarized, [illegible] upon a vertical pivot, [illegible] in the mariner's compass, so as to turn freely round, and point to the poles of the earth, or [illegible] of the magnetic polarity with which it has been artificially endowed; — called also the *magnetic needle*.

3. Anything in the form of a needle, as pointed crystals, sharp pinnacles of rock, and the like.

Dipping-needle. See DIP. — *Needle-beam* (*Arch.*), the floor-beams of a bridge resting on the girders.

Nee'dle, *v. t.* To form in the shape of a needle; as, to *needle* crystals.

Nee'dle, *v. i.* To shoot into the form of needles; as, *needled* prisms.

Nee'dle-book, *n.* Something to stick needles upon, or to carry them in; usually composed of leaves of cloth made up in the form of a book.

Nee'dle-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The pipe-fish. See PIPE-FISH.

Nee'dle-ful, *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLEFULS. As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

Nee'dle-furze, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Genista*; a species of broom.

Nee'dle-gun, *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of detonating powder, which is exploded by means of a slender pin or needle which passes in at the breech.

Nee'dle-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Acicular ore of bismuth.

Nee'dle-point'ed, *a.* Pointed as needles.

Nee'dler, *n.* One who makes needles; one who makes or deals in needles.

Nee'dle-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting [illegible] of carbonate of lime; aragonite. *Dana.*

Need'less, *a.* 1. Having no need; in want of nothing. "Weeping into the needless stream." *Shak.*

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless* labor; *needless* expense.

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; unnecessarily.

Need'less-ness, *n.* Unnecessariness.

Nee'dle-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of the zeolite family; — called also *needle-zeolite* and *natrolite*.

Nee'dle-wom'an, *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLE-WOMEN (-wĭm'en). A woman who works with needle; a seamstress.

Nee'dle-work (nē'dl wŭrk), *n* Work executed with a needle, the business of a seamstress, embroidery.

Nee'dle-worked (-wŭrkt), *a* Worked with needles

Need'ly, *adv* Of necessity, necessarily, inevitably [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Need'ly, *a* Like, or relating to, a needle, sharp as a needle; as, a *needly* thorn

Need'ment, *n* Something needed or wanted [*Obs*] *Shak*

Needs, *adv* [Originally genitive of *need*, used as an adverb] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, —generally with *must*, and equivalent to *of need*

Needs he must fasten on God a place of revenge as done for his sake *Milton.*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself *Kettlewell*

Needs'ly, *adv* Needlessly, without need "And *needsly* to the southern fields wait god" *Drayton*

Need'y, *a* [*compar* NEEDIER, *superl* NEEDIEST] Distressed by want of the means of living, very poor, indigent; necessitous.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day *Addison.*

Spare the blushes of *needy* merit. *Dwight*

Neeld, **Neele**, } *n* [See NEEDLE] A needle [*Obs*]

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances *Shak*

Nee'lghau, *n* See NILGHAU

Ne'er (nā'r), *adv* A contraction of *never*

Neeze (nēz), *v t* [*imp & p p*, NEESED, *p pr & vb n* NEESING] [A-S *nieson*, D *niezen*, O H Ger. *niesan nuisan*, N H Ger *niesen*, Icel *hnosa*, Sw *nysa*, Dan *nyse*. Cf A-S *fneosan*, to sneeze] To sneeze [*Obs*] See SNEEZE

By his *neezings* a light doth shine *Job* xli. 19

Neeze'wort (nēz'wŭrt), *n* A plant *Sherwood*

Ne ex'e-at [Lat *ne exeat regno*, let him not go out of the kingdom] (*Law*) A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, originally applicable in purposes of state, now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail, or security to abide a decree *Kent*

Nef, *n* [Fr., nave See NAVE] The nave of a church [*Obs.*]

Ne fand', *a* Nefandous [*Obs*]

Ne fan'dous, *a* [Lat *nefandus*, not to be spoken or mentioned, from *ne* not, and *fari*, to speak, utter, It & Sp *nefando*] Not to be named; unfit to speak of, abominable [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Ne fa'ri-ous, *a* [Lat *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law from *fari*, to speak, utter, It & Sp *nefario*] Wicked in the extreme, abominable; atrociously villainous, detestably vile

Syn —Iniquitous, detestable; horrible, dreadful, atrocious, infamous, impious See INIQUITOUS

Ne fa'ri ous-ly, *adv* With extreme wickedness, abominably.

Ne fa'ri ous ness, *n* The quality of being nefarious

Ne-ga'tion, *n* [Lat *negatio*, from *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, nn, not and *aio*, to say yes, Fr *negation*, Pr *negatio*, Sp *negacion*, It *negazione*.]

1 The act of denying, assertion of the non-reality or untruthfulness of any thing, declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be, denial,—the opposite of *affirmation*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay *Fogers.*

2 Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception, statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like

It may be proved, by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

Neg'a tive, *a* [Lat. *negativus*, from *negare*, to deny, It & Sp *negativo*, Pr *negatiu*, Fr *negatif* See *supra*]

1 Implying denial, negation, or difference; asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate, returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request, refusing assent,—opposed to *affirmative*; as, a *negative* proposition is that which denies

2 Implying absence of what is appropriate or expected; without positive statement or demonstration, tending to disprove, or to prove the opposite, in the negative;—opposed to *positive* as, a *negative* argument

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him *South*

3 Having the power or effect of stopping or restraining. "Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as King" *King Charles*

Negative electricity, electricity in a degree below saturation, or the natural amount for a given body, according to Franklin's theory of a single electric fluid, the same as *remous electricity* in the theory of two fluids — *Negative exponent* (*Opt*) See EXPONENT —*Negative quantity* (*Alg*) a quantity preceded by the sign — or which stands in the position indicated by this sign to some other quantity —*Negative sign* the sign —, or minus, opposed to sign + or *plus*, indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity or is to be reckoned from a zero or to the opposite end or direction to that of quantities having the sign + either expressed or understood. Thus $a - b$ b is to be subtracted from a or regarded as opposite to it in value, —10° on a thermometer means 10° *below* the zero of the scale

Neg'a-tive, *n.* [Fr *négative*, It & Sp. *negativa*]

1 A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden, a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to one which is positive; an opposite or contradictory term or conception

This is a known rule in divinity, that there is no command that runs in *negatives* but couches under it a positive duty *South*

2 A word that denies, as, *not*, *no*

3 The refusal or withholding of assent; veto

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing then his *negative* is as good as nothing *Milton.*

4 Position or relation taken by an opposing or denying party, the relation of denial or opposition, as, the question was decided in the *negative*

5 (*Photog*) A picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material (usually reduced silver), and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi transparent ground of the picture

☞ A *negative* is chiefly used for producing photographs by means of the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, thus producing on the paper a positive picture

Negative pregnant, a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another

Neg'a-tive (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* NEGATIVED, *p pr & vb n* NEGATIVING]

1 To prove unreal or untrue, to disprove

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles *Paley*

2 To reject by vote, to refuse to enact or sanction, as, the Senate *negatived* the bill

Neg'a tive ly, *adv* 1 In a negative manner, with or by denial "He answered *negatively*" *Boyle*

2 In the form of speech implying the absence of something;—opposed to *positively*

I shall show what this image of God in man is *negatively* by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively by showing wherein it does consist. *South*

Negatively charged or *electrified*, having a deficiency of the electric fluid, according to Franklin's theory of electricity See POSITIVELY

Neg'a tive ness, } *n* The quality of being nega-
Neg'a tiv'i ty, } tive

Neg'a to-ry, *a* [Lat *negatorius*, It & Sp *negatorio*, Fr *négatoire*] Expressing denial, belonging to negation, negative [*Pare.*]

Neg lect', *v t* [*imp & p p* NEGLECTED, *p pr & vb n* NEGLECTING] [Lat *negligere*, *neglectum*, to disregard, neglect, properly not to pick up, from *nec*, not, and *legere*, to pick up, gather, It *negligere*, Fr *négliger*]

1 Not to treat with due attention, to forbear one's duty in regard to, to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, or the like, to omit, to disregard, to slight as, to *neglect* duty or business, to *neglect* to pay debts, to *neglect* interest or policy

This my long suffering and my day of grace
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton*

2 Hence, not to notice, to forbear to treat with attention or respect, to slight, as, to *neglect* strangers

3 To cause to be omitted, to postpone [*Obs*]

I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design *Shak.*

Syn —To slight overlook, disregard, disesteem, contemn See SLIGHT

Neg lect', *n* [Lat *neglectus* See *supra*]

1 Omission of proper attention, forbearance of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness, failure to do, use, or heed any thing, culpable disregard, as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy, and the like

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect* we lost her as we came *Milton.*

2 Omission of attention or civilities, slight, as, *neglect* of strangers

3 Habitual want of regard, negligence [*Obs* or *rare.*]

Age breeds *neglect* in all *Denham.*

4 State of being disregarded

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect.* *Prior*

Syn —Negligence inattention) disregard; disesteem slight; indifference See NEGLIGENCE

Neg-lect'ed ness, *n* State of being neglected

Neg-lect'er, *n* One who neglects

Neg lect'ful, *a* 1 Full of neglect, heedless, careless, inattentive *Pope*

2 Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done

3 Treating with neglect or slight

4 Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference, as, a *neglectful* countenance

Neg lect'ful-ly, *adv* In a neglectful manner, with heedless inattention, with careless indifference

Neg lect'ing-ly, *adv* Carelessly, heedlessly

Neg lec'tion, *n* [Lat. *neglectio*, It *negligenza* See *supra*] The state of being negligent. [*Obs*]

Neg lect'ive, *a* Inattentive, regardless [*Obs*]

Neg li gee' (neg li zhē'), *n* [Fr *négligé*, from *négliger* See NEGLECT]

1 An easy, unceremonious attire; undress dishabille also, a kind of easy dress or dressing gown formerly worn by ladies

2 A long necklace, usually of red coral

Neg'li gence, *n* [Fr *négligence*, Pr *negligencia*, Sp *negligencia*, It *negligenza*, *negligenzia*, Lat *negligentia*]

1 The quality of being negligent; omission of duty, habitual neglect, heedlessness

2 A negligent act, an omission of what ought to be done

Remarking his beauties I must also point out his negligences and defects *Pope*

Syn —Neglect, inattention; heedlessness disregard slight.—NEGLIGENCE NEGLECT These two words are frequently interchanged in our older writers but a distinction has gradually sprung up between them as generally used, *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to. We say *negligent* as a general trait of character we say of *neglect* in particular cases, or in reference to persons who had a right to our attentions By *neglecting* to do what ought to be done we soon acquire habits of *negligence*. A clerk's *neglect* of his employer's directions often deprives him of his place

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame
With every muse to grace thy song,
Mayst thou despise a poet's name *Swift*

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*
With virgin honors let my hearse be decked,
And decent emblem. *Prior*

Neg'li gent, *a* [Fr *négligent*, Pr *negligent* It & Sp *negligente*, Lat *negligens*, -p pr of *negligere* See NEGLECT] Apt to neglect, customarily negligent, careless, heedless

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor *Jackson*

Be thou *negligent* of fame *Swift*

Syn —Careless heedless; neglectful, regardless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss

Neg'li gent-ly, *adv* 1 In a negligent manner, carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness, as, a person *negligently* dressed, a piece *negligently* written, a farm *negligently* cultivated.

2 With slight, disregard, or inattention.

Ne gōce', *n* [Lat *negotium*, business See *infra*] Business, occupation [*Obs and rare*]

Ne-gō'ti a bil'i ty (-gō'shi-), *n* [Fr *négociabilité*] The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement

Ne gō'ti a ble (-gō'shi-), *a* [Fr *négociable*, Sp *negociable*, It *negoziabile* See NEGOTIATE] Capable of being negotiated transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person, as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange

Ne gō'ti ant (ne gō'shi ant), *n* [Lat *negotians*, properly *p pr* of *negotiari*, Fr *négociant* Sp *negociante*, It *negoziante* See *infra*] One who negotiates, a negotiator [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

Ne gō'ti āte (ne gō'shi āt, 95), *v i* [Lat *negotiari*, *negotiatus*, from *negotium*, business, from *nec*, not and *otium*, leisure, It *negoziare*, Sp *negociar*, Fr *négocier*.]

1 To transact business, to treat with another respecting purchase and sale, to hold intercourse in bargain or trade, as, to *negotiate* with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm

2 To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention, to treat with respecting peace or commerce, to conduct communications or conferences

He that *negotiates* between God and man
As God's embassador *Cowper*

Ne gō'ti āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* NEGOTIATED, *p pr & vb n* NEGOTIATING]

1 To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another, to arrange for, to settle by dealing and management

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago, the Morea and Sicily, the most indispensable supplies *Gibbon.*

2 To transfer for a valuable consideration, to sell; to pass

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade *Kent.*

Ne-gō'ti ā'tion (-shi ā'shun), *n* [Lat *negotiatio*, Fr *negociation*, Sp *negociacion*, It *negoziazione*]

1 The act of negociating, the transacting of business in traffic, the treating with another respecting sale or purchase

2 Hence, mercantile business, trading

Who had lent, with these prices forty thousand pounds, after twenty years *negotiation* in the East Indies *Locke*

3 The transaction of business between nations, the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like, as, the *negotiations* at Ghent

With the single exception of Sir William Temple, there was no Englishman who had proved himself effectively conducting an important *negotiation* with foreign powers to a successful and honorable issue *Macaulay*

Ne gō'ti ā'tor (-shi ā'tor), *n* [Lat., It *negoziatore*, Sp *negociador*, Fr *négociateur*] One who negotiates, a person who treats with others, either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale or public compacts

Ne gō'ti a-to-ry (-shi a-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, negotiation

Ne gō'ti ā'trix (-gō'shi-), *n.* A female who negotiates.

Ne gō'ti-ōs'i ty (ne-gō'shi-ŏs'i-ty), *n* The state of being busy; engrossing occupation [*Obs*]

Were this possible yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be altogether inconsistent with happiness. *Ye worth*

Ne-go'tious [illegible] *a.* Very busy [illegible] employed active [*Ob.*]

Ne-go'tious-ness *n.* [illegible] occupied employment [illegible] activity [*Ob.*]

Ne'gress *n.* [F. *négresse*, f. of *nègre*, negro. See *Negro.*] A black woman; a female negro.

Ne'gro *n.*; *pl.* **Negroes** [Sp. & Pg. *negro*, or Fr. *nègre*, from It. *negro*, Sp. & Pg. *negro*, black, from Lat. *niger*, Fr. *noir*.] A black man, especially one of a race of black, very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa, and are distinguished by crisped hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and thick, protruding lips.

Ne'gro-corn *n.* The Indian millet or durra; — called in the West Indies [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Ne'gro-head *n.* (Com.) Tobacco prepared by soaking with molasses and then pressing it into cakes; — called also *cavendish*. *Simmonds.*

Ne'gro-loid *a.* [From *negro* and Gr. [illegible] form, shape.] [illegible] resembling negroes [illegible] negro.

Ne-gun'do *n.* (Bot.) A genus of small [illegible] trees growing [illegible] Aflie [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] dioecious [illegible] species [illegible] (*Acer negundo* [illegible]) box elder. *Gray.*

Ne'gus *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice; — so called [illegible] from its [illegible] Colonel Negus.

Ne-he'mi-ah [illegible] [H. *Nehem*.] The book [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 Kings xviii. 4.

Neif *n.* [O. F. *naif*, *neif*, born, f., from Lat. *nativus* born, imp. [illegible] by birth. See **Native**.] A [illegible] born [illegible] *Eb. Eaton.*

The [illegible] (of *neif* was free, if the father was [illegible] *Southey.*

Neif *n.* [See **Neaf**.] The neaf [illegible] fist. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] *Shak.*

Neigh (nā) *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **Neighed** (nād); p. pr. & vb. n. **Neighing**.] [A-S. *hnǽgan*. [illegible]] 1. To utter the cry or natural voice of a horse [illegible] to whinny.

2. To scoff or deride [*Obs.* or *Rare*] [illegible] *Shak.*

Neigh (nā) *n.* The natural [illegible] cry of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr) *n.* [illegible] *neighbour*, [illegible] A-S. *neáhgebūr* [illegible] near, high [illegible] farm [illegible] D. [illegible] Ger. *nachbar* [illegible]] [illegible]

3. An inmate [illegible] *Buckingham.*

[illegible]

2. One [illegible] to be [illegible] neighborly kind [illegible]

[illegible] as amiss [illegible]

Neigh'bor (nā'bẽr) *a.* Near to another; adjoining [illegible]

Neigh'bor *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **Neighbored** [illegible]; p. pr. & vb. n. **Neighboring**.] 1. To adjoin [illegible] to be near to.

These grow on the hills the neighbor the [illegible] Sandys.

2. To acquaint [illegible] with; to make near to [illegible] familiar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Neigh'bor *v. i.* To dwell in the vicinity [*Rare*]

Neigh'bor-hood (nā'bẽr-ho͝od) *n.* [Also *neighbourhood*.] 1. The quality or condition of being a neighbor; proximity [illegible]

[illegible] several [illegible] neighborhood. Swift.

2. A place [illegible] vicinity, adjoining [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] neighbor.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other [illegible] neighborhood.

4. The disposition becoming a neighbor; neighborly kindness or good will. [*Ob.*]

Let all the [illegible] of time be employed in prayers [illegible] neighborhood. *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Vicinity; [illegible] proximity. — Neighborhood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] degree or state [illegible] neighbor [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the neighborhood of death [illegible] Milton.

There is [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] perfectly master on his [illegible] ground. *Locke.*

The [illegible] [illegible] neighborhood [illegible] *Allman.*

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'bẽr-ĭng) *a.* Living or being near [illegible]

near; as the *neighboring* [illegible] *neighboring* nations [illegible]

Neigh'bor-li-ness *n.* [illegible] *Et* [illegible] [illegible]

Neigh'bor-ly (nā'bẽr-lȳ) *a.* [Also *neighbourly*.] 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil; social; friendly.

[illegible] [illegible] Arbuthnot.

2. Cultivated familiarity; [illegible] frequent [illegible] social [illegible] exchanging [illegible]

Neigh'bor-ly *adv.* With social civility [illegible] [illegible] *neighbourly*

Neigh'bor-ship *n.* State of being neighbors. [*Ob.*]

Nei'ther (nē'thẽr or nī'thẽr) [illegible] The form [illegible] [illegible] most [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] *pron.* [illegible] *neither* [illegible] *nother* [illegible]

Not either; not the one or the other.

[illegible] Which of them shall I [illegible] *[illegible] both remain [illegible] Shak.*

Nor either [illegible] [illegible]

Nei'ther (*[illegible]*) conj. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sometimes [illegible] [illegible] *Gen.* [illegible]

Nem'a-the'mi-an *n.* (Zoöl.) [illegible] fish [illegible] [illegible]

Nem'a-lite [Lat. [illegible] from thread [illegible] stone (*Min.*) A [illegible] thread [illegible] fib [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] See [illegible] (*Min.*) A fib[rous] hydrate [illegible]

Nem'a-toid *a.* [Gr. [illegible] thread, and *-oid*.] (Zoöl.) Threadlike; — said of [illegible] which are [illegible] body [illegible]

Nem'a-to [illegible] [Lat. [illegible] from [illegible] Gr.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible]

Ne'mean *a.* [L. *Nemeus*, Gr. [illegible]] Of or pertaining to Nemea [illegible] [illegible]

Nem'e-sis *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Nem'o-ral *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, fr. *nemus*, *nemoris*, grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove. [*R.*]

Nem'o-rous [L. *nemorosus*.] Woody. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Nem'pne *v. t.* [illegible] To name. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nempt *p. p.* of *Nempne*. Called; named. [*Ol.*]

Ne'nu-phar *n.* [illegible] (Bot.) [illegible] [illegible]

Ne-o'- [illegible] [illegible] fern [illegible] [illegible]

Ne'o-cene [illegible]

Ne-o'-ce-an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the newer [illegible]

Ne-o-co'mi-an [F. [illegible] *Neocomium*, [illegible] [illegible] name of Neuchâtel.] (*Geol.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ne-o-co'mi-an *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the lower greensand.

Ne-oc'ra-cy *n.* [Gr. [illegible] new, and [illegible] to rule.] Government by new or raw hands; upstart [illegible]

Ne'o-dam'ode [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the people [illegible] (*Greek Antiq.*) A person newly admitted to citizenship.

Ne-og'a-mist [Gr. [illegible]] A person recently married. [illegible] *neogamus*.

Ne-og'ra-phy [Gr. [illegible] new, and [illegible] writing.] A new method of writing.

Ne'o-la'tin *a.* [illegible] Neo-Latin.

Ne'o-lat'in [illegible]

Ne'o-lith'ic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *lithic*.] Pertaining to or [illegible] later stone age [illegible]

Ne'o-log'ic-al-ly *adv.* In a neological manner.

Ne-ol'o-gism *n.* [F. *néologisme*.] 1. The introduction of new words or doctrines.

2. A new word, phrase, or locution.

Ne-ol'o-gist *n.* [F. *néologiste*.] 1. One who introduces new words or new [illegible] language [illegible] to [illegible] doctrine [illegible] who introduces [illegible] [illegible] doctrine [illegible] rational [illegible] religion.

Ne'o-lo-gis'tic [illegible] [illegible] Pertaining to neology; neological.

Ne-ol'o-gize *v. i.* To introduce new words [illegible]

Ne-ol'o-gy *n.* [F. *néologie*, It. & Sp. *neologia*, from Gr. [illegible] new, and [illegible] word, speech.] 1. The introduction of new words, or the use of new words in a language [illegible] mark of [illegible] [illegible]

2. New words [illegible] especially in theology.

Ne'o-me'ni-a [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] new moon [illegible]] The time of the new moon; also the beginning of the month. *Chambers.*

Ne-o'mi-an [illegible] The same as [illegible]

Ne-o'-ni-an [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] law [illegible] especially [illegible] who hold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] new law.

Ne'o-ni-an'ism *n.* The doctrine or belief of the Neonomians.

Ne'o-phyte *n.* [Fr. *néophyte*, It. & Sp. *neofito*, Lat. *neophytus*, Gr. [illegible] properly, newly planted [illegible] new, and [illegible] to grow.] 1. A new convert or proselyte; — a name given by the early Christians [illegible] Roman Catholics [illegible] those who had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] newly admitted to the priesthood or [illegible] monastery.

2. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.

Ne'o-phyte *a.* [illegible] new and [illegible] to [illegible]

Ne-o-pla-ton'ic *a.* [illegible] Neoplatonism.

Ne-o-pla'to-nism *n.* [illegible] [illegible] Neoplatonic [illegible]

Ne'o-pla'to-nist [illegible] A pupil [illegible] school of philosophy [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] Plotinus [illegible] [illegible] with Oriental theosophy [illegible] and was the last product [illegible] Greek philosophy.

Ne'o-plast [illegible] [illegible] who holds to Neoplatonism

Ne-o'ra-ma, **Ne'o-ra-ma** *n.* [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]] A view [illegible] [illegible] building.

Ne'o-tam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ne'o-ter'ic [illegible] [F. *néotérique*, L. [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] new.] Recent [illegible] modern. *Bacon.*

Ne-o-ter'ic-al-ly *adv.* [illegible]

Ne-o-zo'ic *a.* [illegible] (*Geol.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (tertiary [illegible]

Nep [illegible] Abbreviated from Lat. *nepeta*. (Bot.) A plant [illegible] catnip.

Ne-pal-ese' [illegible] A native [illegible] Nepal [illegible] [illegible] people of Nepal.

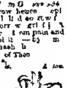
Ne-pau'lese (Geog.) Of or pertaining to Nepaul [illegible]

Nepe *n.* A species of bank [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ne-pen'the *n.* [illegible] [illegible] *Spenser.*

Ne-pen'thes *n.* [Gr. [illegible] removing sorrow [illegible] Egypt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a drug used by the ancients to relieve pain and produce [illegible] exhilaration [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Ne-pen'thes *n.* (Bot.) A genus of plants that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pitcher [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nep'e-ta *n.* [Lat.] (Bot.) A genus of plants including the catnip [illegible] and ground ivy.

Neph'e-line [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Min.) A mineral occurring [illegible] [illegible] crystal

nearly transparent, having the form of six sides of a prism, also, a green reptile, in grayish or green fish markers, having a green lustre *Hamilton*

Nĕph'ew (nĕf'ū, 86) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *neveu, nevoeu*, It *nevo*, O Fr *nepveu, nevoed*, Fr *neveu*, Sp *nepote*, It *nepote, nipote*, Lat *nepos*, A-S *nefa, nefe, nefe*, Icel *nefi*, O, H Ger *nevo, nefo*, M, H Ger *nefe*, N H Ger *nefe*, D *neef*, allied to Lat *nepos*, Skr *napāt*]

1. A grandson, or remoter lineal descendant [*Obs*] "If it manifests any true that *nephews* are often liker to their grandfathers than their fathers" *Jer Taylor*

The sense is, black moles and freckles of parents not appearing at all upon their own children's skin, but afterwards they pass forth and show themselves in their *nephews*, to wit the children of their sons and daughters *Hakewill*

2 The son of a brother or sister

☞ English authorities pronounce this word *nev'u*

Nĕ phrăl'gĭ ă, } *n* [Fr *néphralgie*, from Gr νεφρός, usually in plural, νεφροί, the kidneys, and ἄλγος, pain] (*Med*) Disease or pain in the kidneys

Nĕph'rite, or **Nĕ'phrite** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *néphrite* See NEPHRITIS] (*Min*) A hard, compact mineral, of a dark green color formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, when it is nearly jade *Dana*

Ne-phrĭt'ic, } *a* [Gr νεφριτικός, Lat *nephriticus*, Fr *néphrétique*, It & Sp *nefrítico* See NEPHRITIS]

1 Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine, as, a *nephritic* disease

2 Affected with a disease of the kidneys, as, a *nephritic* patient

3 Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general, as, a *nephritic* medicine

Nephritic wood, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Moringa pterygosperma* (*Guilandina moringa* of Linnæus), decoctions of which have been used for curing affections of the kidneys and other urinary organs *Dunglison*

Ne phrĭt'ic, *n* [Fr *néphrétique*] (*Med*) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel, or stone in the bladder

Nĕ'phrĭtis, *n* [Lat *nephritis*, Gr νεφρῖτις (sc νόσος), from νεφρός, τὸ νεφρός, belonging to the kidneys from νεφρός, kidney, Fr *néphrite, néphritis*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the kidneys

Ne phrŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr νεφρός, kidney, and γράφειν, γραφή, description] (*Anat*) A description of the kidneys *Dunglison*

Nĕph'ro-lĭth'ic, *a* [Gr νεφρός, kidney, and λίθος, stone] (*Med*) Relating to gravel, or calculi in the kidneys *Dunglison*

Ne phrŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr νεφρός, kidney, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) An account of the kidneys and their functions *Dunglison*

Ne-phrŏt'o my, *n* [Fr *néphrotomie*, from Gr νεφρός, pl νεφροί, the kidneys, and τομή, a cutting from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting

Nĕp'o tal, *a* Of or relating to, nephews

Ne pŏt'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to, concerned with, or displaying, nepotism "The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff" *Milman*

Nĕp'o tism (110), *n* [Fr *népotisme*, It & Sp *nepotismo* from Lat *nepos, nepotis*, nephew]

1 Fondness for nephews

2 Undue attachment to relations, favoritism shown to nephews and other relations, hence, bestowal of patronage in consideration of relationship to the bestower, rather than of merit done, or of legal claim

From *nepotism* Alexander V was safe for he was without kindred or relatives But there was another perhaps more fatal *nepotism*, which turned the tide of popularity against him — the *nepotism* of his order *Milman*

Nĕp'o tĭst, *n* One who practices nepotism

Nĕp tū'nĭ an, *a* [Fr *neptunien*, from Lat *Neptunius*, belonging to Neptune]

1 Pertaining to the ocean or sea

2 Formed by water or aqueous solution, as, *Neptunian* rocks

Neptunian theory (*Geol*) the theory of Werner which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water — opposed to the *plutonic* theory

Nep-tū'nĭ an } *n.* [Fr *neptunien, neptunist*, See
Nĕp'tū nĭst, } *supra*] One who adopts the

theory that all the habitable earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the solid strata were formed from a solution.

Nĕr'e id, *n.* [Gr Νηρεΐς, Νεμεΐς, genitive, a daughter of Nereus, a nymph of the sea from Νηρεύς, an ancient sea-god, allied to Gr νηρός, wet, Skr *nīra*, water Lat *Nerei, Nereidos*, Fr *Néréide*]

Nereid and Sea Horse

1 (*Myth*) A sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants upon Neptune, and repose at his riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form in their entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish

2 (*Zoöl*) A marine chætopod worm having tentacles, a protrusible pharynx armed with jaws, and gills along the back

Nĕ'e lĭd'ĭ an, *n* (*Zoöl*) One of a family of annelids of which the *nereis* is the type *Brande*

Ne-rĭt'ĭs, *n* (*pl* Ne rĭt'ĭ dēs) (*Myth*) A Nereid See NEREID

Nĕr'ĭta, *n* [Lat] (*Conch*) A genus of marine mollusks, including many species, which are mostly distributed through the seas of warm climates *Baird*

Nĕr'ite, *n* [Fr *nérite*, Lat *nerita*, Gr νηρίτης, νηρίτιος, from νηρός, wet See *supra*] (*Zoöl*) A mollusk of the genus *Nerita*, having a univalvular shell

Nĕr'i tite (40), *n* (*Pelon*) A petrified shell of the genus *Nerita*

Nĕr'i tŏm, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the oleander *Laird*

Nĕr'o lĭ, (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *néroli*, It & N Lat *neroli*] The essential oil obtained from the flowers of the bitter orange It has a strong odor, and is used in perfumery *Ure*

Ner vā'tĭon, *n* The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves

The outlines of the fronds of ferns, and their *nervation* are full characters if employed alone for the determination of existing genera. *J D Hooker*

Nĕr've (14), *n* [Lat *nervus*, Gr νεῦρον, νεῦρα, It & Pg *nervo*, Sp *nervio*, Pr *nervi*, Fr *nerf*, Ger *nerve*]

1 A sinew, a tendon [*Rare*] *Pope*

2 Hence, physical force or steadiness, muscular power and control, also, steadiness and firmness of mind self command in personal danger, or under suffering, unshaken courage and endurance

He led me on to mightiest deeds
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm *Milton*

3 (*Anat*) One of the bundles of fibers which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia The nerve fiber is an exceedingly delicate tube of transparent membrane, inclosing a band or conducting cord (the axis band), which is uninterrupted from its origin in the central organs to its peripheral termination and is lubricated by an oleaginous substance which fills that portion of the tube not occupied by the central band These fibers, bound together by fibrous tissue, constitute a nerve

4 (*Bot*) One of the fibers extending from the stem of a leaf, or its surface, when simple and parallel

Nĕrve, *v t* [*imp & p p* NERVED, *p pr & vb n* NERVING] To give strength or vigor to, to supply with force, as, fear *nerved* his arm

Nĕr'ved (nĕrvd, 60), *a* (*Bot*) Having nerves, or simple and parallel ribs or veins *Gray*

Nĕr've less, *a* Destitute of strength, wanting vigor, weak "A kingless people for a *nerveless* state" *Byron*

Nĕr've-shăk'en (shăk'n), *a* 1 Affected by a shaking

2 Overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation, shocked

Nĕr'vĭne (nĕr'vĭn), *a* [Lat *nervinus*, from *nervus*, It & Sp *nervino*, Fr *nervin*, Pr *nervein*] (*Med*) Having the quality of acting upon the nerves, quieting nervous excitement

Nĕr'vĭne, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that acts upon the nerves, or soothes nervous excitement

Ner vōsĕ', *a* (*Bot*) The same as NERVED

Ner-vŏs'ĭ ty, *n* 1. The quality of being nervous, nervousness

2 The state or quality of being nervous

Nĕr'vous, *a* [Lat *nervosus*, Fr *nerveux*, It & Pg *nervoso*, Sp *nervioso, nervoso*, Pr *nervios* See NERVE]

1 Possessing nerves, sinewy, strong, vigorous, forcible, spirited "*Nervous* arms" *Pope*

2 Hence, possessing or manifesting vigor of mind, characterized by strength in sentiment or style, as, a *nervous* writer.

3 Pertaining to the nerves, seated in the nerves, as, *nervous* excitement, a *nervous* fever

4 Having the nerves weak or diseased, subject to or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves, easily excited "Weak, *nervous* people" *Pope*

5 (*Bot*) Having the same as NERVED

Nervous system, the entire specialized nervous system, as far as concerned in intelligent feeling, and transmitting both In the vertebrates it is usually divided into two groups, the cerebro spinal, consisting of the brain and spinal nerves, and the sympathetic, or ganglionic or visceral system, and the cerebro spinal, or the system of nerves specially related to the function of feeling, in which usually acting with the connecting nerves, *aggregation*, a condition of body characterized by the fact that the sensitiveness and irritability of the nervous system is increased *Bigelow*

Nĕr'vous lĭ, *adv.* 1. In a nervous manner, with strength or vigor

2 In a nervous manner, with weakness or affection of the nerves, "Hemmed round by *nervously* and anxious by nature, a prey to every ill" *Wesley*

Nĕr'vous ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being nervous, vigor, strength, forcibleness "The *nervousness* of an era" "The *nervousness* of a rhythm" *Harper*

2 Weakness or vexation of the nerves

Nĕr'vūre, *n.* [Fr *nervure*, from *nerve*, to nerve, to cord with sinews, from *nerf*, nerve, sinew See NERVE]

1. (*Bot*) One of the ribs of a leaf

2 (*Entom*) One of the heavy netting on the wings of insects

Nĕr'vy, *a* [compar NERVIER, superl NERVIEST] Strong, vigorous, nervous

Nĕs'cĭ ence (nĕs'ĭ ens, 99) *n.* [Lat *nescientia*, from *nescientem*, pr p of *nescire*, not to know, to be ignorant, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know Sp *nescienciа*, It *nescienza*] Want of knowledge, ignorance *Pp Hall*

Nĕsh, *a* [A S *nesc, hnesc, hnysc, hnesc*, O Frisic *nesk*, O D *nesch, nesch, nisch, nisch*, Goth *hnasqins*] Soft, tender, nice [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Chaucer*

Nĕss [from A-S *næs, næss, nes, nesse, nysse*, O Sax *nesvi, nisei, nessia, nesca, nisse, nessia*, O Frisic *nese*, O D *nesse*, N D *nis*, O H Ger *nas, nesa, nisi, nessi, nessi, nessi, nesse, nesse*, M H Ger *nes, nisse, nis, nesse, nisse*, N H Ger *nes*, Goth *nasus*] A termination of abstract nouns, denoting state or quality, as in goodness, greatness

Nĕst, *n* [A-S *nest, nest*, D & Ger *nest*, Sw *näste*, allied to Lat *nidus*, for *nis dus*, Skr *nīda*, Ems *amendō*, Lith *lizdas*, for *nizdas*, W *nyth*, Arm *nizi*, Ir *neid*, Gr νεοσσιά, νεοσσία]

a

b c

a, nest of thistle-bird
b, nest of bays of India,
c, nest of red bird (*Sylvia mexicana*)

1 The bed or retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young

2 Hence, the place in which the eggs of other animals, as of insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched, a snug place in which young animals are reared *Bentley*

3 A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation, a close place in which any thing is brooded or produced, also, a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself, — usually in an ill sense, as a *nest* of rogues

4 A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size, each put within the one next larger

5 (*Geo*) An aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock *Dana*

Nĕst, *v i* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with us leaves *Horace*

Nĕst, *v t.* To put into a nest, to form a nest for

They like a *nested* pair reposed *Hardinge*

Nĕst'-ĕgg, *n* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place, hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection *Hudibras*

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v i* [*imp & p p* NESTLED, *p pr & vb n* NESTLING] [A S *nestlian*]

1 To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest, to settle, to harbor

The king-fisher *nestles* in hollow banks *Lacepede*

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till success came *Bacon*

2 To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest, as, a child *nestles*

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v t* 1 To house, as in a nest

2 To cherish, as a bird her young

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'lĭng), *n* [A S & Ger *nestling*]

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

2. A nest. [Obs.] Bacon.

N[illegible]ling (nĕs′ling), *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

Nes·to′ri·an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and human nature of Christ were not so united as to form but one person. He, hence, held that it was improper to call Mary the mother of God, though she might be called the mother of Christ. [illegible] the Christians of Persia and India [illegible] are the remnants of the Nestorian sect. *Murdock.*

Nes·to′ri·an, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Nestorians.

2. Pertaining to, or resembling [illegible] the aged warrior and counselor [illegible] by Homer; hence, wise; experienced; aged; as, Nestorian [illegible].

Nes·to′ri·an·ism, *n.* The principle of the Nestorians.

Net, *n.* [A-S. *net, nett,* O. S. *net, netti,* O. Fries. [illegible] Dan. & D. *net,* Sw. *nät,* [illegible] *net,* Goth. *nati,* O. H. Ger. [illegible] and M. H. G. [illegible] *net,* N. H. Ger. [illegible]]

1. An instrument for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread wrought or woven in meshes; hence, any thing wrought or woven in meshes.

2. Any thing designed or fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare.

Net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NETTING.]

1. To make into a net or net-work.

2. To take in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, netted and in the toils. *W. Scott.*

Net, *v. i.* To form net-work; to knit.

Net, *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *net,* Sp. *neto,* It. *netto,* Lat. *nitidus.* Cf. NEAT.]

1. Being without flaw or error; neat. [*Obs.*] "Her breasts, naked as net ivory." *Spenser.*

2. (*Com.*) Pure; unadulterated; neat; as, net wine, [illegible] Clear of all charges and deductions; as, net profit, net income, net weight, &c. [Sometimes improperly written *nett.*]

Net, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NETTING.] To produce as clear profit.

Neth′er, *a.* [A-S. [illegible], northern, compar. from [illegible] below, [illegible]] Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; having a lower position, lying or being [illegible]; belonging to the region below; lower; — opposed to upper. "This upper and nether empire." *Milton.*

That the lowest [illegible] held his light
[illegible] *Spenser.*

[illegible] no [illegible] shape than [illegible]
[illegible] *Milton.*

Neth′er[illegible] [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Neth′er·most, *a.* [A-S. [illegible] See *supra.*] Lowest; as, the nethermost hell; the nethermost abyss.

Net′ti·fy, *v. t.* To render neat; to clean; to put in order. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Neth′i·nims, *n. pl.* [Heb. *nethînim,* pl. of *nathîn,* given, granted, a title of the temple servants, from *nathan,* to give.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) Servants of the priests and Levites in the ministry of the tabernacle and temple.

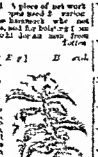
Net′ting, *n.* [From *net.*] 1. A piece of net-work.

2. (*Naut.*) A net-work of ropes used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use, for stowing sails, and for hoisting [illegible] the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding. *Totten.*

3. Wire cloth.

Net′ting, *n.* Urine. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Net′tle (nĕt′l), *n.* [A-S. [illegible] D. *netel,* [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Urtica,* covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation. [illegible] common in the Northern United States, [illegible] European species [illegible] the Eastern States.


Nettle.

Net′tle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NETTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NETTLING.] To fret, as if by the sting of nettles; to cause to experience sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were nettled at the scandal of this affront. *[illegible]*

Net′tle [illegible] The same as KNITTLE. See KNITTLE.

Net′tle-cloth, *n.* A kind of thick cotton stuff [illegible] prepared to be used instead of leather [illegible] which is then [illegible].

Net′tler, *n.* One who provokes, [illegible]

Net′tle-rash, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease resembling the sting of nettles.

Net′tle-tree, *n.* The same as the Lote. See LOTE.

Net′ty, *a.* Resembling a net or net-work. [illegible]

Net′work (-wûrk), *n.* A fabric of thread, cord, or wire crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces or meshes between them.

Neu′ral, *a.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve.] Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; also, especially pertaining to the dorsal nervous cord of vertebrates; as, the neural arch of vertebra.

Neural arch (*Anat.*), the arch formed by the posterior projecting elements of the body of the vertebra, which protect the medulla. — *Neural axis,* [illegible] or brain, including also the medulla spinalis, or spinal cord. *Dunglison.*

Neu·ral′gi·a, *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and *algos,* pain; Fr. *névralgie.*] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nerve, branch, [illegible] ramifications, and seem therefore to be seated in the nerve. *Dunglison.*

Neu·ral′gic, *a.* [Fr. *névralgique.*] Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neu·ral′gy, *n.* The same as NEURALGIA.

Neu·ra′tion, *n.* Arrangement or distribution of veins, especially of the nerves of the leaf or other expanded portion of plants; venation.

Neu′rine, *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve.] (*Physiol.*) The [illegible] of the immediate principles of the nervous system.

Neu·ri′tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of a nerve.

Neu·rog′ra·phy, *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and *graphein,* to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves.

Neu·ro·log′ic·al, *a.* [Fr. *névrologique.*] Pertaining to neurology.

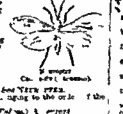
Neu·rol′o·gist, *n.* [Fr. *névrologue.*] One who describes the nerves.

Neu·rol′o·gy, *n.* [Fr. *névrologie,* from Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and *logos,* discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

Neu·rop′ter, *n.* [Fr. *névroptère,* fr. Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and *pteron,* wing.]

1. (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, as the dragon-fly.

2. *pl.* (*Entom.*) [illegible]


Neuropter. [illegible]

Neu·rop′ter·a, *n. pl.* See NEUROPTER.

Neu·rop′ter·al, *a.* Belonging to the order of the neuropters.

Neu·rop′ter·an, *n.* (*Entom.*) A neuropter.

Neu·rop′ter·ous, *a.* The same as NEUROPTERAL.

Neu·ro·skel′e·ton, *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and Eng. *skeleton.*] (*Anat.*) The osseous apparatus of vertebrate animals connected with the nerves and with locomotion. *R. Owen.*

Neu′ro·spast, *n.* [Lat. *neurospastes,* Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] to draw, pull.] A kind of puppet put in motion by means of strings. *More.*

Neu·rot′ic, *a.* [Fr. *névrotique,* from Gr. *neuron,* nerve.]

1. [illegible] the nerves [illegible] seated in the nerves; as, neurotic disease.

2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

Neu·rot′ic, *n.* 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves.

2. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.

Neu′ro·tome, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Anat.*) [illegible] *Dunglison.*

Neu·ro·tom′ic·al, *a.* [Fr. *névrotomique.*] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

Neu·rot′o·mist, *n.* [Fr. *névrotomiste.*] One who dissects the nerves.

Neu·rot′o·my, *n.* [Fr. *névrotomie,* from Gr. *neuron,* nerve, and [illegible] to cut.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The art or practice of dissecting the nerves. (*b.*) An incised wound of a nerve. *Dunglison.*

Neu·ryp·nol′o·gist, *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, neurypnology.

Neu·ryp·nol′o·gy, *n.* [Gr. *neuron,* nerve, [illegible] sleep, [illegible]]

1. The doctrine [illegible] animal magnetism, also, producing it.

2. A [illegible]

Neu′ter, *a.* [Lat., comp. of *ne,* not, and *uter,* either; Fr. *neutre,* [illegible] It. *neutro.*]

1. Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither party; not taking part with either side; neutral.

In all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy; for Providence never stands neuter. *South.*

2. (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine; expressing or designating neither sex; — said of a noun, pronoun, and the like. (*b.*) Of neither of the kinds; neither active nor passive; — said of a verb.

3. (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neu′ter, *n.* 1. A person who takes no part in a contest; one who is either indifferent to a cause or forbears to interfere; a neutral.

The world's no neuter; it will wound or save. *Young.*

2. An animal which at its full development [illegible] organs of generation, especially a working bee, which is really an undeveloped female.

3. (*Bot.*) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neu′tral, *a.* [Lat. *neutralis,* from *neuter;* It. *neutrale,* Sp. & Fr. *neutral.* See *supra.*]

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking part with either of contending parties; [illegible] indifferent.

The heart can not possibly remain neutral, but constantly takes part one way or the other. *Shaftesbury.*

2. Neither very good nor bad; of medium quality; not decided or pronounced.

Some things good, and some things ill, do seem,
And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral axis (*Mech.*), the part or line in a beam under transverse pressure at which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or the longitudinal stress is zero. — *Neutral salt* (*Chem.*), salt composed of an equal number of equivalents, both of acid and base; salt in which none of the properties, either of the acid or base, are perceptible. — *Neutral tint,* a bluish gray pigment used by water-color painters, composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions. *Fairholt.* — *Neutral vowels,* the vowel [illegible] in the word [illegible] called on account of the indefinite and imperfect character. See *Principles of Pronunciation,* § 16, Note.

Neu′tral, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

The neutral, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper.*

Neu′tral·ist, *n.* A neutral. [*Obs.*]

Neu·tral′i·ty, *n.* [Fr. *neutralité,* It. *neutralità,* Sp. *neutralidad.*]

1. The state of being neutral; the condition of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; state of taking no part on either side; indifference.

Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of public danger desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

2. Indifference in quality; [illegible] *Donne.*

3. The whole of those who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states.

Armed neutrality, the condition of a neutral power which holds itself ready to resist by force of arms any aggression of either belligerent, between which it is neutral.

Neu·tral·i·za′tion, *n.* [Fr. *neutralisation,* Sp. *neutralizacion.*]

1. The act of neutralizing, or the state of being neutralized; reduction to a state of indifference or neutrality.

2. The state of being neutralized; reduction to a neutral state.

Neu′tral·ize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEUTRALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEUTRALIZING.] [Fr. *neutraliser.*]

1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

So here I am neutralized again. *W. Scott.*

2. (*Chem.*) To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to a state of inactivity; as, to neutralize parties in government. "The benefits of universities [illegible] neutralized by moral evils." [illegible] "A look [illegible] the neutral [illegible]" *E. Everett.*

Neu′tral·iz′er, *n.* One who, or that which, neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neu′tral·ly, *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu·vaine′, *n. pl.* [Fr. *neuvaine,* from *neuf,* nine, Lat. *novem;* [illegible]] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Prayers offered up for nine successive days.

Név′é (nā′vā), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. [illegible] snow.] [illegible] The upper part of a glacier above the line of perpetual snow. [illegible]

Nev′en, *v. t.* To name; to mention; to utter; to speak. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Nev′er, *adv.* [A-S. *næfre, næfer,* from *ne,* not, and *æfre,* ever.]

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

Death [illegible] never [illegible] *Pope.*

2 In no degree, not in the least

Wherever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South*

3 Not

And he answered him to *never* a word *Matt* xxvii 14.

☞ *Never* is much used in composition, as in *never-ceasing, never-dying, never-enduring, never-fading, never-failing*, and the like, but in all such compounds it retains its usual signification

Never so, as never before, more than at any other time, or in any other circumstances especially particularly, —now usually expressed or replaced by *ever so*

Ask me *never so* much dower and gift. *Gen* xxxiv 12.

A fear of battery, though *never so* well grounded is no duress *Blacks one*

Nev'er-the lĕt'er, *adv*, Nevertheless [*Obs*]

Nev'er the less', *adv* [Composed of *never, the*, and *less*] Not the less, notwithstanding, in spite of that

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous *nevertheless* afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby *Heb.* xii. 11.

Syn —However, at least, yet See HOWEVER.

New (nū), *a* [*compar* NEWER, *superl* NEWEST] [A-S *niwe, niowe, neowe*, O Sax *niwi, niwi*, O Fries *nie*, D *nieuw*, O H Ger *niwi, niuwi*, M H Ger *niuwe*, N. H Ger *neu*, Goth *niujis*, Icel *nyr*, Dan & Sw *ny*, allied to Lat *novus*, Gr *νέος*, Skr *navas*, Slav *nowu*, Lith *naujas*, Per *naw, nū, nō*, Ir *nua, nuodh*, W *newydd*, Armor *nevez*]

1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time, having originated or occurred lately, not early in being, of late origin, recent, fresh, modern;—opposed to *old*, and used of things, as, a *new* coat, a *new* house, a *new* book, a *new* fashion

2 Not before seen, made acquainted with, or known, lately manifested, recently invented, discovered, or established as true, strange, as, a *new* metal, a *new* theory

Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy *new* possessor *Milton*

3 Starting anew, renovated, commencing —said of any thing that recurs periodically, as, a *new* week, a *new* moon, a *new* year

4 Not ancient, modern, not of ancient extraction, or of a family of ancient descent

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge a *new* man often mounts to favor *Addison*

5 Not worn out, defaced by use, or the like, in condition as at first, renovated or repaired so as to recover the first state

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new* *Bacon*

6 Not habituated, not familiar, unaccustomed "*New* to the plow, unpraticed in the trace" *Pope*

7 Fresh from any thing, newly come "*New* from her sickness to that northern air" *Dryden*

☞ *New* is much used in composition, adverbially, in the sense of *newly, recently*, to qualify other words, as in *new-formed, new-found, new-made*

New land, land cleared and cultivated for the first time — *New red sandstone* (*Geol*), the formation immediately above the coal-measures or strata. — *New style* See STYLE.

Syn —Novel, recent, fresh, modern See NOVEL

New (nū), *v t* To make new [*Obs*] *Gower*

New'born (nū'born), *a* Recently born

New'come, *a* Recently arrived, just come [*Rare*]

New'-com'er *n* One who has lately come

New'el (nū'el), *n* [Fr *noyau*, stone, of fruit, *noyau d'escalier*, newel, O Fr *noial, noiel, nuel, nual*, from Lat *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux, nucis*, nut] (*Arch*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind —also the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

☞ In staircases where the steps are pinned into the walls and there is no central pillar, they are said to have an open *newel* *Gwilt*

New'el, *n* [From Eng *new* Cf NOVEL] Novelty [*Obs*] *Spenser*

New-făn'gle (nū făng'el), *a* Eager to change by introducing novelties, desirous of something new [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

New-făn'gle (nū făng'gl), *v t* To change by introducing novelties

New-făn'gled (nū făng'gld), *a* 1 New made, formed with the affectation of novelty "Those who would establish a new doctrine on a *new-fangled* nomenclature" *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Disposed to change, inclined to run after novel ties.

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and *newfangled* men *Latimer*

New-făn'gled ness, } *n* Affectation of novelty,
New-făn'gle ness, } vain or affected fashion or form.

New-făn'gler, *n* One who is eager for novelties, or desirous of change [*Obs*]

New-făn'gly, *adv* In a new fangled manner, with eagerness for novelty or change [*Obs*]

Divers young scholars they found properly witted, fearly learned, and *newfangledly* minded. *Sir T More*

New-fash'ioned (nū fash'ŭnd), *a* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion

New'ing, *n* [From Eng *new*, v t] Yeast or barm [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

New'ish, *a* Somewhat new nearly new *Bacon*

New'kirk ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A black, opaque mineral, with splendent metallic luster, crystallizing in small needles, and consisting of sesquioxide of manganese, peroxide of iron, and water, —so called from *Newkirchen* in Alsace, where it is found *Dana*

New'ly (nūlĭ), *adv* 1. Lately freshly, recently

He rubbed it o'er with *newly-gathered* mint. *Dryden*

2 In a manner not existing before.

3. With a new form, different from the preceding

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form *Spenser*

New-mŏd'el, *v t* To give a new form to

New'ness (nūnĕs), *n* 1 The state or quality of being new, liteness of origin, recentness, state of being lately invented or produced, as, the *newness* of a dress, the *newness* of a system

2 The state of being first known or introduced, novelty, as, the *newness* of a scene

3 Innovation, recent change "A happy *newness* that intends old right" *Shak*

4 Want of practice or familiarity

His *newness* cherred most of the others long exercise *Sidney*

5 Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life *Rom.* vi 4

News (nūz), *n* [From *new*, Fr *nouvelles* This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular] Recent account, fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown, tidings

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich *L'Estrange*

Fill *news* rides fast, while good *news* halts *Milton*

Syn —Tidings, intelligence, information, advice See TIDINGS

News'boy (nūz'boy), *n* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers

News'-let'ter, *n* A letter sent for the purpose of conveying news

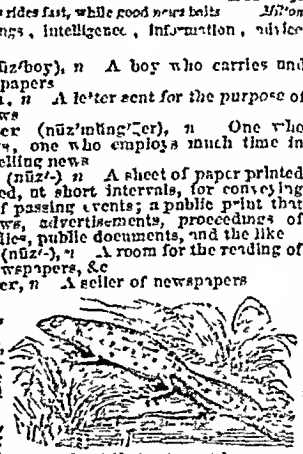
News'mŏn'ger (nūz'mŭng'ger), *n* One who deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news

News'pā per (nūz'-) *n* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents, and the like

News'-room (nūz'-), *n* A room for the reading of magazines, newspapers, &c

News'-vĕnd'er, *n* A seller of newspapers

Newt (nūt), *n* [O Eng *eft, eft*, Prov Eng *eft*, A S *efete*, with *n* prefixed See EFT.] A small lizard, an eft



Newt (*Salamandra torquata*).

New-tō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him

Newtonian philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton —a term used either of the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's Principia, or of the modern or experimental philosophy as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others or more frequently, of the mathematical theory of universal gravitation —*Newtonian telescope* a reflecting telescope, in which rays from the large speculum are received by a plane mirror placed diagonally in the axis and near the open end of the tube, and thrown at right angles toward one side of the tube where the image is formed and viewed through the eye-piece

New-tō'ni an, *n* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

New'-yĕar, *a* Of or pertaining to, the commencement of the year, as *new year* gifts

New'-yĕar's-dāy', *n* The first day of the year, the day on which the year commences, the first day of January,—often colloquially abbreviated to *new-year's*, or *new year*

New-Zēa'land Flăx' (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant (the *Phormium tenax*) the leaf of which furnishes a fine strong fiber, very valuable for cordage, and the like (*b*) The fiber itself

New-Zēa'land Tea' (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leptospermum*, found in New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of some species of which are sometimes used as a substitute for tea *Baird*

Nex'i-ble (nĕksĭ-bĭ), *a* [Lat *nexibilis* from *nectere, nexum*, to bind, tie, fasten] Admitting of being knit together.

Nĕxt, *a*, *superl of nigh* [A-S *nĕxta, nyxta, nĕsta, nĕhsta, nyhsta, neahsta*, M H Ger. *nihest, nihest, nĕhest, nächst, nĕst*, N H Ger *nächst*, D *naast*, Sw *näste*, Dan *næst*]

1 Nearest in place, having no object intervening between it and some other

Her princely guest
Was next her side, an order eat the rest *Dryden*

2 Nearest in time, as, the *next* day or hour, the *next* day before or after Easter

None could tell whose turn should be the *next* *Ovid*

3 Adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order

4 Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, one man is *next* to another in excellence; one is *next* in kindred, one is *next* in rank or dignity

☞ *Next* is usually followed by *to* before an object, but *to* is sometimes omitted, and *next* in such cases is considered by many grammarians as a preposition

Nĕxt, *adv* [A-S *nĕxt, nĕhst, nyhst, neahst* superl of *neah nĕh*, near, O H Ger *nihist, nähist* M H Ger *nähest, nähest, nähst*, N H Ger *nächst*, D *naast*, Sw & Dan *nærst* Cf *superl*] At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding; as, it is not material who follows *next*

Nĕx'us, *n* [Lat] Connection, tie

Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* that we can not perceive extending from the new born infant to the superannuated dotard *De Quincey*

Ni'as, *n* [Fr *niais*, It *nidiace* See ELAS] [*Obs*]

1 A young hawk; an eyas

2. A simpleton, a greenhorn *B Jonson*

Nib, *n* [See NEB, the same word differently written]

1 Something small and pointed, a point; a prong

In the little *nib* or fructifying principle, the motion is regular *Powers*

2 Specifically, (*a*) The bill or beak of a bird, the neb (*b*) The point of a pen (*c*) The handle of a scythe [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell* (*d*) The shaft of a wagon. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nib, *v t* 1 To furnish with a nib, to point

2 To cut off the point of, as, to *nib* a pen.

Nibbed (nĭbd), *a* Having a nib or point

Nib'ble, *v t* [*trip & p. p* NIBBLED, *p pr & vb n* NIBBLING] [From *nib*] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly, or in small bits "Thy turfy mountains where live *nibbling* sheep" *Shak*

Nib'ble, *v i* 1 To bite as, fishes *nibble* at the bait

2 To carp, to find fault, to censure little faults

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he man *liestly nibbles* at a single passage *Thirlwall*

Nib'ble, *n* A little bite, or scarring to bite.

Nib'bler, *n* One that bites a little at a time, a carper

Nib'bling-ly, *adv* In a nibbling manner.

Nic'a ra'gua Wood A dye wood, supposed to be a species of *Hæmatoxylon*, brought from Nicaragua, and used in dyeing red It resembles Brazilwood in color, but is much lighter, and yields less coloring matter *Ure*

Nice, *a* [*compar* NICER; *superl* NICEST] [O Fr *nice*, ignorant, fool, from Lat *nescius*, ignorant, Pr *neci*, Sp *necio* The original sense was also in English ignorant, foolish, e. g., "For he was *nice*, and knew the no wisdome" *R of Gloucester*. "But say that wo ben wise and nothing *nice*" *Chaucer* But then A-S *hnesce, hnese, nese*, Eng *nesh*, seems to have been confounded with it]

1 Pleasing to the senses, especially to the taste, delicate, tender; dainty, as, a *nice* dish or bit

2 Hence, in a colloquial use, and more generally, serving to please, agreeable, gratifying, delightful, as, a *nice* party.

3 Wrought or made by a skillful workman, produced by an acute or fastidious mind, requiring refinement of apprehension, or delicacy of treatment, hence, requiring to be daintily touched, discussed, judged of, or the like, to be scrupulously and exactly handled, delicate, refined, as, a *nice* distinction or point

A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposed *Milton*

The difference is too *nice*
Where ends the virtue or begins the vice *Pope*

4 Showing delicacy or refinement, characterized by exactness, apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; distinguishing accurately or minutely, as, *nice* proportions, rules, or symmetry; a *nice* taste or judgment "Our author happy in a judge so *nice*" *Pope* "*Nice* verbal criticism" *Coleridge*

In the *nice* bee what sense so subtly true
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew *Pope*

5 Over scrupulous or exact, too exacting, hard to please or satisfy, fastidious "Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*" *Pope*

And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice* *Milton*

6 Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste *Donne*

7 Of trifling moment; unimportant; trivial [*Obs*]

The letter was not nice, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak*

8 Weak, foolish; effeminate [*Obs*] *Gower*

To make nice, *to be scrupulous* [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn —Dainty delicate exquisite, fine accurate exact correct, precise particular scrupulous, punctilious; fastidious squeamish critical discriminate slightly weak foolish —NICE PLEASING *Nice* implies a union of *delicacy* and *exactness* In *nice* food cookery,

[illegible]

Niche

[illegible]

Nig'gle, *v i* 1 To trifle or play
Take heed, daughter,
Lest *niggle* not with your conscience and religion *Massinger*
2 To net or walk mincingly [*Prov Eng*]
3 To squeeze out with care or difficulty *Ayres*
4. To complain of trifles from ill temper [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nig'gler, *n* One who niggles, a deceiver, a cheat

Nigh (nī), *a* [*compar* NIGHER; *superl* NIGHEST, or NEXT] [O Eng *neigh*, A S *neah*, *nēh*, O Fries *nēi*, for *neeh*, *ni*, D *na*, O H Ger *nāh*, M H Ger *nach*, *na*, N H Ger *nah*, *nahe* Cf *infra*]
1 Not distant or remote in place or time, near
The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh* *Prior*
2 Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances &c, closely allied, intimate
Ye are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ *Eph* ii 13.
He committed the protection of his son to two of his *nigh* kinsmen *Knolles*
Syn —Close, adjacent, contiguous, proximate, present

Nigh (nī), *adv* [A-S *neah*, *nēh*, O Sax *nah*, D *na*, O H. Ger *naho*, M H Ger *nāhe*, *nā*, N H Ger *nah*, *nahe*, Goth *nēhva*, *nēhe* Cf *supra*]
1 In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events
He was sick, *nigh* unto death *Phil* ii 27
He drew not *nigh* unheard; the angel bright,
Ere he drew *nigh*, his radiant visage turned *Milton*
2 Almost, nearly, as, he was *nigh* dead

Nigh (nī), *v t* To draw nigh to, to approach; to near [*Obs*]

Nigh (nī), *v i* [A S. *nēhian* See *supra*] To come nigh, to approach to advance or draw near [*Obs*]

Nigh (nī), *prep* Near to, not remote or distant from [See Note under NEAR, *a*]
Nigh this recess with terror they survey
Where Death maintains his dread tyrannic sway *Garth*

Nigh'ly (nī'lĭ), *adv* In a near relation in place, time, and the like, within a little, almost [*Obs.*]
A cube and a sphere *nighly* of the same bigness *Locke*

Nigh'ness (nī'nes), *n* The quality or state of being nigh, nearness, proximity in place, time, or degree [*Rare.*]

Night (nīt), *n* [A-S *neaht niht*, O Sax & O H Ger. *naht*, O Fries., D, & N H Ger *nacht*, Goth *nahts*, Icel *nōtt*, for *natt*, Sw *natt*, Dan *nat*, allied to Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr νύξ, *νυκ-ός*, Skr *nak'ta*, Lith *naktis*, O Slav. *noshti*, Russ *notsh'*, Ir *nochd*, W *nos*]
1 That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise.
God has set
Labor and rest, as day and *night*, to men,
Successive *Milton*
2 Hence, in figurative uses, (*a*) Darkness, obscurity
Nature and nature's works lay hid in *night* *Pope*
(*b*) Intellectual and moral darkness, ignorance (*c*) A state of affliction or distress, adversity, as, a dreary *night* of sorrow (*d*) The time after the close of life, death "She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*" *Dryden* (*e.*) The time of the absence of life from nature, a lifeless or unenlivened period
Calling forth out of sad winter's *night*
Fresh love *Spenser*
☞ *Night* is used in the composition of many words of very obvious signification, denoting that which pertains to night or that which takes place appears, moves, goes, is formed, or is used in the night, &c. as, *night-angling*, *night bird*, *night-blooming*, *night-born*, *night-bred*, *night brawler night-breeze*, *night-clothes night-coach night-dew*, *night-dress night-fly night-foundered*, *night-guard night-key*, *night-lamp night-mail*, *night-march*, *night mask*, *night-patrol night porter*, *night-rest*, *night-robber*, *night-season night-shining*, *night-shriek night-stalking*, *night-stead night-struck*, *night-sweat*, *night-taper night thought night-time*, *night-train night-vision night walking*, *night-wanderer*, *night-wandering*, *night-warbling*, *night-work*, and the like
In the night, suddenly, unexpectedly —*To-night* in this night, as, *to-night* the moon will be eclipsed

Night'-cap, *n.* 1 A cap worn in bed or in undress
2 A glass of warm liquor before going to bed [*Cant*] *Wright*

Night'-cart, *n* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night *Simmonds*

Night'-crow (nīt'krō), *n.* A bird that cries in the night.

Night'-dog, *n* A dog that hunts in the night, used by deer stealers

Night'ed (nī'ted), *a.* 1 Darkened, clouded, black [*Rare.*] *Shak*
2 Overtaken by night; benighted
Now to horses
I shall be *nighted*. *Beau. & Fl*

Night'-eyed, *a.* Capable of seeing at night, sharp eyed "Your *night-eyed* Tiberius" *B. Jonson.*

Night'-fall (nīt'fawl), *n* The close of the day, evening *Swift*

Night'-faring (nīt'far ing), *a.* Traveling in the night *Gay.*

Night'-fire (nīt'-), *n* 1 Ignis fatuus, Will with a wisp, Jack with a lantern
2 Fire burning in the night.

Night'-flier (nīt'-), *n* An insect that flies in the night

Night'-glass (nīt'-), *n* A spy glass constructed to concentrate a large amount of light, so as to see objects distinctly at night *Totten*

Night'-gown, *n* A loose gown used for undress

Night'-hag (nīt'-), *n* A witch supposed to wander in the night

Night'-hawk, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird allied to the goat sucker, a native of the United States. It hunts its prey toward evening, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel


Night Heron (*Nycticorax Gardeni*)

Night'-heron (nīt'-), *n* (*Ornith*) A wading bird (*Nycticorax Gardeni*), allied to the bittern, but having a stouter bill It is common in the United States

Night'-house (nīt'-), *n* A public house, or inn, which is open at night

Night'in-gale (nīt'in gāl, 455), *n* [O Eng *nyghtgale*, A-S *nihtegale*, fr A-S *niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing, *gale*, songster, O Sax *nahtigala*, O H Ger *nahtagala*, *nahtigalo*, *nahtegala*, M H Ger *nahtegale*, *nahtegal*, N H Ger *nachtigall*, D *nachtegaal*, Sw *nachtergal*, Dan *nattergal*] (*Ornith*) A small bird that sings at night, the *Luscinia philomela* (*Motacilla luscinia* of Linnæus), philomel It is celebrated for its vocal powers


Nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*)

But the nightingale, another of my airy creatures breathes such sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat, that it might make mankind to think that miracles are not ceased. He that at midnight, when the very laborer sleeps securely, should hear as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet descants the natural ring and falling, the doubling and redoubling of her voice might well be lifted up above the earth, and say, Lord, what music hast thou provided for the saints in heaven, when thou affordest bad men such music on earth! *Izaak Walton*

Night'ish (nīt'ish), *a* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night

Night'-jar (nīt'-), *n* (*Ornith*) A British bird, allied to the night-hawk (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), distinguished by the wide gape of its beak the goat sucker It hunts its prey in the dusk, and is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the whirring of a spinning-wheel [See *Illust* of *Goatsucker*]

Night'less (nīt'-), *a* Having no night

Night'ly (nīt'lĭ), *a* 1 Done by night, happening in the night, or appearing in the night
2 Done every night, as, the watch goes his *nightly* round

Night'ly (nīt'lĭ), *adv* 1 By night, in the night
Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
Nightly I visit. *Milton*
2 Every night

Night'-man (nīt'-), *n*, *pl* NIGHT'MEN One who empties privies, in cities, by night.

Night'mare (nīt'-), *n* [Prov Ger *nachtmar*, *nachtmahr*, D *nachtmerrie* See MARE]
1 A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach, and of an impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind nightmare *Dunglison.*
2 Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence

Night'-piece (nīt'pees), *n* A piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so colored as to be exhibited to the best advantage by candle-light.

Night'-rail (nīt'rāl), *n* A loose robe, or garment, worn over the dress at night, or in sickness [*Obs*]

Night'-raven (nīt'rā'vn), *n* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night, the night raven

Night'-rule (nīt'-), *n* 1 A tumult, or frolic, in the night, —as if a corruption of *night revel* [*Obs*]
2 Such conduct as generally rules, or prevails, at night
What *night rule* now about
This haunted grove? *Shak*

Night'shade (nīt'-), *n.* [A-S *nihtscada*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Solanum* S *nigrum* is the common nightshade, a low, branching, annual plant, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries


Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*)

Deadly-nightshade, a plant of the genus *Atropa* (*A. bella donna*) —*Fr. Painter's nightshade* See ENCHANTER—

Three-leaved nightshade, a plant of several species of the genus *Trillium*, having usually purple flowers, and characterized by having its parts mostly in threes

Night'-shirt (nīt'-), *n* A plain, loose shirt, for sleeping in; a night gown

Night'-snap, *n* A night thief [*Cant*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Night'-soil (nīt'-), *n* The contents of necessaries, —so called because collected in cities, and carried away, as a matter, by night

Night'-spell (nīt'-), *n.* A charm against accidents at night

Night'-trip'ping (nīt'-), *a* Tripping about in the night, as, a *night-tripping* fairy *Scott*

Night'-walk (nīt'wawk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night

Night'-walker (nīt'wawk'er), *n* 1 One who walks in his sleep, a somnambulist, a noctambulist
2 One who roves about in the night for evil purposes

Night'-walk'ing (nīt'wawk'ing), *n* 1 Walking in one's sleep, somnambulism, noctambulism
2 A roving in the streets at night with evil designs

Night'ward (nīt'-), *a* Approaching toward night

Night'watch (nīt'wotch), *n* 1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch
2 A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night

Night'-watch'er (nīt'wŏtch'er), *n* One who watches in the night, especially, one who watches with evil designs

Night'-witch (nīt'-), *n* A night hag, a witch that appears in the night

Nigres'cent, *a* [Lat *nigrescens*, p pr of *nigrescere*, to grow black, from *niger*, black] Growing black, changing to a black color, approaching to blackness

Nig'ri fi-ca'tion (Synop, §130), *n* [Lat *nigrificare*, from *niger*, black, and *facere*, to make] The act of making black [*Rare*]

Nig'rine, *n* [Fr *nigrine*, *nigrin*, from Lat *niger*, black] An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces [Written also *nigrin*]

Nihil, *n* [Lat] Nothing
Nihil album (i e white nothing) (*Chem*), the white oxide or flowers of zinc, a woolly-looking white matter, formed by the combustion of zinc, and so minutely divided as to be carried up mechanically and float in the air —*Nihil debet* (i e, he owes nothing) (*Law*) the general issue in certain actions of debt.—*Nihil dicit* (i e he says nothing), a failing by the defendant to plead or answer *Jenkins*

Ni'hil ism, *n* [Fr *nihilisme*, from Lat *nihil*, *nihilum*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, trifle]
1 Nothingness, nihility
2 The doctrine that nothing can be known, skepticism carried to the denial of all knowledge and all reality

Ni'hil ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, nihilism

Ni hil'i ty, *n* [Fr *nihilité*, from Lat *nihil*, *nihilum* See *supra*] Nothingness, a state of being nothing

Nil, *n* [Lat.] Nothing, —a term often used for cancelling, in accounts or book keeping, meaning pass over, or take no notice of, that to which it refers *Simmonds*
The change in the Spanish orthography is of very recent date, and the system of public instruction almost *nil* *A J Ellis*

Nill, *v t* [A-S. *nillan*, *nyllan*, from *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will Cf Lat *nolle*, from *ne* and *velle*, present tense *nolo*, from *ne* and *volo*] Not to will, to refuse, to reject [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Nill, *v i* To be unwilling, to refuse to act
The actions of the will are "velle" and "nolle," to will and *nill*. *Locke*
For would they, *nill* they, the king should be off'd obeying *Latimer*

Nill, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *neul*, star, light, cloud, *neilin*, *neilean*, a small cloud Cf NEBULA]
1. Shining sparks thrown off from melted brass
2 A nail, also, a needle *Halliwell.*

Ni lōm'e ter, *n* [Fr *nilometre*, Gr Νειλομέτριον, from Νῖλος, the Nile, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood

Ni'lo scope, *n* [Gr Νειλοσκόπιον, from Νῖλος, the Nile, and σκοπέω, to behold or observe] An instrument for observing, or measuring, the height of the waters of the Nile, a Nilometer

Ni lōt'ic, *a* [Lat *Niloticus*, from *Nilus*, Gr Νῖλος, the Nile, Fr *Nilotique*] Pertaining to the River Nile, in Egypt

Nim, *v t* [A-S *nimen*, *naman*, *ncoman*, O. Sax & Go h *niman*, O. Fries. *nima*, *nema*, Icel *nema*, O H Ger *neman*, M H. Ger & D *nemen*, N H. Ger *nehmen*, allied to Russ *imati*, with aphæresis of n Lith *imti*, Gr. ἱμάτι, Skr *nam*] To take, to steal, to filch [*Obs*]
Every one who had *nimmed* a church-bell did not ring it out for all to hear the sound thereof *Fuller*

Nim bif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *nimbifer*, from *nimbus*, a cloud, and *ferre*, to bring] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather

Nim'ble, *a* [*compar* NIMBLER, *superl* NIMBLEST.] [A S *nimol*, *numol*, capable, receiving, catching,

[illegible] to [illegible] feel [illegible]. Than [illegible] and standing [illegible] Light and quick in motion; moving with [illegible] and [illegible] fly [illegible].

Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails. *Pope.*

[illegible] is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *nimble-footed*, *nimble-pinioned*, *[illegible]*, and the like.

Syn. — [illegible]; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt; [illegible]; expert.

Nim'ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; [illegible].

The stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet. *Sidney.*

[illegible] the nimbleness [illegible]. *[illegible]*

Nim'bless, *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nim'bly, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber. *[illegible]*

Nim-bif'er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *nimbus*, [illegible] and *ferre*, to bear.] [illegible] stormy.

Nim'bus, *n.* [Lat., a rain-storm, a rain-cloud; the bright cloud [illegible] and shaped splendor with which [illegible] the gods when they appeared on earth.]

1. (*Fine Arts.*) A circle or disk of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, and the like; a halo.

When [illegible] to the head only it is termed nimbus; when it envelops the whole body it is the aureola. *Fairholt.*

2. (*Meteor.*) The rain-cloud; one of the four principal varieties of clouds. See CLOUD.

Ni-mi'e-ty, *n.* [Lat. *nimietas*, from *nimius*, [illegible] much, [illegible].] The state of being too much. [*R.*]

There is a nimiety, too-much-ness, in all Germans. *Coleridge.*

Nim'i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *nimius*, too much.] Excessive; extravagant; [illegible]. [*Obs.*]

Nim'mer, *n.* [From *nim*, *q. v.*] A thief. [*Obs.*]

Nin'com-poop, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *non compos mentis*. See COMPOS MENTIS.] A silly fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*Low.*]

Nine, *a.* [A.-S. [illegible], O. Sax. & O. Fries. *[illegible]*, L. Ger. & D. *negen*, O. H. Ger. & Goth. *[illegible]*, N. H. Ger. *neun*, Icel. *níu*, Sw. *nio*, Dan. *ni*, allied to Lat. *novem*, Skr. *navan*, Gr. [illegible].] One more than eight, or one less than ten; [illegible] and four; [illegible] as [illegible].

Nine, *n.* 1. The number next following eight and preceding ten; the sum of five and four.

2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nine'fold, *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine'-holes, *n.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nine'-kill'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The northern butcher-bird; — popularly so called.

Nine'-mur'der, *n.* See MURDER.

Nine'pence, *n.*; *pl.* NINEPENCES. A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

Nine'pins, *n.* A play ordinarily with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down; — also, to play at ninepins, or [illegible] as [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] of nine pins are used for this game, which is hence often called ten-pins.

Nine'score, *n.* Nine times twenty; one hundred and eighty; [illegible].

Nine'score, *a.* The number of nine times twenty.

Nine'teen, *a.* [A.-S. *nigontyne*, *[illegible]*.] Nine and ten; one more than eighteen; and one less than twenty; [illegible] as [illegible].

Nine'teen, *n.* 1. The number greater by one than eighteen; the sum of ten and nine.

2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nine'teenth, *a.* [A.-S. *nigonteódha*, *[illegible]*.]

1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; being the [illegible] of the same base.

2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Nine'teenth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

2. The next in order after the eighteenth; the ninth after the tenth.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fifth. *Moore.*

Nine'ti-eth, *a.* 1. Next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nine'ti-eth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth; the tenth after the eightieth.

Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten; more than eighty-nine; [illegible].

Nine'ty, *n.* 1. The sum of nine times ten.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nin'ny, *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno*, a baby, Sp. *niño*, child, [illegible], fool, silly.] A fool; a simpleton.

Nin'ny-ham-mer, *n.* A simpleton. *Arbuthnot.*

Nin'ut, *n.* (*Med.*) A bitter root possessing medicinal qualities similar to those of ginseng. [Written also *ninsi*.] *[illegible]*

Ninth, *a.* [A.-S. *nigodha*, *nigedha*, [illegible], but [illegible] in English is formed directly from nine. O. H. Ger. [illegible], M. H. Ger. *niunde*, N. H. Ger. *neunte*, Goth. [illegible], Sw. *[illegible]*.]

1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight of the same class.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

Ninth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

2. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An interval containing an octave and second. (*b.*) A chord consisting of the common chord, with the eighth advanced one note.

Ninth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Nin'ut, *n.* See NINNY.

Ni'o-be, *n.* [Lat. *Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] (*Myth.*) The daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Being proud of her children, she provoked Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. Upon this Niobe was turned into stone, with grief, and remained a petrifaction. [illegible] which [illegible] as [illegible] posed by Cl[illegible] the poets feign of [illegible] to have been turned into [illegible].

Niobe and her Children, from Group in the Tribune, Florence.

Ni-o'bi-um, *n.* [From Niobe.] (*Min.*) The metal previously [illegible] named columbium.

Nip, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NIPPED (nĭpt), properly NIPT; p. pr. & vb. n. NIPPING.] [A.-S. [illegible], [illegible] be [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] against [illegible] *knippen*, to press, [illegible] to break, Sw. *[illegible]* to press with the fingers, Sw. [illegible], Icel. *[illegible]*, D. *knippen*, to snip, [illegible] *knippe*, [illegible] O. Ger. *kneipen*, *[illegible]*, [illegible] to pinch, [illegible], and [illegible] to nip, pinching, *kneipen*, to [illegible].]

1. To [illegible] or [illegible]; to compress closely between two surfaces or edges, which are brought together; as, to pinch, to [illegible].

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
[illegible] down [illegible] and [illegible],
If I be such a traitress. *Tennyson.*

2. To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip; to [illegible] the end of.

The small shoots [illegible] must be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

3. Hence, to blast, as by frost; to check the growth or vigor of; to destroy.

4. To bite; to vex. "A nipping frost." "[illegible]."

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip. *Spenser.*

5. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically. [*Obs.*]

To nip in the bud, to destroy [illegible] any commencement of growth; to kill in the incipient stage; as, to [illegible] development.

Nip, *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon; a pinch, as with the ends of the fingers.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.

5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

6. [Cf. Ger. & D. *nippen*, to sip, Dan. *nippe*, to sip.] A sip or small draught; as, a nip of [illegible].

Nip'per, *n.* 1. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number.

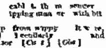
2. A satirist. [*Obs.*] *[illegible]*

3. A pickpocket; a pickpurse.

4. A small drain, [illegible] [*Local.*]

Nip'per-kin, *n.* [See NIP, *n.* 6.] A small cup. [*Prov.*]

Nip'pers, *n. pl.*



Nippers.

1. Small pincers for holding, breaking, [illegible] or cutting.

2. (*Naut.*) A number of yarns [illegible] together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nip'ping-ly, *adv.* In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; bitingly.

Nip'per-kin, *n.* [From *nipper*, [illegible] from *nippy*, [illegible], *rum-nippy*, [illegible].] Peculiarly sweet and good as [illegible] other liquor. [*Cant.*] [*Obs.*]

'Twill make [illegible] of wine both upse the Dutchman. *[illegible]*

Nip'ple, *n.* [See NIB.] Strong [illegible].

Nip'ple-tă'tor, *n.* [*Cant.*] [*Obs.*] *[illegible]*

Nip'ple, *n.* [A.-S. *nypele*, allied to [illegible], [illegible] *nib*.]

1. The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breast of females; a teat; a pap.

2. The orifice at which any animal liquid is separated. [*Rare.*] *Derham.*

3. Anything like a nipple; a projection with which the [illegible] of a [illegible] is bored; as, the nipple of a percussion lock or that part on which the [illegible] is fixed.

Nipple shield, a protection for the breast worn by women. *Dunglison.*

Nip'ple-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A herb of the genus *Lapsana*, formerly [illegible] to the breasts of women.

Nip'pers, *n.* [illegible] which [illegible] from [illegible]. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The ceremony of washing the feet, observed by the members of some Christian sects in imitation of the act of the Saviour, especially by those of the Greek Church, who perform it on the Thursday before Easter.

Nis, [A.-S. *nis*, from *ne*, not, and *is*.] Is not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ni'san, *n.* [Heb. *nisan*.] A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the civil year answering to the month of April. It was originally called *Abib*, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity. *[illegible]*

Ni'sey, *n.* [illegible] F. [illegible] simpleton. [illegible] A [illegible] from griping use. *[illegible]*

Ni'si, *conj.* [Lat.] Unless; if not.

☞ In legal proceedings this word is used to indicate that [illegible] order, &c., shall take effect at a given time unless before that time the order, &c., is modified, or something is done to prevent its taking effect. Continuance *nisi* is a conditional continuance of the case till the next term of the court *unless otherwise disposed of in the mean time*.

Nisi prius (*L.*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of jury cases. The name originated in the [illegible] had an [illegible], [illegible] the English practice [illegible] by the entry [illegible] record [illegible] to be tried by [illegible] jury at Westminster, [illegible] *unless before that day* [illegible] come to the county [illegible] which the [illegible].

[illegible]

Nit, *n.* [A.-S. *hnitu*, L. Ger. *nete*, D. *neet*, Icel. *nit*, Sw. *gnet*, D. *gnid*, O. H. Ger. *[illegible]*, N. H. Ger. [illegible], allied to [illegible], Bohem. *hnida*, W. *nedd*.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Ni'ten-cy, *n.* [Lat. *niti*, to [illegible] of *nitere*, to [illegible].] [*R.*]

1. Endeavor; effort.

2. From Lat. *nitens*, p. pr. of *nitere*, to shine.] Brightness; luster. *[illegible]*

Ni'ter, *n.* [Fr. & Eng. *nitre*, Sp. It. & Pg. *nitro*,

Ni'tre, Lat. *nitrum*, Gr. [illegible]. Cf. NATRON.]

1. (*Chem.*) Nitrate of potash; saltpeter; a salt [illegible], [illegible] of potash, having a sharp, saline taste, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and from the result of the decomposition of animal matter, [illegible] in the manufacture of gunpowder, [illegible] in dietetics and [illegible] — called also *saltpeter*.

2. The natron or native carbonate of soda. [*Obs.* and very rare.]

[illegible] that which [illegible] [illegible] heart. *[illegible]*

For though thou wash thee with niter and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me. *Jer. ii. 22.*

[illegible] deposit [illegible] of soda found [illegible] in Peru and Chili, which is known as *Chili saltpeter*.

Nith'ing, *n.* [See NIDING.] A coward; dastard; poltroon. [*Obs.*]

Nit'id, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*, from *nitere*, to shine.]

1. Bright; lustrous; shining. *Boyle.*

2. Gay; spruce; fine; — applied to persons. [*Rare.*] *[illegible]*

Ni'trate, *n.* [Fr. *nitrat*, It. *nitrato*, fr. Lat. *nitrum* and *natron*, [illegible], from Lat. *nitrum*. See NITER.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic. See under LUNAR. — [illegible] soda. See [illegible].

Ni'tra-ted, *a.* 1. Combined with nitric acid.

2. (*Photog.*) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Ni'tra-tine, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in transparent crystals, mostly of a white color, also of reddish, gray, or lemon-yellow color; nitrate of soda. *Dana.*

Ni'tre, *n.* See NITER.

Ni'tri-a-ry, *n.* An artificial bed of [illegible] compost or animal matter for forming [illegible] of niter.

Ni'tric, *a.* [Fr. *nitrique*, [illegible] Lat. *[illegible]*, from Lat. *nitrum*. See NITER.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitric acid, a powerful, corrosive acid, consisting of [illegible] of nitrogen and one of [illegible] or [illegible] composed of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] one of [illegible].

Ni'tri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *nitrification*. See NITRIFY.]

1. The process of forming niter by the decomposition of animal matter.

2. The process of converting into niter.

Ni'tri-fy, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NITRIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. NITRIFYING.] [Fr. *nitrifier*, Lat. *nitrum* and *facere*, to make. See NITER.] To convert into niter.

Ni'trite, *n.* [Fr. *nitrite*. See NITER.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base.

Nī'tro-ā-ē'ri-al, *a* [See NITRE and AERIAL] Containing, or consisting of, niter and air *Ray*

Nī'tro-bēn'zole, *n* (*Chem*) A liquid formed by treating benzole with nitric acid, and used as a substitute for the essence of bitter almonds in perfumery.

Nī'tro-jen, *n* [Fr. *nitrogène*, from Lat *nitrum*, Gr νίτρον, and Lat *genere, gignere*, Gr. γένειν, γενέσθαι, γενεᾶσθαι, γιγνέσθαι, to produce, bring forth] (*Chem*) A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life, azote It is almost inert, chemically, but forms, by combination, nitric acid and ammonia, and is uniformly present in animal tissues Its specific gravity is 0 97; its atomic weight, 14

Nī'tro-jen-īze, *v t* (*imp & p p* NITROGENIZED, *p pr. & vb n* NITROGENIZING] To imbue with nitrogen

Nī-trōj'e-nōūs, *a* [Fr *nitrogène* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen

Nī'tro-leū'cīne, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of nitroleucic acid with a base

Nī'tro-leū'cic, *a* [Fr *nitroleucique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Eng *leucine*, Fr *leucine*, from Gr λευκός, white See NITER] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, nitric acid and leucine, as, *nitro leucic* acid

Nī-trōm'e-ter, *n*, [Fr *nitromètre*, from Lat *nitrum* and Gr μέτρον, measure See NITER] (*Chem*) An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter *Ure*

Nī'tro-mū'ri-āt'ic, *a* [Fr *nitromuriatique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Fr *muriatique*, Lat *muriaticus* See NITER and MURIATIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid, — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid, and which was formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the *king* of the metals *Brande*

Nī-trōse', *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter, nitrous

Nī'trōs, *a* [Lat *nitrosus*, Fr *nitreux*, Pr *nitros*, Sp, Pg, & It *nitroso*. See NITER] Pertaining to, or containing, niter, partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it

Nitrous acid (*Chem*), an acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid. — *Nitrous oxide*, a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen, — sometimes from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*

Nī'try, *a* Nitrous, pertaining to niter, producing niter.

Nīt'er, *n* [From *nit*] The horse-louse, an insect that deposits nits on horses

Nīt'ī-ly, *adv* Lousily [*Obs*]

Nīt'y, *a* [From *nit*] Full of nits, abounding with nits

Nīt'y, *a* [Lat *nitidus*, shining] Shining, elegant; spruce "O sweet, *nitty* youth" *Marston*

Nī'val, *a* [Lat *nivalis*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Abounding with snow, snowy [*Obs*]

Nīv'e-ōūs, *a* [Lat *niveus*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Snowy; resembling snow, partaking of the qualities of snow [*Rare*] *Browne*

Nī-vōse', *n* [Lat *nix, nivis*, snow] The fourth month of the French republican calendar dating from Sept 22, 1792 It commenced Dec 21 or 22, and ended Jan 19 or 20 See VENDEMIAIRE

Nī-zām', *n.* [Hind & Ar *nizâm*, order, disposition, a ruler or sovereign prince, from Ar *nazama*, to arrange, govern] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, derived from *Nizam ul-Mulk*, who, after the death of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the Mohammedan conquests in the Deccan, and whose name was assumed as a title by his successors in the sovereignty *Eng Cyc*

Nī'zey, *n* The same as NISEY

Nō, *adv* [A-S & O Fries *nâ*, Skr *na*, Per *nah* Cf NAY] Nay, — a word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative Before an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, it is used instead of *not*, for *in no respect* or *degree*, or *not at all*, as, *no* longer, *no* shorter After another negative it is emphatic

There is none righteous, *no*, no' one *Rom* iii 10.

☞ In early English, *no* answered questions negatively framed, and *nay* those not including a negative See YES

Nō *a* [O Eng non, abbreviated from none, q v] Not any, not one, none

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee *Gen* xiii 8.

That' goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream. *Byron.*

Nō, *n*, *pl* NŌES 1 A refusal by use of the word *no*, a denial

2 A negative vote, one who votes in the negative, as, to call for the ayes and *noes*, the *noes* have it

Nō-ā'chi an (110) (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time

Nōb, *n* [See *knob*] 1. The head [*Low*]

2 Hence a person in a superior position in life, a gentleman [*Slang*]

3. One who holds out for higher wages in a strike [*Eng*]

Nōb'bler, *n* A young glass of spirits *Thackeray* [*Eng*]

No bīl'i ty, *n* [Fr *noblesse*, Sp *nobiliario* See NOBLE] A history of noble families [*Obs*]

No bīl'i fy, *v t* [Lat *nobilis*, noble, and *facere*, to make] To make noble, to dignify; to exalt; to nobilitate [*Obs.*]

No bīl'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *nobilitare, nobilitatum*, It *nobilitare*, Pr *nobilitar*, O Fr. *nobiliter*] To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*]

No bīl'i tā'tion, *n* [O Fr *nobilitation*] The act of making noble [*Obs*] *More*

No bīl'i ty, *n* [Lat *nobilitas*, It *nobilità*, Pr *nobilitat, nobletat*, O Fr *nobilité*, Fr *noblesse* See NOBLE]

1 The quality of being noble; as, (*a*) Dignity, greatness, grandeur, elevation; superiority of mind or of quality, commanding excellence, eminence

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it *Sidney*

They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride *nobility* of soul *Dryden*

(*b*) Noble birth, patrician dignity, antiquity of family, distinction by rank, station, and title

When I took up Boccace unawares I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden*

2 Those who are noble, the collective body of titled and privileged persons in a state, the aristocratic and patrician class, the peerage, as, the English *nobility*, French, German, Russian *nobility*

Nō'ble, *a* [*compar* NOBLER, *superl* NOBLEST] [Fr, Pr, & Sp *noble*, Pg *nobre*, It *nobile*, from Lat *nobilis*, that can be or is known, well known, famous, high born, noble, from *noscere*, *nosci*, to know]

1 Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like, exalted, superior, above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable, as, a *noble* mind, a *noble* heart, the *noblest* part of the body

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song *Dryden*

To vice industrious but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous *Milton*

2 Grand, stately, magnificent, splendid, as, a *noble* edifice

3 Specifically, of exalted rank, distinguished by birth, station, or title, from the masses, of aristocratic or patrician family, high born, as, of *noble* blood, a *noble* personage

☞ *Noble* is sometimes used in the formation of self explaining compounds as, *noble-born, noble-hearted, noble minded, noble-spirited*, and the like

Noble metals, gold, silver, platinum, and other metals, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone *Ure*

Syn —Honorable, worthy, dignified, elevated exalted, sublime great, eminent, illustrious renowned, stately, splendid, magnificent, grand, magnanimous, generous, liberal, free

Nō'ble, *n* 1 A person of rank above a commoner, a nobleman, a peer

2 A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s 8d sterling, or about $1 61

3 (*Ichth*) A small marine fish; *Aspidophorus Europæus*, the armed bull head

Nō'ble, *v t* To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*]
"*Nobled* by fame" *Surrey*

Nō'ble man, *n*, *pl* NŌ'BLE-MEN One of the nobility, a noble, a peer, one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent

Nō'ble ness, *n* 1 The quality of being noble, greatness, dignity, ingenuousness, magnanimity, elevation of mind or of station, nobility

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity *Lp Taylor*

Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

2 Grandeur, stateliness; as, the *nobleness* of an edifice

No blesse', or **Nō'bless** } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr
No blesse', or **Nō'blesse** } *noblesse*, Pr *noblessa*, *nobleza*, Sp *nobleza*, Pg *nobreza*, O It *nobilezza* See NOBLE.]

1 Dignity, greatness, noble birth or condition [*Obs*] *Spenser. B Jonson*

2 The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females *Dryden*

Nō'ble-wom'an *n pl* NŌ'BLE-WOMEN (-wim'en) A female of noble rank.

Nō'bly, *adv* 1 Of noble extraction, descended from a family of rank, as, *nobly* born or descended

2 With greatness of soul, heroically, with magnanimity, as, a deed *nobly* done

3 Splendidly, magnificently

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

Syn —Illustriously, honorably magnanimously, heroically worthily, eminently, grandly, magnificently splendidly

Nō'bŏd y, *n.* 1 No person; no one, not any body

2 Hence, a person of no influence or importance, an insignificant or contemptible person [*Colloq*]

Nō'cake, *n.* [Corrupted from Indian *nookhak*, meal *Palfrey*], A kind of food used by the American Indians, consisting of Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and mixed with water so as to form a sort of paste

Nō'cent, *a* [Lat *nocens*, p pr. of *nocere*, to hurt] It & O. Sp *nocente*, Fr *nuisant*]

1. Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt, hurtful, mischievous as *noxious* qualities *Wilkins*

2 Guilty, wicked; — the opposite of *innocent* [*Obs*]

Nō'cent ly, *adv* Hurtfully Injuriously [*Rare*]

Nō'cīve, *a* [Lat *nocivus*, from *nocere*, to hurt, It, Sp, & Pg *nocivo*, Pr *nociu*] Hurtful, injurious [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

Nŏck, *n* [O. D *necke*, notch, Fr. *neag, eag*] A notch, as of an arrow [*Obs.*]

He took his arrow by the *nock*. *Chapman*

Nŏck, *v t* To place in the notch, to fix to the string, as an arrow [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Noc tăm'bu lā'tion, *n* [Fr *noctambulation*, from Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk] A rising from bed and walking in sleep [*Obs.*]

Noc tăm'bu list, *n* [Fr *noctambule* See *supra*] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep, a somnambulist [*Rare*]

Noc tăm'bu lo, *n* A sleep walker, a noctambulist [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Noc thō'rā, *n* [Gr νύξ, νυκτός, night, and θοήρας, leaping] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrumanous nocturnal animals, allied to the lemur, found in South America

Noc tīd'i al, *n.* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *dies*, day] Comprising a night and a day [*Obs*]

Noc tif'er oūs, *a* [Lat *nocifer*, from *nox, noctis*, night and *ferre*, to bring, Fr *nocifère*] Bringing night [*Obs*]

Nŏc'til ū'ca, *n* [Lat *noctiluca*, something that shines by night, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *lucere*, to shine, Fr *noctiluque*] That which shints by night, — an old name for *phosphorus* *Brande.*

Nŏc'til-ū'ceōūs, *a* Shining in the night

Noc tīs'a gant, *a* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to wander about] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey

Noc-tīv'an gā'tion, *n* [Lat. *nox, noctis* night, and *vagari*, to wander about] A roving in the night

Noc tīv'a gōūs, *a* [Lat *noctivagus*, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagus*, wandering about, Fr *noctivague*] The same as NOCTIVAGANT See NOCTIVAGANT.

Nŏc'to grāph, *n* [Gr νύξ, νυκτός, night, darkness, and γράφειν, to write] A kind of writing frame for the blind *Simmonds*

Nŏc'tu nā ry, *n* [Lat *nocturnus*, by night, from *nox, noctis*, night] An account of what passes in the night, a nightly journal, — distinguished from *diary* [*Rare*] *Addison*

Nŏc'tūle, *n.* [Fr *noctule*, N Lat *noctula*, diminutive of Lat *noctua*, a night-owl, from *noctu*, by night Cf *supra*] (*Zool*) A large species of European bat, the *Vespertilio* (or *Noctilina*) *altivolans*

Nŏc'tūrn, *n* [Fr *nocturne*, from Lat *nocturnus*, belonging to the night See *infra*]

1 An office of devotion, or act of religious service by night.

2 One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at such a night service *Hook*

Noc tūr'nal, *a* [Lat *nocturnalis* and *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night, Fr *nocturnal, nocturn*, Sp *nocturnal, nocturno*, It *notturno*, Fr *nocturne*]

1 Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night; as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, expeditions, and the like

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day *Dryden*

2 Having a habit of seeking food at night, as, *nocturnal* birds and insects

Noc-tūr'nal, *n* An instrument for taking the altitude of the stars, &c, formerly used at sea. [*Obs*]

Noc-tūr'nal-ly, *adv* By night, nightly

Noc tūrne', *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A night-piece, or serenade

Noc tūr'no, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The same as NOCTURNE

Nŏc'ū ment, *n.* [L Lat *nocumentum*, from *nocere*, to hurt, It & Sp *nocumento*] Harm, injury, detriment [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Nŏc'ū oūs, *a* [Lat. *nocuus*, from *nocere*, to hurt.] Hurtful [*Obs*]

Nŏc'ū-oūs-ly, *adv* Hurtfully, injuriously [*Obs*]

Nŏd, *v t* [Probably allied to Lat *nutare* Cf. W *nodi*, to mark, to note, *nôd*, token, mark; Lat *notare*, to mark, *nota*, mark, Dan *node*, pl. *noder*, gestures, carriage of body.]

1 To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes "The *nodding* verdure of its brow" *Thomson*

2 To incline the head with a quick motion, to make a slight bow, to make a motion of assent, or of salutation, with the head, as, to *nod* at one.

Sit in a chair of state, and *nod* *Beau & Fl*

3 To be drowsy

Your predecessors, contrary to other *nodders*, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding* *Addison*

Nŏd, *v t* [*imp & p p* NODDED; *p pr. & vb n* NODDING]

1 To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with

2 To signify, by a nod, as, to *nod* approbation

Christians, [illegible] of the commu[illegible] [illegible] tions [illegible] for the poor [illegible] Tu[illegible] — so named from [illegible] [illegible] first [illegible] [illegible] nd *Da*

[Lat. [illegible] Lat. *agari*[illegible] Gr. from *Agar* [illegible] town [illegible] [illegible] family of fungi [illegible] the comm[illegible] mush[illegible] [illegible] (*b*) [illegible] which grows up [illegible] [illegible] and in medi[illegible] [illegible] as a stypti[illegible] [illegible] *Bot lat* *mineral* light [illegible] deposit of [illegible] [illegible] between the [illegible] [illegible] *Dana* [illegible] white [illegible] of [illegible] growing [illegible] larch [illegible] (*Bot* [illegible]) [illegible] the oak.

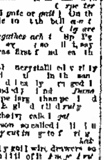
[illegible] See AGHAST

[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the stomach] [illegible] stomach [illegible] [illegible] wor[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Prefix *a* and *gate* or *gait*] On the [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[Fr [illegible] Fr *agathes* [illegible] [illegible] Lat. [illegible] Gr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was first f[illegible]nd on th[illegible] [illegible] Sicily]

[illegible] semi[illegible] [illegible] cerystalli[illegible] [illegible] press[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kind of type larg[illegible] than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] person so called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] figures [illegible] cut in [illegible] [illegible] instrument [illegible] gold wire drawers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [From *gage* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Craig* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dana*

Of the nat[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [Gr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of pl[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prod[illegible] a gigantic [illegible] [illegible] nd pari[illegible] *Cyc* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whole [illegible]



[illegible] [Fr *age* [illegible] from [illegible] America [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] whol[illegible] rat[illegible] of a bei[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] kind.

[illegible] [illegible] part of the d[illegible] of a bei[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Lai* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *ge* with this [illegible] *Shak* [illegible] of him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] twenty-o[illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fourt[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] *duration* is fourtee[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] guardian

[illegible] tim[illegible] of lif[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] childhood was past [illegible] *Lock*

[illegible] particular period of time [illegible] history [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here [illegible] the gold[illegible] *age* [illegible] the *age* *Prescott*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] witness [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] successi[illegible] [illegible] born *Pope* [illegible] where [illegible] poor degraded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hundred years [illegible] [illegible]

I *C* of there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ages [illegible] The A[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Syn — Tim[illegible] period; generation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ripen[illegible]

Age [illegible] To grow old [illegible] become aged

Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and thirty years, [illegible] *Bol* [illegible]

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rather light[illegible] [illegible] hair [illegible] and there. *L. dor*

A'ged (3 [illegible]) *a*. 1 Old [illegible] lived long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *ged* [illegible]

2 [illegible] [illegible] age [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A'ged ly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A'ged ness *n*. Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] aged or old.

Custom with[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Age'less *a*. With[illegible] age [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A'gen *adv* [illegible] [illegible] [*Obs*]

A'gen cy *n*. [F [illegible] Lat *agens* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Wood ward*

2 Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or factor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Swift*

Syn — A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] management [illegible]

A gen'da [illegible] pl AGENDA [Lat. *agend*[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] book [illegible] [illegible]

A'gent [illegible] [Lat *agen*[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A'gent *n*. [F [illegible] [illegible]

1 On[illegible] wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to act [illegible]

Heaven [illegible] [illegible] free to good or ill. *Dryden*

2 O[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3 A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pow[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A'gent ship *n*. Th[illegible] off[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag gen er a'tion [illegible] [L Lat [illegible] [illegible] in Lat [illegible] free [illegible] cold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag ger [illegible] [illegible] [From Lat *agger* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag ger'ose [illegible] [Lat *agger* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gathered together [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from *aggerere* [illegible] [illegible] to heap [illegible] [illegible] *gerere* to bear] [illegible] [illegible] *Harris*

Ag'ger ate (ăd[illegible]) [illegible] [Lat *aggerare* [illegible]]

Ag'ger ose [illegible] [*Obs*]

Ag'gest [illegible] [Lat. *agge stu*[illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dana*

Ag glu'ti nate (ăd[illegible]) [illegible] [Lat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] heap up from *agger* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*Ib*]

The vil[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Fuller*

Ag glom'er ate *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGLOMER ATED] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Lat. *glomerare* from [illegible] [illegible] *glom* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *agglomerer* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Thomson*

Wh[illegible] [illegible] build the agglomerated pil[illegible] *Cowper*

Ag glom'er ate *v i* To gather [illegible] collect [illegible]

Ag glom'er ate } *a* [illegible] Collect[illegible]
Ag glom'er at ed } [illegible]

Ag glom er a'tion *n* [F [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *agglomerat* [illegible] *W ton*

Ag glom'er a tive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to gath[illegible] tog[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] agglomerative.

Ag glu'ti nant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adhesi[illegible]

Ag glu'ti nant [illegible] [F *aggl*[illegible] [illegible] Lat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adhes[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag glu'ti nate *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGLUTINATED [illegible] [illegible] AGG[illegible] [illegible] [L Lat *agglutinare* [illegible] [illegible] from *ad* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adhesio[illegible] [illegible] *Lowe*

Ag glu ti na'tion [F *agglutination*] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 The uni[illegible] [illegible] several wo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] comp[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag glu'ti na tive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to unite [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pow[illegible]

2 F[illegible] [illegible] by aggl[illegible] [illegible]

Ag grace' *v t* [L Lat *aggrat*[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grace [*Obs*] Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag'gran dize [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*Of*] [illegible]

Ag gran'diz a ble [illegible] Cap[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag gran'dize ment *n* Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag'gran dize *v t* [*imp* & *p p* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *jg* [illegible]

2 T[illegible] mak[illegible] great[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pow[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *aggrand* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Syn — T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag'gran dize *v i* T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] become gre[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag gran'dize ment [illegible] **Ag gran di** [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pow[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *gyr* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] family

Syn — A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag'gran diz er [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag grap'pes [illegible] *pl*. [O F [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hooks and [illegible] [illegible]

Ag grate' [illegible] [It. [illegible] *gradire* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [*Obs*] [illegible] [illegible] *Spenser*

Ag'gra vate *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGRAVATED [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Lat. *aggravare* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1 T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Shak*

2 T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] To *aggravate* th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Prescott*

Thes[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3 T[illegible] giv[illegible] col[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] exagger[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4 T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] irritat[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Thackeray*

I was so aggravated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Thi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Syn — T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] make wo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ag gra va'tion [illegible] [L Lat *aggravati*[illegible]]

1 Th[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 T[illegible] [illegible] repre[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Mod [illegible] [illegible]

Ag'gre gate *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGREGATED [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [Lat. *gregare* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flock from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a flock, from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] GREGA [illegible] T[illegible] bri[illegible] together [illegible] collect [illegible] [illegible] mass. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Syn. — T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] accumul[illegible] [illegible] collec[illegible]

Ag'gre gate (-[illegible]) *a*. [Lat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1 F[illegible] [illegible] by a[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of particul[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Th[illegible] *aggregat*[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *aggregat*

2 (*A* [illegible]) Formed int[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nŏd n. 1. A dropping or bending forward of the upper part or top of anything.

A look or a nod only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. Hence, a quick downward or forward motion of the head in assent, familiar salutation, drowsiness, as a signal or command.

3 [Cf Lat. *nutus*] ... A ... of ... command.

Nod al ... Of the nature of or relating to a node; as, nodal points.

Nodal lines ... or points in a vibrating plate or cord ... which ... remain ... while the other parts ... are ... in a state of vibration.

Nŏ dā ted a. [Lat. *nodatus* p. p. of *nodare* to make knotty from *nodus* knot.] Knotted.

Nodated hyperbola (*Geom.*) ... curve having ... branches which ... each other.

No-da tion n. [Lat *nodatio*, from *nodare*.] The act of making a knot, or the state of being knotted. [*Rare*.]

Nŏd den a. ... [*Obs.*] *Thomson*

Nŏd der n. One who nods; a drowsy person.

Nŏd ding a. (*Bot.*) Curved so that the top hangs down; having the ... bent downward.


Nodding ...

Nŏd dle n. [Probably from nod, because ... the ... part of the body.]

1 The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Come, master, I have a project in my noddle. *L Estrange.*

2 The back part of the head or neck. [*Obs.*]

Of that which ordinarily doth ... the back part of the head ... called the Noddle, ... *Sir T. Elyot.*

For occasion (as it is in the common verse) ... the hair ... behind, ... hath presented her locks in the ... *Bacon.*

After this fastening ... gave to the ... *Barrow.*

Nŏd dy n. [Probably from nod, ... one who ... or ... nods ... ; so called from ...] 1. A simpleton; a fool.


Noddy (*Sterna* ...)

2 (*Ornith.*) A sea fowl ... the booby. See Booby.

3 A game at cards, ... *H. B. well.*

4 A small two-wheeled ... usually drawn by ... horse.

Nōde n. [Lat. *nodus*, It. & Sp. *nodo*, Fr. *nœud*.] 1 A knot; a knob; a protuberance; a swelling.

2. Specifically: (*a*) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects ... the primary. (*b*) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem, or the part where a leaf or several leaves are inserted. (*c*) (*Dial.*) A hole in the ... of a sun dial, ... through which the light passes ... which ... shows the hour of the day, the ... place ... the ecliptic ... (*d*) (*Geom.*) The point ... a curve ... upon its ... (*e*) (*Med.*) A ... swelling ... (*f*) ... the plot ... which ... meet ... (*g*) (*Mech.*) A ... of difficulty ... (*h*) ... (*i*) ... a knot ... plot ... vibrating cord ... which ... produces the harmonic sounds.


Node (*Geom.*)

Ascending node ... the point ... which the body ... is ... called the ... *Descending node* ... the orbit.

Nŏd al a. ... the point ... of the ... orbit.

No dōse a. [Lat. *nodosus*, from *nodus* knot. Cf. It. & Sp. *nodoso*, Fr. *noueux*.] Having knots ... Knotted.

No-dŏs i ty n. [Lat. *nodositas*, from *nodosus*.] [Cf. Fr. *nodosité*.] 1. Knottiness. 2. A knot or swelling. *Holland.*

Nŏd ous a. Nodose; knotty. [*Obs.*]

Nŏd u lar a. [Fr. *nodulaire*.] Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

Nŏd ule (...) [Lat. *nodulus* little knot, dim. of *nodus*.] A little knot or lump; ...

k ... Fr. *nodule*.] ... hollow ... [illegible]

Nŏd uled a. Having little knots or lumps.

Nŏd u lōse a. ... knots ... irregular ...


... *London.*

Nŏ ... See Nowel.

Nŏ e mat ic ... [Gr. ...] ... *Cudworth.*

Nō e sis n. [Gr. ...] ... the ... *Cudworth.*

No ĕt ic a. [Gr. ...] ... from ... to perceive, ... Pertaining to the higher intellectual powers.

I have employed the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions ... *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nŏg n. [Abbreviation of *noggin*.] 1 A little pot; a noggin. *H... ell.* 2. ... a kind of strong ale. 3. A block of wood ... inserted in the ... wall ... *Gwilt.* 4 ... a ... pin of wood ... roof ... [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.* 5 A wooden ...

Nŏg'gen a. [Properly made of hemp, from Prov. E. *nog* hemp.] Hard; rough; harsh. [*Obs.*] *King Charles.*

Nŏg gin n. [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*.] 1. A small mug or wooden cup. 2 A measure equivalent to a gill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Nŏg'ging n. [From Prov. E. *nog* ...] Brickwork carried up in panels between ... with ... work from ... pieces of wood ... into the roof ... [*Eng.*] ... A ... partition ... with bricks.

Noi'ance n. [Written also *noyance*.] [Abbrev. from *annoyance*.] Annoyance ... mischief ... [*Obs.*]

Noi ... [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Noi ... [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Noils n. pl. Short pieces and knots of wool ... by combing ...

Noint v. t. To anoint. [*Obs.*] See Anoint.

Noi'some ... [*Obs.*] *Tus*

Noise n. [O. Fr. *noise* noise, quarrel, ... from ... *nausea*; ... or from ... to ...] ...

1. ... sound of any kind. ... perceptible to the ear ... noise ...

The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion without noise to us perceived. *Raleigh.*

2 Especially ... loud, ... noisy ... confused ... din.

What noise ... about transplantation of diseases ... and ... of blood. *Baker.*

3 Frequent talk; public conversation ...

Socrates lived in Athens ... the great ... which has made so much noise ... in ... and ... *Spectator.*

4 Music ... concert ... [*Obs.*] *Milton.* 5 A set or company of musicians; a band. [*Obs.*]

The ... of ... *B. Jonson.*

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; ... uproar ...

Noise ... Harm ... be ... Though ... *Milton.*

Noise v. i. [imp. & p. p. Noised; p. pr. & vb. n. Noising.] 1. To ... report.

All these sayings were noised abroad. *Luke i. 65.*

3 To disturb with noise. *Dryden.*

Noise'ful ... a. Loud; ... noisy. *Dryden.*

Noise'less ... a. Making no noise; silent.

So noiseless ... footfall of time ... *Dryden.*

Noi'set ... Without noise ... silently.

Noi ... A ... rose ... [*Fr.*] ... *Noisette*, from ... It ... is ... a ... climbing ... of China ... rose, ... and ... is ... with ... the fragrance of the tea rose.

The great yellow noisette ... its masses ... *C. Kingsley.*

Noi'si ly adv. In a noisy manner; with making noise.

Noi'si ness n. The state of being noisy; ... loudness.

Noi'some ... a. [For *noysome*, from O. F. ... annoy. See Annoy.]

... Lat. ... Eng.

to ... annoy. Cf. O. F. *noier* ... from Lat. ... See *supra*.]

1 ... Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, noisome winds ... noisome pestilence.

2 Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid. "Foul breath is noisome." *Shak.*

Syn. — Noxious; unwholesome; ... hurtful; mischievous; destructive; ... Noxious ... words ... a great extent been interchanged, ... is now ... marked distinction between them. A thing which is noxious inflicts direct ... ; noisome practice ... thing which is noisome ... noxious ... influence as ... pestilence ... nausea ... in ... noisome sense ... disgusting ... be free from ... but if ... noisome ...

All ... noisome ... *Dryden.*

This ... noisome ... *Dryden.*

The ... noisome ... *F. Hingham.*

Noi'some ly adv. With a fetid stench; in a noisome manner.

Noi'some ness n. ... The quality ... that disgusts.

Noi'sy (noi'zy) a. [compar. Noisier; superl. Noisiest.] [From *noise*.] 1 Making a noise ... loud; sounding; clamorous ... the noisy crowd.

2 Full of noise. "The noisy town." *Dryden.*

No'lĕ ... [From Lat. ...] ... [*Bot.*] A ... American plant ... ... from the ... rollas.

Nō li me tăn ge re [Lat., touch me not.] 1 ... (*Bot.*) A plant of ... different ... the balsamine ... *Impatiens* ... so named because ... to ... who ... it ... urges its seed from the pod ... with considerable force. (*b*) A species of *Mo-mordica*, ... called the wild ... ... squirting ... cucumber. (*c*) A powerfully stinging ... tree ... (*d*) (*Med.*) A lupus or ... cancer ... disease (*Lupus exedens*) ... eating ... ... as, ...


Noli-me-tangere (*Impatiens*).

Nō'lĭ tion n. [Lat. *nolle* not to be willing ... *velle* ... will ... to be willing.] ... unwillingness; — opposed to *volition*.

... *Fox.*

Nōll n. [Probably ...] ... the head; the noddle. [*Obs.*]

Nŏl'li ty ... [Lat. *nolle* ... be unwilling.] The ... willing ... volition. [*Obs.*]

Nŏl'le pros e qui [Lat., to be unwilling to proceed.] (*Law.*) A phrase denoting that the plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the ... wholly ... to ...

Nō lo con tĕn de re [Lat., I do not wish to contend.] (*Law.*) A plea, by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, equivalent to that of guilty ... the purposes ... that prosecution.

Nŏm ... *W. Scott.*

No'mad ... [Gr. ...] ... pastoral ... [*Fr.*] ... roaming ... wanders ... from place to place in search of game or pasture. [Sometimes written also *nomade*.]

Nŏm a dĭc ... [Gr. ...] ... The same as Nomad. [*Rare.*]

No mad'ic a. [Gr. ...] ... Pertaining to ... wandering ... from place to place for subsistence; as, nomadic tribes.

No mad'i cal ly adv. In a nomadic manner.

Nŏm ad ism n. The state of being a nomad.

Nŏm ad ize ... [imp. & p. p. ...] ... to wander ... with flocks and herds for ... the ... grass ... by the growing ... growth.

The ... *Tooke.*

No măn cy n. [Fr. *nomancie* ...] The art or practice of divining ... destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

Nī'tro-ā-ē'ri al, *a.* [See NITER and AERIAL] Containing, or consisting of, niter and air *Ray*

Nī'tro-ben'zole, *n* (*Chem*) A liquid formed by treating benzole with nitric acid, and used as a substitute for the essence of bitter almonds in perfumery

Nī'tro gen, *n* [Fr *nitrogène*, from Lat *nitrum*, Gr νιτρον, and Lat *genere, gignere*, Gr. γενν, γενεσθαι, γενεσθαι, γενεσθαι, to produce, bring forth] (*Chem*) A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life, azote It is almost inert, chemically, but forms, by combination, nitric acid and ammonia, and is uniformly present in animal tissues Its specific gravity is 0 94; its atomic weight, 14

Nī'tro gen ize, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* NITROGENIZED, *p pr. & vb n* NITROGENIZING] To imbue with nitrogen

Nī trōj'e-nōūs, *a* [Fr *nitrogène* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen

Nī'tro leū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of nitroleucic acid with a base

Nī'tro leū'çic, *a* [Fr *nitroleucique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Eng *leucine*, Fr *leucine*, from Gr λευκός, white See NITER] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, nitric acid and leucine, as, *nitro leucic* acid

Nī trōm'e ter, *n* [Fr *nitrometre*, from Lat *nitrum* and Gr. μετρον, measure See NITER] (*Chem*) An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre *Ure*

Nī'tro-mū'ri-āt'ic, *a* [Fr *nitromuriatique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Fr *muriatique*, Lat *muriaticus* See NITER and MURIATIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid, — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid, and which was formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the *king* of the metals *Brande*

Nī trōsē', *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrous

Nī'tro ūs, *a* [Lat *nitrosus*, Fr *nitreux*, Pr *nitros*, Sp, Pg, & It *nitroso* See NITER] Pertaining to, or containing, niter, partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it

Nitrous acid (*Chem*), an acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid — *Nitrous oxide* a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen, — sometimes, from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*

Nī'try, *a* Nitrous, pertaining to niter, producing niter

Nīt'ter, *n* [From *nit*] The horse-louse, an insect that deposits nits on horses

Nīt'ti ly, *adv* Lonsily [*Obs*]

Nīt'ty, *a* [From *nit*] Full of nits, abounding with nits

Nīt'ty, *a* [Lat *nitidus*, shining] Shining, elegant, spruce "O sweet, *nitty* youth" *Marston*

Nī'val, *a* [Lat *nivalis*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Abounding with snow, snowy [*Obs*]

Nīv'e ōūs, *a* [Lat *niveus*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Snowy, resembling snow, partaking of the qualities of snow [*Rare*] *Browne*

Nī'-vōse', *n* [Lat *nix, nivis*, snow] The fourth month of the French republican calendar, dating from Sept 22, 1792 It commenced Dec 21 or 22, and ended Jan 19 or 20 See VENDEMIAIRE

Nī-zām', *n* [Hind & Ar *nizâm*, order, disposition, a ruler or sovereign prince, from Ar *nazama*, to arrange, govern] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, derived from *Nizam ul-Mulk*, who, after the death of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the Mohammedan conquests in the Deccan, and whose name was assumed as a title by his successors in the sovereignty *Eng Cyc*

Nīzey, *n* The same as NISEY

Nō, *adv* [A-S & O Fries *nâ*, Skr *na*, Per *nah* Cf NAY] Nay; — a word of denial or refusal expressing a negative Before an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, it is used instead of *not*, for *in no respect* or *degree*, or *not at all*, as, *no* longer, *no* shorter After another negative it is emphatic

There is none righteous, *no*, not one *Rom* iii 10

☞ In early English, *no* answered questions negatively framed, and *nay* those not including a negative SCEYES

Nō, *a* [O Eng *non*, abbreviated from *none*, q v] Not any, not one, none

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee *Genesis*

That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream *Byron*

Nō, *n*, *pl.* NŌES 1 A refusal by use of the word *no*, a denial,

2 A negative vote one who votes in the negative, as, to call for the ayes and *noes*, the *noes* have it.

No ā'chi an (110) (Synop, § 130), *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

Nōb, *n* [See *Pob*] 1 The head [*Low*]

2 Hence, a person in a superior position in life, a nobleman [*Slang*]

3 One who holds out for higher wages in a strike [*Eng*]

Nōb'bler, *n* A whole glass of spirits *Thackeray* [*Eng*]

No bil'ia-ry, *n* [Fr *nobiliaire* Sp *nobiliario* See NOBLE] A history of noble families [*Obs*]

No bil'i fy, *v t* [Lat *nobilis*, noble, and *facere*, to make] To make noble, to dignify; to exalt, to nobilitate [*Obs*]

No bil'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *nobilitare, nobilitatum*, It *nobilitare*, Pr *nobilitar*, O Fr *nobiliter*] To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*]

No bil'i tā'tion, *n* [O Fr *nobilitation*] The act of making noble [*Obs*] *More*

No bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *nobilitas*, It *nobiltà*, Pr *nobilitat, noblelat*, O Fr *nobilité*, Fr *noblesse* See NOBLE]

1 The quality of being noble; as, (*a*) Dignity, greatness grandeur, elevation, superiority of mind or of quality, commanding excellence, eminence

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it *Sidney*

They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And ranked their pride *nobility* of soul *Dryden*

(*b*) Noble birth, patrician dignity, antiquity of family, distinction by rank, station, and title

When I took up Boccace unawares I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles in the story of Sigismunda *Dryden*

2 Those who are noble, the collective body of titled and privileged persons in a state, the aristocratic and patrician class, the peerage, as, the English *nobility*, French, German, Russian *nobility*.

Nō'ble, *a* [*compar* NOBLER, *superl.* NOBLEST] [Fr, Pr, & Sp *noble*, Pg *nobre*, It *nobile*, from Lat *nobilis*, that can be or is known, well known, famous, high born, noble, from *noscere, nori*, to know]

1 Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like, exalted, superior, above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable, as, a *noble* mind, a *noble* heart, the *noblest* part of the body

Statues with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden*

To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous *Milton*

2 Grand, stately, magnificent, splendid, as, a *noble* edifice

3 Specifically, of exalted rank, distinguished by birth, station, or title, from the masses, of aristocratic or patrician family, high born, as, of *noble* blood, a *noble* personage

☞ *Noble* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as, *noble-born, noble-hearted, noble minded, noble-spirited*, and the like

Noble metals, gold, silver, platinum, and other metals, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone *Ure*

Syn — Honorable, worthy, dignified, elevated exalted, sublime great, eminent, illustrious, renowned, stately splendid, magnificent, grand, magnanimous, generous, liberal, free

Nō'ble, *n* 1 A person of rank above a commoner, a nobleman, a peer

2 A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s 8d sterling, or about $1 61

3 (*Ichth*) A small marine fish, *Aspidophorus Europæus*; the armed bull head

Nō'ble, *v t* To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*]

"*Nobled* by fame" *Surrey*

Nō'ble man, *n*, *pl* NŌ'BLE-MEN One of the nobility, a noble, a peer, one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent

Nō'ble ness, *n* 1 The quality of being noble, greatness, dignity, ingenuousness, magnanimity, elevation of mind or of station, nobility

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity *Jer Taylor*

Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton*

2 Grandeur, stateliness, as, the *nobleness* of an edifice

No bles', or **Nō'bless** } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr
No blesse', or **Nō'blesse** } *noblesse*, Pr *noblessa, nobleza*, Sp *nobleza*, Pg *nobreza*, O It *nobilezza* See NOBLE]

1 Dignity, greatness, noble birth or condition [*Obs*] *Spenser B Jonson*

2 The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females *Dryden*

Nō'ble wom'an *n*, *pl* NŌ'BLE-WOM'EN (-wim'en) A female of noble rank

Nō'bly, *adv* 1 Of noble extraction, descended from a family of rank, as, *nobly* born or descended

2 With greatness of soul, heroically, with magnanimity, as, a deed *nobly* done

3 Splendidly, magnificently

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison*

Syn — Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, heroically worthily, eminently, grandly, magnificently, splendidly

Nō'bŏd-y, *n* 1 No person, no one; not any body

2. Hence, a person of no influence or importance, an insignificant or contemptible person. [*Colloq*]

Nō'ckie, *n* [Corrupted from Indian *nookhal*, meal *Palfrey*] A kind of food used by the American Indians, consisting of Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and mixed with water so as to form a sort of paste

Nō'cent, *a.* [Lat. *nocens*, p pr of *nocere*, to hurt] It & O. Sp *nocente*, Fr *nuisant*]

1 Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt, hurtful, mischievous, as, *nocent* qualities *Wells*

2 Guilty, wicked, — the opposite of *innocent*. [*Obs*]

Nō'cent-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously [*Rare*]

Nō çīve, *a* [Lat *nocivus*, from *nocere*, to hurt It, Sp, & Pg. *nocivo*, Pr *nocir*] Hurtful, injurious [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Nŏck, *n* [O D *nocke*, notch, Fr *neag, cag*] A notch, as of an arrow, [*Obs*]

He took his arrow by the *nock* *Chapman*

Nŏck, *v t* To place in the notch, to fix to the string, as an arrow [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Noc tăm'bu lā'tion, *n* [Fr *noctambulation*, from Lat. *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk] A rising, from bed and walking in sleep [*Obs*]

Noc tăm'bu list, *n.* [Fr. *noctambule* See *supra*] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep, a somnambulist [*Rare*]

Noc tăm'bu lo, *n* A sleep walker, a noctambulist [*Obs*] *Browne*

Noc thō'ra, *n* [Gr νυξ, νυκτός, night, and θοᾶρος, leaping] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrumanous nocturnal animals, allied to the lemur, found in South America

Noc tid'i al, *n* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *dies*, day] Comprising a night and a day [*Obs*]

Noc tif'er oūs, *a* [Lat *noctifer*, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *ferre*, to bring, Fr *noctifère*] Bringing night [*Obs*]

Nŏc'til lū'ca, *n* [Lat. *noctilucus*, something that shines by night, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *lucere*, to shine, Fr *noctilique*] That which shines by night, — an old name for *phosphorus* *Brande*

Nŏc'til lū'coūs, *a* Shining in the night.

Noc tiv'a gant, *a* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to wander about] Wandering, in the night, as nymphs for prey

Noc-tiv'a gā'tion, *n* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagari*, to wander about] A roving in the night.

Noc tiv'a goūs, *a* [Lat *noctivagus*, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagus*, wandering about, Fr *noctivague*] The same as NOCTIVAGANT See NOCTIVAGANT

Nŏc'to grāph, *n* [Gr νύξ, νυκτός, night, darkness, and γράφειν, to write] A kind of writing frame for the blind *Simmonds*

Nŏc'tu a ry, *n* [Lat *noctu*, by night, from *nox, noctis*, night] An account of what passes in the night, a nightly journal, — distinguished from *diary* [*Rare*] *Addison*

Nŏc'tule, *n* [Fr. *noctule*, N Lat *noctula*, diminutive of Lat *noctua*, a night-owl, from *noctu*, by night. Cf *supra*] (*Zool*) A large species of European bat, the *Vespertilio* (or *Noctulina*) *altivolans*,

Nŏc'tūrn, *n* [Fr, *nocturne*, from Lat *nocturnus*, belonging to the night See *infra*]

1 An office of devotion, or act of religious service by night

2 One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at such a night-service *Hook*

Noc tūr'nal, *a* [Lat *nocturnalis* and *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night; Pr *nocturnal, nocturn*, Sp *nocturnal, nocturno*, It *notturno*, Fr *nocturne*]

1 Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night, as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, expeditions, and the like.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden*

2 Having a habit of seeking food at night, as, *nocturnal* birds and insects

Noc-tūr'nal, *n* An instrument for taking the altitude of the stars, &c, formerly used at sea [*Obs*]

Noc tūr'nal ly, *adv* By night, nightly

Noc tūrne', *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A night piece, or serenade

Noc tūr'no, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The same as NOCTURNE

Nŏc'ū-ment, *n* [L Lat *nocumentum*, from *nocere*, to hurt, It. & Sp *nocumento*] Harm, injury, detriment [*Obs*]

Nŏc'ū oūs, *a* [Lat *nocuus*, from *nocere*, to hurt] Hurtful [*Obs*] *Laiten*

Nŏc'ū oūs-ly, *adv* Hurtfully, injuriously [*Obs*]

Nŏd, *v t* [Probably allied to Lat, *nutare*. Cf W. *nodi*, to mark, to note, *nôd*, token, mark, Lat *notare*, to mark, *nota*, mark, Dan *node*, pl. *noder*, gestures, carriage of body]

1 To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion, as, *nodding* pinnes "The *nodding* verdure of its brow" *Thomson*

2 To incline the head with a quick motion, to make a slight bow, to make a motion of assent, or of salutation, with the head, as, to *nod* at one.

Sit in a chair of state, and *nod* *Beau & Fl*

3 To be drowsy

Your predecessors contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding* *Addison*

Nŏd, *v t* [*imp & p p* NODDED; *p pr. & vb n* NODDING]

1 To incline or bend, as the head or top, to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with

2 To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation

Nitrous, Sp., Pk., to, or co it of niter, or r

Nitrous ac rid or, gen, if than that in w *Nitrous oxide* ren and one of the animal syst *laughing gas*

Ni'try, *a* Nit riter

Nit'ter, *n* [From that deposits nits

Nit'ti ly, *adv* Lou

Nit'ty, *a.* [From with nits

Nit'ty, *a* [Lat *nitidus*, gant, spruce "O sweet,

Ni'val, *a* [Lat *nivalis*, Abounding with snow, snow

Ni've ous, *a.* [Lat *niveus*, fro Snowy; resembling snow, part tes of snow. [*Rare*]

Ni vôse', *n* [Lat *nix*, *nivis*, snow] month of the French republican calenc from Sept 22, 1792 It commenced Dec and ended Jan 19 or 20 See VENDEMIAIRE

Ni zâm', *n* [Hind & Ar. *nizâm*, order, disp tion, a ruler or sovereign prince, from Ar *nazama*, to arrange, govern] The title of the native sover eigns of Hyderabad, in India, derived fro n *Nizam-ul-Mulk*, who, after the death of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the Mohammedan conquests in the Deccan, and whose name was assumed as a title by his successors in the sovereignty *Eng Cyc*

Ni'zey, *n.* The same as NISEY

No, *adv.* [A-S & O Fries *nâ*, Skr *na*, Per *nah* Cf NAY.] Nay,—a word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative Before an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, it is used instead of *not*, for *in no respect* or *degree*, or *not at all*, as, *no* longer, *no* shorter After another negative it is emphatic

There is none righteous; *no*, not one *Rom.* iii 10

☞ In early English, *no* answered questions negatively framed, and *nay* those not including a negative See YES

No, *a* [O. Eng *non*, abbreviated from *none*, q v] Not any, not one, none

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee *Gen* xiii 8

That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream *Byron.*

No, *n* *pl* NOES 1. A refusal by use of the word *no*, a denial

2 A negative vote, one who votes in the negative, as, to call for the ayes and *noes*, the *noes* have it

No ĕ'chi an (110) (Synop, § 120), *a* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

Nŏb, *n.* [See *knob*] 1. The head [*Low*], 2 Hence, a person in a superior position in life, a nobleman [*Slang*]

3 One who holds out for higher wages in a strike [*Eng*] *Thackeray*

Nŏb'bler, *n* A wine glass of spirits [*Eng*]

2 edifice

No bless

No-blesse', *nobleza*, Sp *n* See NOBLE]

1 Dignity, gr [*Obs*]

2 The nobility, ly, including males *n* en) A female of noble

No'ble-wom'an, *n*

No'bly, *adv* 1 Of no from a family of rank ns,

2 With greatness of soul nanimity, as a deed *nobly* d

3 Splendidly, magnificent

Where could an emperor s ashes as in the midst of his metropolis, a monument?

Syn —1 , honor heroically, lv, splen

No'bŏd- on,

2 Hon ble p nu insig Ind. **No'enice**, *Palfrey*] Indians c to powder sor of

ā, ē, ī ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ ŭ, ȳ, short; câre, far, last, f

Nŏn-e[illegible], *n.* A b[illegible] not a[illegible] which transmits [illegible]tricity; a metal.

Nŏn[illegible]**em-phăt′ic**, [illegible] Having [illegible] emphasis.

Nŏn-em-phăt′ic-al, [illegible] emph[illegible]

Nŏn-ĕn′ti-ty, *n.* 1. Non-exi[illegible] [illegible] of being.

2. A thing not existing.

> There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was *nonentity*. [illegible]

Nŏn-E-pis′co-pal, *a.* Not Episcopal; not of the Episcopal church or denomination.

Nŏn-E-pis′co-pa′li-an, *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopal church or denomination.

Nōnes, *n. pl.* [Fr. [illegible], Lat. [illegible] from [illegible] the ninth, [illegible] from [illegible] called because it was the ninth day before the ides.]

1. (*Roman Calendar.*) The fifth day of the [illegible] Jan[illegible] [illegible] April, June, August, Septem[illegible] [illegible] November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The nones were nine days from the ides, reckoning inclusively according to the Roman method.

2. [illegible] (It. & Sp. *nona*.) A season of prayer formerly held at noon by the Roman Catholic church. *Todd.*

Nŏn[illegible]**n-tial**, *a.* Not essential.

Nŏn-es[illegible]**tial**, *n.* A thing not essential; that which is not necessary, or of the highest consequence.

Nŏn est făc′tum. [Law Lat., it is not his deed.] (*Law.*) The general [illegible] in an action of debt on bond.

Nŏn est in-vĕn′tus. [Lat., he is not found.] (*Law.*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county. *Bouvier.*

Nŏn[illegible]**such**, *n.* A thing [illegible] which there is none [illegible]; something extraordinary; that which has not its equal; [illegible] given [illegible] [illegible] variety of apple, [illegible] pear, [illegible] of medic or trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), [illegible] variety of pottery, [illegible] other.

Nŏn[illegible] Th[illegible] [*Obs.*] *H*[illegible]*d.*

No-net′to, [It.] (*Mus.*) A composition in nine parts.

Nŏn[illegible]**com-mū′ni-ca-ble**, *a.* Not liable to [illegible]mmun[illegible].

Nŏn[illegible]**e-cū′tion**, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-*performance*.

Nŏn[illegible]**ĭst′ence**, *n.* 1. Absence of existence; [illegible] being; nonentity. Trembling they stand [illegible] *nonexistence*. [illegible]

2. A thing that has [illegible] being.

Nŏn-ex-ĭst′ent, *a.* Not having existence.

Nŏn-ex′**pŏr-tā′tion**, *n.* A failure of exportation; [illegible] exporting of goods or commodities.

Nŏn[illegible]**tĕn**[illegible], *a.* Not [illegible] incapable of being stretched.

Nŏn-fēa′sance, *n.* [Prefix non, not, and O. Fr. *faisance*, from *faisant*, p. pr. of *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to make. Cf. MALFEASANCE.] (*Law.*) An omission of what ought to be done.

Nŏn-ful-fĭll′ment, *n.* Neglect or failure of fulfillment.

No-nil′lion (-nĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Lat. [illegible] the ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the French [illegible] a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the English [illegible] *million* octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Nŏn-im-pŏr-tā′tion, *n.* Want of or failure of importation; a not importing.

Nŏn-im-pŏrt′ing, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

Nŏn-in-hăb′it-ant, *n.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger; a foreigner.

Nŏn-jū′ral, [illegible] The [illegible] of some p[illegible] [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] *Spenser.*

Nŏn-jū′ring, [illegible] Jacobit[illegible]

Nŏn-jū′ror, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] Lat. *jurare*, to swear.] [illegible] [illegible] to take the oath [illegible] William and Mary [illegible] (*Eng. Hist.*) One [illegible] the oath [illegible] after [illegible] *Jacobite.*

Nŏn-jū′ror-ism or **Nŏn-jū′ror-ism** (*Eng. Hist.*) The [illegible] of the nonjurors.

Nŏn-lim-ĭ-tā′tion, *n.* Want of limitation, [illegible]

Nŏn li′quet. [Lat.] It is not clear; — a phrase used [illegible] when [illegible] is [illegible]

Nŏn-ma-lig′nant, *a.* Not malignant, as disease.

Nŏn-măn-u-făc′tur-ing, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures [illegible]

Nŏn-mĕm′ber-shĭp, *n.* The state of not being a member.

Nŏn-me-tăl′lic, *a.* Not consisting of metal.

2. N[illegible] in [illegible]

Nŏn-năt′u-ral, *a.* N[illegible]

Nŏn-năt′u-rals, *n. pl.* [Lat. [illegible] NATURALS.] (*Med.*) Th[illegible] in human [illegible] which [illegible] to th[illegible] composition [illegible] such as air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. This term was used by the ancient physicians, but is now obsolete. *Dunglison.*

Nŏn-ne-çĕs′si-ty, *n.* Absence of necessity; state of being unnecessary.

Nŏn′ny, *n.* A silly fellow; a ninny.

Nŏn-o-bē′di-ence, *n.* Neglect of obedience.

Nŏn-ob-sẽrv′ance, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe [illegible]

Nŏn ob-stăn′te. [Lat.] 1. Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is about to be stated, admitted.

2. (*Law.*) A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing notwithstanding any statute to the contrary.

> [illegible] very reign (Henry III.) the practice of dispensing with statutes by *non obstante* was introduced. *Hallam.*

Non obstante veredicto [Lat.] (*Law*), judgment is sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff non obstante (notwithstanding) verdict for the defendant. [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible] *n.* The same as N[illegible]AGENA[illegible]

Nŏn-pa-reil (nŏn′pa-rĕl′), *n.* [See *infra*.]

1. Something of unequaled excellence; a peerless thing or person.

2. (Specifically.) (*a*) A sort of apple. (*b*) [Fr. *nonpareille*.] A sort of printing type, very small, and [illegible] one size smaller than minion, and next in size above ruby, pearl, and diamond.

☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*.

(*c*) A [illegible] (*d*) A kind of narrow ribbon. *Simmonds.*

Nŏn-pa-reil′ [illegible], *a.* [Fr., from [illegible] and *pareil*, equal, from L. Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal.] Having no equal; peerless.

Nŏn-pāy′ment, *n.* Neglect of payment.

Nŏn-pẽr-fôrm′ance, *n.* A failure or neglect of performance.

Nŏn′plus, *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

> Both of them are perfect [illegible] and ball [illegible] to all [illegible] understand[illegible]

Nŏn′plus, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. [illegible]] To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand [illegible] by [illegible] reason.

> [illegible] has nonplused me. *F. Scott.*

Nŏn-pŏn′**der-ăb′il-ĭ-ty**, *n.* Want of w[illegible] [illegible]ity.

Nŏn-pŏn′der-oŭs, *a.* Having [illegible] weight.

Nŏn-pow′er, [illegible] lack of power; impotence. [*Obs.*]

Nŏn-prĕp-a-rā′tion, *n.* Neglect or failure to prepare; want of preparation.

Nŏn-pre[illegible]**tā′tion**, *n.* Neglect [illegible]

Nŏn-pro-dŭc′tion (-pro-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

Nŏn-pro-fĕs′sion-al (-pro-fĕsh′ŭn-al), *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professionals.

Nŏn-pro-fĭ′cien-çy, *n.* Failure to make progress.

Nŏn-pro-fĭ′cient (-fĭsh′ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

Nŏn pros. [Abbreviation of Lat. *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.] (*Law.*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute.

Nŏn-prŏs′, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NON-PROSSED [illegible]] To fail to prosecute; to allow to be dropped — [illegible]

Nŏn-re-cŭr′rent, *a.* Not recurring [illegible] recur[illegible]

Nŏn[illegible] Not recurrent.

Nŏn-re-gärd′ançe, *n.* Want of due regard. [*Obs.*]

Nŏn[illegible] [illegible] taste [illegible]

Nŏn-ren-dĭ′tion (-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

> The non-payment [illegible] the non-rendition of [illegible]

Nŏn-re-sĕm′blance, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.

Nŏn-rĕs′i-dence, *n.* The state [illegible] failure or neglect of residing [illegible] place where one is [illegible]

Nŏn-rĕs′i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place; not residing on one's own lands, or in the proper place.

> [illegible] are [illegible] or people [illegible]

Nŏn-rĕs′i-dent, *n.* One who does not reside on his own lands, or in the particular place [illegible] lies [illegible]

Nŏn-re-sĭst′ance, *n.* The principles or practice of non-resistants; passive obedience; submission to power or usurpation without opposition.

Nŏn-re-sĭst′ant, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.

Nŏn-re-sĭst′ant, *n.* One who [illegible] [illegible] he bound [illegible] contained [illegible] by [illegible] that [illegible] raised by [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible], *a.* Not making real [illegible] not real [illegible]

Nŏn-ru′mi-nant, *a.* Not ruminating [illegible]

Nŏn-sāne′, [Lat. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound.] [illegible] of perfect [illegible] a person of non-sane memory. *Blackstone.*

Nŏn′sense, *n.* 1. That which is not sense, or has no meaning; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no ideas; absurdity.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

> A *nonsense verse* [illegible] made [illegible] words [illegible] occur by special rule [illegible] which is designed to recollect [illegible] without reference to [illegible] the metre or rhythm of the line may assist in remembering the words of which it is composed.

Nŏn-sĕn′sic-al [illegible] *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Nŏn-sĕn′sic-al-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

Nŏn-sĕn′sic-al-ness, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

Nŏn-sĕn′si-tĭve, *a.* Wanting sense or perception.

Nŏn se-quĭ′tur ([illegible]) [Lat.] 1. It does not follow.

2. (*Logic.*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.

Nŏn-sĕx′u-al, *a.* Having no distinction of sex; sexless; [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible] Not [illegible]

Nŏn-so-lū′tion, *n.* Failure of solution or [illegible]

Nŏn-sŏl′ven-çy, *n.* Inability to pay debts.

Nŏn-sŏl′vent, *a.* Not able to pay debts [illegible]

Nŏn-sŏl′vent, *a.* Insolvent.

Nŏn-spär′ing, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless.

Nŏn-sub-mĭs′sion, *n.* Want of submission.

Nŏn-sub-mĭs′sĭve, *a.* Not submissive.

Nŏn-sŭc-çĕss′, [illegible] Failure; ill success.

Nŏn′such, *n.* See NONESUCH.

Nŏn′suit, *n.* (*Law.*) A renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff, [illegible] a withdrawal of the [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] that he [illegible] support [illegible] by [illegible] expressing his opinion [illegible] the [illegible] *Tomal.* [illegible]

Nŏn′suit, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. [illegible]] (*Law.*) To [illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] dropped his suit [illegible] with new [illegible] fail [illegible] writ, and [illegible] *Z. Swift.*

Nŏn[illegible] [illegible]ted.

> The plea [illegible]

Nŏn-sŭ′re-ty, *n.* Want of surety or of [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Nŏn-tĕn′ure, *n.* (*Law.*) A plea of [illegible] that he did not hold the land as affirmed by the plaintiff.

Nŏn′tẽrm, *n.* (*Law.*) A [illegible] between terms [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible] [illegible] France.] (*Her.*) [illegible]

Nŏn-trans[illegible]**form**[illegible] One [illegible] change [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] more visible [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible]**sage** ([illegible]), *n.* Neglect of [illegible] *Grew.*

Noo′dle ([illegible]), *n.*

1. A [illegible]

> An effect may be [illegible] *Fine.* [illegible]

2. *Law.* [illegible] within [illegible] right. [illegible]

Nŏn[illegible] Not [illegible] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Noo′dle, *n.* [illegible] blockhead; a stupid person. [*Low.*] [illegible] *Smith.*

Nook, *n.* [Scot. *neuk*, [illegible]] A narrow [illegible] corner [illegible]

> How couldst thou find this dark [illegible]

Noon ([illegible]), *n.* [A-S. [illegible] from Lat. *nona* [illegible] the ninth hour [illegible] the Romans [illegible] three [illegible]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian [illegible]

2. Hence, the time of greatest brilliancy

In the very *noon* of that brilliant life which was destined to be so soon, and so fatally, overshadowed. *Motley*

Noon of night midnight *Byron*

Noon, *a* Belonging to midday; meridional "How oft the *noon* bell" *Young*

Noon′day, *n* Midday twelve o'clock in the day

Noon′day, *a* Pertaining to midday; meridional, as, the *noonday* heat

My *noonday* walks he shall attend *Addison*

Noon′ing, *n* Repose at noon, a repast at noon

Noon′shun, *n* A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals, a luncheon or nunchion See LUNCHEON *Nares*

Noon′stead (-stĕd), *n* The station of the sun at noon [*Obs*]

Noon′tide, *n* [From *noon* and *tide*, time, A S *nōntid*] The time of noon, midday

Noon′tide, *a* Pertaining to noon, meridional

Noose (nōōz, or nōōs) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Cf Ir *nas*, a band or tie, *nasgaim*, I bind or tie, and Prov. Ger *schneusz schneisze*, a noose or springe for catching birds] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friend the knot of *noose* *Hudibras*

Noose, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* NOOSING] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose, to entrap, to insnare

No′pal, *n* [Mexic *nopalli*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cactus* (*C. coccinilifera*), on which the cochineal bug feeds, and from which it is collected, Indian fig

No′pal ry, *n* A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal bug

Nope, *n* A bullfinch [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nor, *conj* [Contracted from A S *nāhwæther*, for *ne hwæther.* See OR] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first, as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*, sometimes, also, used with the first member for *neither*, and sometimes the *neither* is omitted and implied by the use of *nor* Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second

I neither love nor fear thee *Shak*

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there *Dryden*

Whom praise nor blame [illegible] *Waller*

Nora.

No′ri a, *n* A large wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its circumference, and carrying at its circumference pendent buckets, by which water is raised and discharged into a trough at top, used in Spain for irrigating land, a Persian wheel

Nor′i mon, *n* ; *pl* NORI-MONS A Japanese palanquin *B. Taylor*

No′ri um, *n* A metal discovered in zircon.

Norm, *n* [Lat *norma*, a rule] A rule or authoritative standard, a model, a type

Nor′mal, *a* [Lat *normalis*, from *norma* rule, ... *normale*]

1 According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form; ... regular, ...

[illegible]

2 [illegible]

[illegible]

Nor′mal [illegible]

[illegible]

arose in the tenth century, characterized by great size, elevation, simplicity, and strength, with the use of the semicircular arch, massive columns, and a great variety of ornaments, among which the zigzag and spiral or cable-formed were prominent.

Nor′nag; } *n pl* [Icel *norn* pl *nornir*] (*Scan-*
Norns, } *dinavian Myth*) The three Fates, past, present, and future, whose decrees were irrevocable *Sinding*

Nor′roy, *n* [i e, north king, from Fr *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king] (*Her*) The third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds *Burke*

Norse, *a* Of, or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, or to the language spoken by its inhabitants

Norse, *n* [Fr *Norse*, name and language of the ancient inhabitants of the Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney Isles, O Fr *Norois*, *Noroise*, Northman, Norman, from Icel *Norvegr*, Norway] The language of ancient Scandinavia

Norse′man, *n* , *pl* NORSE′MEN An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia, a Northman *Sinding*

North, *n* [A-S *nordh*, Icel *nordhr*, Sw & Dan *nord*, D. *noord*, O H Ger *nord*, *nort*, *nordan*, N H Ger *nord*, *norden*, Fr *nord*, It , Sp , & Pg *norte*, L Lat *northus*] That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place, which lies in the direction of the true meridian and to the left hand of a person facing the east, the direction opposite to the south

North, *a* Lying toward the north, situated at the north, or in a northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning

North following, in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points,—said of the position of a star in respect to another, as in the case of double stars —*North pole*, that point in the heavens, or on the earth, ninety degrees from the equator toward the north —*North preceding*, in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points;—said of one of a pair of stars and the like —*North star*, the star toward which the north pole of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems fixed and immovable in the sky The star α, of the Little Bear is our present north star, being distant from the pole about 1° 24′ and from year to year approaching slowly nearer It is called also *cynosura*, *pole star*, and by astronomers more frequently *polaris*

North, *v i* To turn or move toward the north, to veer from the east or west toward the north

North-east′, *n* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each

North-east′, *a* Pertaining to the north east, or proceeding from that point, as, a *north east* wind.

North-east′er ly, *a* Toward, or coming from, the north east

North-east′ern, *a* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north east

North′er, *n* A wind, and especially a heavy gale, from the north

North′er li ness, *n* The state of being northerly, direction toward the north

North′er ly, *a* 1. Being toward the north, northern

2 From the north

North′er ly, *adv* 1 Toward the north

2 In a northern direction, as, his course was *northerly*

3 Proceeding from a northern point

North′ern, *a* [A S *nordhern*]

1 Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west

2 In a direction toward the north, or a point near it, as, to steer a *northern* course

Northern drift (*Geol*) See DRIFT —*Northern lights*. See AURORA BOREALIS

North′ern er, *n* 1 A native or resident in the north

2. A native or inhabitant of the Northern States,—opposed to *Southerner* [*U S*]

North′ern ly *adv* Toward the north [*Obs*]

North′ern most, *a* Situated at the point furthest north

North′ing *n* 1 [illegible] Distance northward from any point of departure, [illegible]

2 [illegible]

North′man, *n* ; *pl* NORTH′MEN [illegible]

[illegible]

North′most, *a* [illegible]

[illegible]

North′ness [illegible]

[illegible]

North Um′bri an [illegible]

North Um′bri an, *a* [illegible]

North′ward [illegible]

North′ward [illegible]

North′wards [illegible]

North′ward ly [illegible]

North′west [illegible]

[illegible]

the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each

North-west′, *a* 1. Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the point between the north and west, being in the north west; as, the [illegible]

2 Proceeding from the north-west, as, a north-west wind

North-west′er ly, *a* 1 Toward the north-west

2 From the north west as a wind

North-west′ern, *a* Pertaining to, or being in the north west, or in a direction to the north west, as, a *north western* course

Nor-we′gi an, *a* [From *Norway*, [illegible] *vege*, *Northvegr*, Icel *Norvegr*] [illegible] pertaining to, Norway

Nor we′gi an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Norway

Nor we′yan *a* Norwegian [*Obs.*]

Nos′ci tur a so′ci is [Lat.] (*Law*) [illegible] by its associates,—a maxim frequently applied in the interpretation of legal instruments, [illegible] the rule, that the meaning of a word is or may be known by reference to the accompanying words *Broom*

Nose, *n* [A S *nosu*, *nasu*, *nase*, *nase*, O Fries *nose*, D *neus*, Icel *nös*, Sw *näsa* Dan *næse*, O H Ger *nasa*, N H. Ger *nase*, allied to Lat *nasus*, Skr *nāsā*, Slav. *nos*, It *naso*, Fr *nez*, [illegible] *nez*]

1 The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*, and serving also to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge moisture from the eye, and afford a passage for the breath.

2 The power of smelling, hence, scent

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master

3 A projecting end or vent; a snout, a nozzle as, the *nose* of a bellows

Nose of wax, any thing pliant or easily shaped [illegible] a person over compliant and reconciling, [illegible] has no will of his own. [*Eng*] [illegible] turned every way *Massinger* —*To have one's nose to the grindstone*, to be subject to exactions, to be oppressed —*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly, to cause to follow obsequiously; to exert unreasoning and implicit obedience from —*To make a bridge of one's nose* [illegible] or omit him in offering a civility [illegible] in serving drink, and the like —*To* [illegible] *nose* to meet —*To pry* [illegible] trivial [illegible] —*To put one's nose out of joint* [illegible] plant one in the affections of another.—*To take pepper in the nose*, to take offense [illegible] with [illegible] —*To thrust one's nose into*, to meddle [illegible] in, to interfere with [illegible] —*To wipe one's nose of*, to deprive [illegible]

Nose, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p.p.* NOSED, *p pr* & *vb n.* NOSING]

1 To smell, to scent [illegible]

2 To oppose to the face, to treat with insolence, to abuse, to affront

A sort of [illegible]

3 To utter in a nasal manner [illegible] [*Rare*]

Nose, *v i.* 1 To [illegible] to look big, to bluster

2 To pry [illegible]

Nose′-bag, *n* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing [illegible]

Nose′-band, *n* That part of the headstall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose

Nose′bleed, *n.* 1. A bleeding at the nose

3 A plant [illegible]

Nosed [illegible]

Nose′-fish, *n* [illegible]

Nose′ [illegible]

Nose′ [illegible]

[illegible]

disease and γράφειν [illegible] scribo.] The [illegible] of the [illegible]

Nos′o-lŏg′ic-al [illegible] [F. nosologique.] Pertaining to nosology [illegible]

No-sŏl′o-gist, n. [F. nosologiste.] One [illegible] in nosology.

No-sŏl′o-gy (-jy̆; 130), n. [F. nosologie, from Gr. νόσος disease + -λογία [illegible] discourse.]

1. A [illegible] arrangement [illegible] of diseases.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the [illegible] of diseases.

Nŏs′o-pŏ-et′ic [illegible] [Gr. [illegible]] Producing diseases. [Obs.]

Nŏs-tăl′gi-a [illegible] [NL. nostalgia, from Gr. [illegible] return [illegible] home-sickness [illegible] from [illegible] country. [illegible] also nostalgy.]

Nŏs-tăl′gic [illegible] [F. nostalgique.] Pertaining to nostalgia.

Nŏs-tăl′gy, n. The same as NOSTALGIA [illegible]

Nŏs′toc [illegible] (Bot.) A genus [illegible] plant (Tremella [illegible]) [illegible] rapidly [illegible] in wet places. It is [illegible] popularly [illegible] called star-jelly [illegible]

Nŏs′tril, n. [OE. [illegible] nosethril [illegible] thyrl [illegible] to make a hole [illegible]]

1. One of the two [illegible] at the [illegible] cartilaginous membrane, which gives passage to the [illegible] [Formerly written also nosethril and nosethrill.]

2. [illegible] perception; sight. [Obs.]

[illegible] If you [illegible] he should [illegible] B. Jonson.

Nŏs′trum, n. [Lat. noster, nostra, nostrum, our, ours.] A medicine [illegible] kept secret [illegible] proprietor [illegible]

Nŏt, ad. [illegible] Naught [illegible] Not [illegible]

Nŏt, [illegible] [Obs.] See NOTT.

Nō′ta-bĭl′i-ty, n. 1. The quality of being notable. 2. A notable [illegible]

Nō′ta-ble, a. [L. notabilis, from notare, to mark.] [illegible]

1. Capable of being noted; noticeable; plain; evident.

2. Worthy of notice; remarkable; [illegible]

Nŏt′a-ble [illegible] 1. A [illegible] thing [illegible]

2. (French Hist.) One of a number of persons [illegible] before the [illegible] high [illegible] appointed by the king [illegible] a representative body [illegible]

Nŏt′a-ble, [illegible] good man [illegible] worthy [illegible]

Nō′ta-ble-ness, n. The quality of being notable.

Nŏt′a-ble-ness [illegible] Bustling activity [illegible]

Nō′ta-bly, ad. In a notable manner; [illegible] worthily [illegible] remarkably [illegible]

Nŏt′a-bly, ad. With bustling activity [illegible]

Nō′tal [illegible] (Gr. [illegible] the back.) [illegible] Dunglison.

Nō′ta-ry [illegible] [Lat. notarius, from nota, a mark.] [illegible]

1. Pertaining to [illegible] not real [illegible]

Nō-ta′ri-al-ly [illegible]

Nō′ta-ry, n. [Lat. notarius, from nota [illegible] F. notaire, It. & Sp. notario.] [illegible]

1. A [illegible] employed to take [illegible] trial [illegible] proceedings [illegible]

2. (Eng. & Am. Law.) A public officer who [illegible]

to apply [illegible] acts [illegible] legal [illegible]

Nō-ta′tion [illegible] [Lat. notatio, from notare, to mark.] [illegible]

1. The act, practice, or result of [illegible] anything by marks, figures, or characters; [illegible] arithmetic [illegible] algebra [illegible]

2. Any particular system of [illegible] characters.

3. Meaning [illegible] logical signification. [Obs.]

[illegible] Sou[illegible]

Nŏtch, n. [From nock.] [illegible] A hollow [illegible] anything [illegible] tail.

2. A narrow passage [illegible] between two [illegible]

Nŏtch, [illegible] [Imp. & p. p. NOTCHED (nŏcht); p. pr. & vb. n. NOTCHING.]

1. To cut [illegible] notches [illegible]

2. To place [illegible] notch [illegible]

[illegible] Herrick.

Nŏtch′board, n. (Carp.) The board which [illegible] the steps [illegible]

Nŏtch′ing, [illegible] (Eng.) [illegible]

Nŏtch′weed, n. (Bot.) The same as ORACH.

Nōte, [illegible] [L. nota, from noscere, notum, to know [illegible] It. & Sp. nota.]

1. A mark or token by which a thing may be known [illegible]

2. A mark [illegible] to call attention [illegible]

3. A brief writing [illegible] to assist the memory [illegible]

4. (pl.) [illegible] written [illegible] to be spoken [illegible]

5. An [illegible] comment [illegible] explanation [illegible]

6. A short letter; a billet [illegible] diplomatic paper [illegible]

7. A written [illegible] promissory [illegible] note [illegible]

8. (Mus.) (a) A character [illegible] to indicate the [illegible] (b) [illegible]

[illegible] Milton.

9. Observation [illegible] notice [illegible]

10. Reputation [illegible] distinction [illegible] Cowley.

Nōte, [illegible] [F. noter, It. & Sp. notar, from Lat. notare, from nota.]

1. To notice with [illegible] to heed [illegible]

2. To record in writing [illegible]

3. To charge as with crime [illegible] with of, for. [Obs.]

4. To [illegible] to [illegible]

5. To furnish with [illegible] a book [illegible]

Nōte, [illegible] [A-S [illegible]] [Obs.]

Nōte′-book (-bo͝ok), n. 1. A book in which memoranda are written.

2. A book in which notes [illegible] registered.

Nōt′ed, a. Well known by reputation; celebrated; [illegible]

Nōt′ed-ly, ad. With observation or [illegible]

Nōt′ed-ness, n. [illegible]

Nōte′ful, a. [illegible] [Obs.]

Nōte′less, a. Not attracting notice; inconspicuous.

Not less [illegible] W. Scott.

Nōte′let, n. A little note; a billet.

Nōt′er, n. 1. One who takes notice. 2. A [illegible] annotator.

Nōte′wor-thy (-wŭr′thy̆), a. Worthy of observation [illegible]

Noth′ing (nŭth′ĭng, or nŏth′ĭng) [illegible] [From no and thing; A-S. nān thing, i. e. no thing.]

1. Not anything; no thing [illegible] opposed to anything [illegible]

[illegible] Dryden.

2. Nonentity; nothingness [illegible]

3. A thing of no [illegible] importance [illegible]

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of nought. Is. xli. 24.

[illegible] that from very nothing is grown to an unspeakable estate [illegible]

'Tis nothing [illegible] Dryden.

[illegible]

Noth′ing, ad. In no degree; not at all.

Adam, with such [illegible] Milton.

Noth′ing-ar′i-an [illegible]

Noth′ing-ness, n. 1. Nihility [illegible] 2. A thing of no value.

Nō′tice [illegible] [F. notice, Pr. Sp. & It. noticia, notizia, from Lat. notitia, from noscere, notum, to know.] [illegible]

1. The act by which [illegible] intellect [illegible]

2. Intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; premonition [illegible]

3. A writing containing information [illegible]

4. [illegible] respectful treatment; civility.

Syn.— [illegible] regard; remark; note; heed [illegible]

Nō′tice, [illegible] [imp. & p. p. NOTICED [illegible]]

1. To observe; to see; to mark; to take note of; to heed [illegible]

2. To [illegible] observed [illegible] to remark [illegible]

The [illegible] deserves to be noticed in this place. [illegible]

3. To treat with attention and civility [illegible]

Syn.— To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; [illegible] regard [illegible]

Nō′tice-a-ble, a. [illegible] that may be [illegible] observed.

A [illegible] man [illegible] Wordsworth.

[illegible] J. R. Lowell.

Nō′tice-a-bly, ad. [illegible] noticeable manner.

Nō′ti-fi-ca′tion, n. [F. notification, Sp. notificacion [illegible]]

1. The act of notifying [illegible] the [illegible] particularly the act [illegible] to the public [illegible]

2. Notice given in words or writing [illegible]

3. The writing which [illegible]

Nō′ti-fy [illegible] [F. notifier [illegible] Lat. notificare [illegible] notus, known, and facere, to make.]

1. To make known [illegible] Kent.

2 To give notice to, to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood, as, the constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall, the bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting

The President of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act *Journals of the Senate*

☞ This application of *notify* has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*

No'tion, *n* [Fr. *notion*, Pr *noccio*, Sp *noncion*, It *nozione*, Lat *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know]

1 Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined, idea, conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *note*

What hath been generally agreed on, I could wish myself to assume under the *notion* of principles *Sanderson*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words *Locke*

That *notion* of hunger cold and other thought wish or fear which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger cold, &c *Watts*

Notion again, signifies either the act of apprehending that is the remarking or taking notice of the various notes marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act *Sir H Hale on Man*

2 Judgment; opinion, belief, expectation

3 Sense; understanding, intellectual power [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 A small article, a trifling thing, —used chiefly in the plural, as, Yankee *notions* [*Colloq*]

5 Inclination, intention, as, I have a *notion* to do it [*Colloq, and low*]

No'tion al, *a.* [Pr & Sp *nocional*, It *nozionale* See *supra*]

1. Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas, expressing abstract conceptions

2 Fancying in idea only, visionary, fantastical imaginary "*Notional* good, by fancy only made" *Prior* "Sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things" *Locke*

This is no hasty, precarious *notional* abstraction of the mind, by which images and ideas are formed that in nature have no existence *Taylor*

3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations, whimsical, fanciful, as, a *notional* man

No'tion al ist, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion [*Obs*] *Glanville*

No'tion al ly, *adv* In mental apprehension, in conception, not in reality "Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct" *Norris*

No'tion ate, *a* Existing as a notion, notional [*Rare.*]

No'tion ist, *n* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion

No'tist, *n* An annotator, a commentator [*Obs*]

No'to ne'cta, *n* [Gr νότος, back, and νηκτός, swimming, from νήχειν, to swim] (*Entom*) A genus of hemipterous insects, having the body somewhat in the shape of a boat, with the hind feet very long, generally stretched out at full length, and having the form, and performing the part, of oars They are found in ponds and ditches, and swim always on the back, boat fly. *Pardi*

No'to rie'ty, *n* [Fr *notoriété*, Sp *notoriedad*, It. *notorietà* See *supra*]

1 The condition or quality of being notorious, exposure to the public knowledge, as, the *notoriety* of a crime

2 Knowledge by a great number, or by the community in general

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety* *Addison*

No to'ri ous, *a* [Lat. *notorius*, from *notare*, to mark, indicate, designate, It, Sp, & Pg. *notorio*, Pr *notori*, Fr *notoire* See NOTE] Generally known and talked of by the public, universally believed to be true, manifest to the world, evident, usually, known to disadvantage, or, a *notorious* thief, a *notorious* crime or vice, a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming

Your goodness Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious* *Shak*

Syn —Distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous noted, celebrated, famous, renowned

No to'ri ous-ly, *adv* In a notorious manner publicly openly

No to'ri ous-ness, *n* The state of being open or known beyond denial, notoriety

Notornis

No-tos'ma, *n* [Gr νότος, the south, or south west, and ὄρνις, bird] (*Ornith*) A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the rail, originally described from fossil bones brought from New Zealand. *H Green*

Not'ski, *n.* The negative of *ay* "The former *ay*, according to conscientiousness a consciousness of *not ay*" *Sir H. Hamilton*

Nott, *a.* [A-S *hnot*, *hcrn*] Shorn, [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Nott, *v. t.* To shear [*Obs*] *Skeat*

Nott'-headed, } *a.* Having the hair cut close

Nott'-pated, } [*Obs*] *Shak*

Not'us, *n.* [Lat., Gr. Νότος, probably allied to E. Sax *nat*, N H Ger. *nass*, Sw] The south wind

Not'wheat, *n* [*Eng nott*, *shorn*] Wheat not bearded. *Carew*

Not'with stand'ing, *prep* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from, in spite of.

We gentle we may lay Leth to dispose any night, *Notwithstanding* our greatness *Chaucer*

Those on whom Christ is so well pleased as to express such testimony, that their great trade made them, *notwithstanding* his poverty, proclaim the wonders he had done for them *Thomas Ken*

Syn.—*In spite of* *despite* —NOTWITHSTANDING IN SPITE OF, DESPITE These words and phrases denote an opposition but there is a difference between them in strength *Notwithstanding* is the weakest term and simply implies obstacle, as, I shall go *notwithstanding* the rain *In spite of* *despite of* implies resistance principally from the opposite party to the object to be hindered from others, as, I will keep mine own, *despite of* all the world *Shak* Hence these words, when applied to things imply greater opposition than *notwithstanding*, as *in spite of* every difficulty, he at last succeeded *In spite of* all applications the patient grew worse every day *Johnson* *despite of* the nature of the case therefore will decide which of the two shall be done We shall have this as their ruddy out of *despite* in *spite of* his entreaties and yet they *notwithstanding* On the other hand, it would be more civil to say, *Notwithstanding* all you have said, I must still differ with you *In spite of*, might seem rude and unkindness

Not'with stand'ing, commonly accented as an *adv* or *conj*, originally the participle of *withstand*, without prefixed This not obstructing or preventing, nevertheless, however, as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* it rains

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and I will give it to thy servant *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it *1 Kings* xi 11, 12

They which honor the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself are, *notwithstanding*, to know that the same has an end in Christ *Hooker*

☞ *Notwithstanding* is, by Johnson and Webster, viewed as a participle absolute Its several meanings, either as *preposition*, *adverb* and *conjunction*, are capable of being explained in this view Johnson says "This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding* and answers to the Latin *non obstante*, it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun as he is rich, *notwithstanding* his loss Dr Webster says it is 'the participle of *withstand* with *not* prefixed and signifying not opposing nevertheless it retains in all cases its participial signification For example it is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed, that is the rainy day not opposing or preventing *That* in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun and *which* may be used in the place of it *notwithstanding* which that is the rainy day Later grammarians while admitting that the word was originally a participle and can be treated as such prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction

Nougat (nōō gā'), *n* A cake made in France of almonds and honey or treacle *Simmonds*

Nought (nawt), *n* [A S *nōht*, *nāht*, *nāwht*, *nāwht*] The same as NAUGHT See NAUGHT.

Noul, *n* [See NOLL] The top of the head, the noll [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nould (nūld) [*ne would*] Would not [*Obs*] "By those who *nould* repent" *Fairfax*

Noume non, *n* [Gr νοούμενον, the thing perceived, p pr pass of νοεῖν, to perceive, νοῦς, the mind] (*Metaph*) The of itself unknown and unknowable rational object, or *thing in itself*, which is distinguished from the *phenomenon* in which it occurs to apprehension, and by which it is interpreted and understood,—so used in the philosophy of Kant and his followers

Noun, *n* [O Fr *noun*, *noume*, *nom*, *nun*, *non*, *nom*, N Fr. *nom* from Lat *nomen*, name, Pr *nom*, O Sp, Pg, & It *nome*, N Sp *nombre*] (*Gram*) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature, or thing, existing in fact or in thought See NAME

Nour'ice (nŭr'is), *n* [Fr *nourrice*. See NURSE] A nurse [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nour'ish (nŭr'ish), *v t* [*imp & p p* NOURISHED (nŭr'isht), *p pr & vb n* NOURISHING] [O Fr *nurir*, *norrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, N Fr *nourrir*, from Lat *nutrire*, Pr *nurir*, *nayrir*, *norir*, *noyrir*, Sp & Pg *nutrir*, It *nutrire*]

1 To feed and cause to grow, to supply with matter which increases bulk or supplies waste, to furnish with nutriment, to support

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it *Isaiah* 44

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band I will stir up in England some black storm *Shak.*

2 To supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, as, to *nourish* rebellion, to *nourish* the virtues

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions *Hooker*

3 To cherish (to comfort "To have nourished years) carts" *Jeremy*

4 To educate, to instruct, to prepare for growth, to train "Now *nourished* up in the words of faith and of good doctrine" *1 Timothy*

Syn. — To train, cherish, feed, provide, supply, support

Nour'ish (nŭr'ish), *v i* 1. To promote growth. Grass and roots *nourish* more than letter. *Bacon*

2 To gain nourishment [*Rare*] *Farr*

Nour'ish, *n* A nurse [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Nour'ish a-ble (nŭr ish a bl), *a* Capable of receiving nourishment, as, the *nourishable* parts of the body. *Gr*

Nour'ish er (nŭr'ish er), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes

Nour'ish ing, *p a* Promoting growth, nourishment or nutriture, as, a *nourishing* diet

Nour'ish ing ly, *adv* Nourishingly, cherishingly

Nour'ish ment (nŭr'), *n.* 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished nutrition

2 That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth, nutriment, food, sustenance

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls *Hooker*

Nour'ri ture, *n* The same as NURTURE. [*Obs*]

Nour'sle, *v t* [O Eng *norsle* from *norse*, to nurse, to foster, to bring up [*Obs*] [Written also *nosel*, *nusel*, *nousle*, *novele*, *nusle* and *nuzle* "Long *nour'sled* in ignorance" *Pale*

Nour'sling, *n* The same as NURSLING. [*Obs.*]

Nous (nows), *n.* [Gr νοῦς, mind] Intellect, understanding, talent —used humorously [*Colloq*

Nou'el (nūel'), *v t.* See NOUELE

Nou'el (nūel'), *n.t* [Eng *noon*, *v.t n q v*] To

Nou'le } [nūel'], *v.t* [Eng *noon*, *v.t n q v*] To

Nou'le } [nūel'], *v.t* [Eng *noon*, *v.t n q v*] To

See NOUELE

No vac'ul lite (49) (Syrop, § 170), *n* [Fr *novaculite*, from Lat *novaculus*, a sharp knife, razor (*Min*) A variety of argillaceous slate, of white hones are made for sharpening cutting instruments razor stone, Turkey stone, and slate

No va'tian, *n* [*Lect Hist*] One of the sect of Novatianus, or *Novatianus*, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are not lawful

No va'tian ism, *n* The opinions of the Novatians

One Hypolitus, a Roman priest, had been seduced into *Novatianism* *Milner*

No va'tion, *n* [Lat *novatio*, from *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new, Fr. *novation*, Sp *novacion*, It *novazione*]

1. Innovation. [*Obs*]

I shall easily grant that *novations* in religion are a great cause of distempers in commonwealths *Atty Lord*

2 (*Law*) A substitution of a new debt for an old one *Chitty Pothier*

No va'tor, *n* [Lat *novator*, It *novatore*, Sp *novador*, *novador*, Fr *novateur* See *supra*] The same as INNOVATOR, q v.

Nō'vel, *a* [O Fr. *novel*, *nuvel*, N Fr *nouvel*, *nouveau*, *novell*, *novelle*, *noel* Sp & Pg. *novel*, It *novello*, Lat *novellus*, diminutive of *novus*, new Of recent origin or introduction; not ancient, new hence, especially, of a kind not before known or usual, out of the ordinary course, calculated to attract attention or to strike with surprise, unusual strange

☞ In civil law, the *novel* or new constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code and pandects in time to the other books These contained new decrees of successive emperors

Syn.—New, recent, modern, fresh, strange, uncommon, rare, unusual —NOVEL, NEW Every thing at its first occurrence is *new*, everything is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise That is a *new* sight which is beheld for the first time that is a *novel* sight which was never seen before or is seen but seldom We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound

What's the *newest* grief? That of an hour's age doth hiss the speakers Each minute teems a *new* one *Shak*

Scenes must be beautiful, which, daily viewed, Please daily and whose *novelty* survives Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years *Cowper*

Nō'vel, *n* [Fr. *nouvelle*, Sp *novela*, It *novella* See *supra*]

1 That which is new or unusual, a novelty. [*Obs and rare.*]

I have shook off My thraldom lady, and have made discoveries Of famous *novels* *Fort*

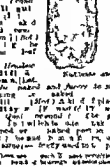
2 A piece of news, tidings, announcement, usually to the plural [*Obs*]

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels* *Tempest*

3 A fictitious tale or narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. "The trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems" *Dryden*

4 [Fr *novelles*, Lat *novellæ*, sc *constitutiones*] (*Law*) A new or supplemental constitution See NOVELL, *n*

[illegible]



[illegible]

2 To give notice to, to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood, as, the constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall, the bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting

The President of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act *Journals of the Senate*

☞ This application of *notify* has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*

Nō'tion, *n* [Fr *notion*, Pr *nocio*, Sp *nocion*, It *nozione*, Lat *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know]

1 Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined, idea, conception, more properly, n general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *note*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content my self to assume under the *notion* of principles *Newton*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words *Cheyne*

That *notion* of hunger, cold sound color thought wish or fear which is in the mind, is called the 'idea' of hunger cold &c *Watts*

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending signalizing that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Judgment, opinion, belief, expectation

3 Sense, understanding, intellectual power [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 A small article, a trifling thing, — used chiefly in the plural, as, Yankee *notions* [*Colloq*]

5 Inclination, intention, as, I have a *notion* to do it [*Colloq and low*]

Nō'tion al, *a* [Pr & Sp *nocional*, It *nozionale* See *supra*]

1 Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas, expressing abstract conceptions

2 Existing in idea only, visionary, fantastical imaginary, "*Notional* good, by fancy only made" *Prior* "Sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things" *Locke*

This is no hasty premature *notional* abstraction of the mind, by which images and ideas are formed that in nature have no existence *Fatham*

3 Given to foolish or visionary expectations, whimsical; fanciful, as, a *notional* man

Nō'tion al'i ty, *n* Empty, ungrounded opinion [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Nō'tion al-ly, *adv* In mental apprehension, in conception, not in reality "Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct" *Norris*

Nō'tion ate, *a* Existing as a notion, notional [*Lane*]

Nō'tion ist, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion

Nō'tist, *n.* An annotator, a commentator [*Obs*]

Nō'to nec'tes, *n* [Gr νῶτος, back, and νηκτός, swimming, from νήκειν, to swim] (*Entom*) A genus of hemipterous insects, having the body some what in the shape of a boat, with the hind feet very long, generally stretched out at full length, and having the form, and performing the part, of oars They are found in ponds and ditches, and swim at ways on the back, boat fly *Baird*

Nō'to rī'e ty, *n* [Fr *notoriété*, Sp *notoriedad*, It *notorietà* See *infra*]

1 The condition or quality of being notorious, exposure to the public knowledge, as, the *notoriety* of a crime

2 Knowledge by a great number, or by the community in general

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety* *Addison*

No tō'ri ous, *a* [Lat *notorius*, from *notare*, to mark, indicate, designate, It, Sp, & Pg *notorio*, Pr *notori*, Fr *notoire* See NOTE] Generally known and talked of by the public, universally believed to be true, manifest to the world, evident, usually known to disadvantage, as a *notorious* thief, a *notorious* crime or vice, a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious* *Shak*

Syn — Distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, noted, celebrated, famous, renowned

No tō'ri ous ly, *adv* In a notorious manner publicly, openly

No tō'ri ous-ness, *n* The state of being open or known beyond denial, notoriety

No tōr'nis, *n* [Gr νότος, the south, or south west, and ὄρνις, bird] (*Ornith*) An extraordinary bird allied to the rail originally described from fossil bones brought from New Zealand, I Owen

Notornis

Nōt'sīlk, *n.* The negative of *self* "The former record to consciousness a cognizance of *notself*" *Sir W Hamilton*

Nōtt, *a* [A-S *hnot*, shorn] Shorn [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Nōtt, *v t* To shear [*Obs*] *Stowe*

Nōtt'-hēad'ed, } *a.* Having the hair cut close,
Nōtt'-pāt'ed, } [*Obs*] *Shak*

Nō'tus, *n* [Lat, Gr Νότος, probably allied to O Sax *nat*, N H Ger *nasz*, wet] The south wind

Nōt'whēat, *n* [Eng *nott*, shorn] Wheat not bearded *Carew*

Nōt'with-stānd'ing, *prep* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from, in spite of

We pentil women bee
Loth to displease any wight
Notwithstanding our great right *Chaucer*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported that their gratitude made them *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them *Decay of Piety*

Syn — In spite of, despite — NOTWITHSTANDING IS SELDOM, DESPITE These words and phrases are often interchanged, but there is a difference between them which is in strength *Notwithstanding* is the weaker term and simply points to some obstacle that may exist, as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* the rain *In spite or despite of* has reference primarily to active opposition to be encountered from others, as "I'll be, in mine *despite*, a moutrich" "I'll keep mine own *despite* of all the world *Shak* Hence, these words, when applied to *things* suppose greater opposition than *notwithstanding*, as, *in spite of* every difficulty, he at last succeeded "*In spite of* all applications the patient grew *worse* every day *Arbuthnot* The nature of the case, therefore, will decide which of the two shall be used We should say, "He was thrust rudely out of doors *in spite of* his entreaties," rather than "*notwithstanding* On the other hand, it would be more elegant to say, *Notwithstanding* all you have said, I must still differ with you" "*In spite of*, might seem rude and ungentlemanly

Nōt'with-stānd'ing, commonly classed as an *adv* or *conj*, originally the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed This not obstructing or preventing, nevertheless, however, as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* it rains

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and will give it to thy servant *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it 1 *Kings* xi 11, 12

They which honor the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself are *notwithstanding*, to know that the same has an end in Christ *Hooker*

☞ *Notwithstanding* is, by Johnson and Webster, viewed as a participle absolute Its several meanings, either as *preposition*, *adverb* and *conjunction*, are capable of being explained in this view Johnson says, "This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly n participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding* and answers to the Latin *non obstante*, It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun, as, he is rich *notwithstanding* his loss Dr Webster says it is "the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed and signifying not opposing, nevertheless It retains, in all cases, its participial signification For example, It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed, that is the rainy day not opposing or preventing *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and *which* may be used in the place of it, *notwithstanding* which, that is the rainy day Later grammarians, while admitting that the word was originally n participle, and can be treated as such, prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction

Nougat (nōō gäh'), *n* A cake made in France of almonds and honey or treacle *Simmonds*

Nought (nawt), *n* [A-S *nōht*, *nāht*, *nāwht*, *nāwht*] The same as NAUGHT See NAUGHT

Noul, *n* [See NOLL] The top of the head; the noll [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nould (nūld) [*ne would*] Would not [*Obs*] "By those who *nould* repent" *Fairfax*

Noumenon, *n* [Gr νοούμενον, the thing perceived, p pr pass of νοεῖν, to perceive, νοῦς, the mind] (*Metaph*) The of itself unknown and unknowable rational object, or *thing in itself* which is distinguished from the *phenomenon* in which it occurs to apprehension, and by which it is interpreted and understood, — so used in the philosophy of Kant and his followers

Noun, *n* [O Fr *noun*, *noune*, *nun*, *nun*, *non*, *nom*, N Fr *nom*, from Lat *nomen*, name, Pr *nom*, O Sp, Pg, & It *nome*, N Sp *nombre*] (*Gram*) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought See NAME

Nour'ice (nūr'is), *n* [Fr *nourrice* See NURSE] A nurse [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nour'ish (nūr'ish), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOURISHED (nūr'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* NOURISHING] [O Fr *nurir*, *norrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, N Fr *nourrir*, from Lat *nutrire*, Pr *nurir*, *nuyir*, *noirir*, *noyrir*, Sp, & Pg *nutrir*, It *nutrire*]

1 To feed and cause to grow, to supply with matter which increases bulk or supplies waste, to furnish with nutriment, to support

He plantith an ash and the rain doth *nourish* it. *L xlv* 14

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak*

2 To supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, as, to *nourish* rebellion, to nourish the virtues

What readiness was it, with such pains, to *nourish* their contentions? *Hooker*

3 To cherish; to comfort. "Ye have *nourished* your hearts," *James* v, 5.

4 To educate, to instruct, to promote growth in attainments "*Nourished* up in the words of faith and of good doctrine" 1 *Tim*, iv 6

Syn.—To nurture, cherish; feed, provide, supply See NURTURE

Nour'ish (nūr'ish), *v i* 1 To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves *Bacon*

2 To gain nourishment [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Nour'ish, *n* A nurse [*Obs*] *Holland*

Nour'ish a-ble (nūr'ish a bl), *a* Capable of receiving nourishment, as, the *nourishable* parts of the body *Grew*

Nour'ish er (nūr'ish er), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes

Nour'ish-ing, *p a* Promoting growth, nutritious, nutritive, as, a *nourishing* diet

Nour'ish ing ly, *adv* Nutritively, cherishingly,

Nour'ish ment (nūr'), *n* 1 The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished, nutrition,

2 That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth, nutriment; food sustenance.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls *Hooker*

Nour'ri ture, *n* The same as NURTURE [*Obs*]

Nous'le, *v t* [O Eng *nouse*, from *nurse*] To nurse, to rear, to bring up [*Obs*] Written also *nosel*, *nousel*, *nousle*, *nuscle*, *nusle*, and *nurse*] "Long *nousled* in ignorance." *Fuller*

Nous'ling, *n.* The same as NURSLING [*Obs.*]

Nous (nows), *n* [Gr νοῦς, mind] Intellect; understanding, talent, — used humorously [*Colloq.*]

Nous'el (nūz'l), *v t* See NOUSLE

Nous'el } (nūz'l), *v t* [Eng *noose*, *v t*, q. v.] To
Nous'le } insnare, to entrap, as in a noose or trap, See NOUSLE

Nov ac'u lite (49) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *noraculite*, from Lat *noracula*, a sharp knife, razor] (*Min*) A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening cutting instruments, razor stone, Turkey stone, whet slate

Nov ā'tian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of the sect of Novatus, or Novatianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful

Nov ā'tian ism, *n* The opinions of the Novatians One the politus a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into Novatianism *Miller*

Nov ā'tion, *n* [Lat *novatio*, from *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, now, Fr *novation*, Sp *novacion*, It *novazione*]

1 Innovation [*Obs*]

I shall easily grant that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths *Abp Laud*

2 (*Law*) A substitution of a new debt for an old one *Chitty Pothier*

Nov ā'tor, *n* [Lat *novator*, It *novatore*, Sp *novator*, *novador*, Fr *novateur* See *supra*] The same as INNOVATOR, q v

Nō've'l, *a* [O. Fr. *novel*, *nuvel*, N Fr *nouvel*, *nouveau*, Pr *novell*, *novelh*, *noel*, Sp & Pg. *novel*, It. *novello*, Lat *novellus*, diminutive of *novus*, new] Of recent origin or introduction, not ancient, new, hence, especially, of a kind not before known or usual, out of the ordinary course, calculated to attract attention or to strike with surprise; unusual, strange

☞ In civil law, the *novel* or new constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code and post dat in time to the other books These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

Syn.—New, recent, modern, fresh, strange, uncommon, rare, unusual —NOVEL, NEW The thing at its first occurrence is *new*, a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise. That is a *new* sight which is beheld for the first time, that is a *novel* sight which we either never seen before or is seen but seldom We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more mischievous than sound

What's the *newest* grief?
That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker
Each minute teems a *new* one *Shak*

Scenes must be beautiful, which daily viewed
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years *Cowper*

Nō've'l, *n.* [Fr. *nouvelle*, Sp *novela*, It *novella*, Sp *novela* See *supra*]

1 That which is new or unusual; a novelty. [*Obs and rare*]

I have shook off
My thrilldom lady, and have made discoverers
Of famous *novels* *Ford*

2 A piece of news, tidings announcement; — usually in the plural [*Obs*]

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novel* *Jonson*

3 A fictitious tale or narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love "The trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems" *Dryden*

4 (Fr *novelles*, Lat *novella*, *se constitutio*) (*Law*) A new or supplemental constitution. See NOVEL, *a*

NOVELETTE

Nū'dum Pāc'tum [Lat, a nude pact] (*Law.*) A bare, naked contract, without any consideration *Tomlins*

Nu gāc'i ty, *n* [Lat. *nugacitas*, from *nugax*, *nugacis*, jesting, trifling, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, jests, trifles] Futility, trifling talk or behavior [*Obs*] *More*

Nu gā'tion, *n* [O Fr *nugation*, Pr *nugatio*, It *nugazione* See *supra*] The act or practice of trifling [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Nū'ga to ry (50), *a* [Lat *nugatorius*, It & Sp *nugatorio* See *supra*]

1 Trifling; vain, futile, insignificant.

2 Of no force, inoperative, ineffectual

If all are pardoned, and pardoned as a mere act of clemency, the very substance of government is made *nugatory* *J Taylor*

Nū'gi fy, *v t* [Lat *nugæ*, trifles, and *facere*, to make] To render trifling or futile, to make silly [*Rare*] "The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers" *Coleridge*

Nūg'get, *n* A lump, a mass, especially of a precious metal; *as*, a *nugget* of gold

☞ This word is probably a revival of the old word *nugot*, which was simply an inversion of *ingot* *Trench*

Nūi'sance (nū'sans), *n* [O Eng *noysance*, O Fr *noisance*, *nuisance*, from O Fr *noisir*, *nuisir*, N Fr *nuire*, to hurt, Lat *nocere*, Pr *noysensa*, *nozensa*, It *nocenza*]

1 That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation, that which is offensive or noxious

2. (*Law*) That which incommodes or annoys, something that produces inconvenience or damage.

☞ *Nuisances* are *public* when they annoy citizens in general, *private*, when they affect individuals only

Nūi'san-cer, *n.* (*Law*) One who makes or causes a nuisance

Nūl, *a* [From Fr. *nul*, Lat *nullus* See NULL, *a*] (*Law*) No, not any, as, *nul* disseizin, *nul* tiel record, *nul* tort

Nūll, *v t* [Abbreviated from *annul*, q v, Pr *nullier*.] To annul, to deprive of validity, to destroy See ANNUL [*Rare*] *Milton*

Nūll, *a* [Lat. *nullus*, not any, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any It *nullo*, Sp *nulo*, Pr & Fr *nul*] Of no legal or binding force or validity, of no efficacy, invalid; void, nugatory, useless, of no account or significance

Lustily faultless, fully regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection no more. *Tennyson*

Nūll, *n* [Ger *null*, from It *nulla*, nothing, Lat *nulla* (*se res*) See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1. Something that has no force or meaning

2 That which has no value, a cipher *Bacon*

Nūl'lah, *n* [Hind] An arm of the sea, also, a stream or water-course [*India*] *Malcom*

Nūl'li tē'ts, *n* [Lat *nullibi*, nowhere] The state or condition of being nowhere [*Obs*]

Nūl'li fi-kā'tion, *n.* [Lat *nullificatio*] See *nullificare*. See NULLIFY.] The act of nullifying, a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect

Particular nullification (U S *Hist*), the right claimed by the South Carolina state to nullify or make void by its sovereign authority any act of the general government which it deems unconstitutional

Nūl'li fid'i an, *a* [From Lat. *nullus* not any, none, and *fides*, faith] Of no faith, of no religion, one who pays no regard to, or trifles with, faith or religion, one who pays no regard to, or trifles with, faith or religion — opposed to *religious* [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Nūl'li fid'i an, *n* An unbeliever [*Obs*]

Nūl'li fi er, *n* 1 One who makes void, one who or that which nullifies or makes void, as, the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties

2 An advocate of the political doctrine of nullification [U S]

Nūl'li fy, *v t* [Imp & p p NULLIFIED, p pr & vb n NULLIFYING] [Lat *nullificare*, Lat *nullificare*, from *nullificus*, from *nullificus*, from *nullificus*, to make void] To make void, to render void, to deprive of all or of any effect, to make void

[illegible]

Syn —To [illegible]

Nūl'li ty, *n* [From Lat *nullitas*, from *nullus*, not any, none] 1 A thing of no value, a nullity

2 An act which is void, or which is made void by the law, as, a *nullity* of marriage

Nūm (nŭm), *v t* [imp & p p NUMMED, p pr & vb n NUMMING] To make torpid, to deprive of, or weaken, the power of sensation or motion, to deaden, to benumb, to stupefy. "Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain" *Tennyson*

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden*

Nūm'bed ness (nŭm'ed-nes), *n* The state of being numbed, numbness [*Obs*]

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little — only a kind of stupor or *numbedness* *Wiseman*

Nūm'ber, *n* [O Fr *numbre*, N Fr & Pr *nombre*, Sp, Pg, & It *numero*, Lat *numerus*, allied to Gr νέμειν, that which is dealt out, distributed, measured off, from νέμειν, to deal out, distribute]

1 That which admits of being counted or reckoned, a single unit, considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units, an enumerable aggregate or collection of individuals, an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures.

2 A collection of many individuals, a numerous assemblage, a multitude, many

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse and never fail to win over *numbers* *Addison*

3 Numerousness, multitude

Number itself importeth not much in armies where the people are of weak courage *Bacon*

4 The quality of being numerable or countable, composition or relation of different individuals which may be reckoned or expressed in figures, quantity regarded as made up by an aggregate of separate things

5 That which is regulated by count, poetic measure, as divisions of time or number of syllables, hence, poetry, verse; — chiefly used in the plural

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came *Pope*
Yet should the Muses bid my *numbers* roll *Pope*

6 (*Gram*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one (in some languages, as one, or two, or more than two), expressed by a difference in the form of a word, thus, the *singular number*, the *dual number*, the *plural number*, are the names of the forms of a word indicating the objects denoted or referred to by the word as one, as two, or as more than two

7 (*Math*) That abstract species of quantity which is capable of being expressed by figures; numerical value

Abstract numbers See ABSTRACT — *Amicable numbers* See AMICABLE — *Apocalyptic number* See APOCALYPTIC — *Applicate number* See APPLICATE — *Cardinal numbers* See CARDINAL — *Ordinal numbers* See ORDINAL — *Composite number* See COMPOSITE — *Compound number* See COMPOUND — *Concrete number* See CONCRETE — *Cubic number* See CUBIC — *Decimal number*, one divisible by 2 See DECIMAL — *Figurate numbers* See FIGURATE — *Golden number* See GOLDEN — *Heterogeneous numbers* those referred to different units — *Homogeneous numbers*, those referred to the same unit — *Improper number* See IMPROPER — *Irrational number* a number incommensurable with unity — *Odd number*, one not divisible by 2 See ODD — *Perfect number* one whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number as 6 whose aliquot parts 1 2 3 add to 6 perfect the number 28 — *Polygonal numbers* numbers such that points representing them are capable of being arranged so as to form polygons thus 3, 6, 10, 15, &c. can be arranged in triangles, and 4, 9, 16, &c. in squares — *Prime or primitive number*, one divisible only by unity as 2, 3, 5 &c — *Relative number*, one incommensurable with unity — *Square number* one which is the product of a number multiplied by itself, as, 16 is the square number of 4 — *Whole number*, an integer

Nūm'ber, *v t* [imp & p p NUMBERED, p pr & vb n NUMBERING] [Fr. *nombrer*, Pr *nombrar*, *nombrar*, *numerar*, Sp & Pg *numerar*, It & Lat *numerare*]

1 To count, to reckon, to ascertain the units of, to enumerate

He ran over a number of the cant phrases and [illegible] *Macaulay*

2 To fix the number of, to assign the place of in a number, to reckon, to enter the items in a [illegible] *Bacon*

3 To reckon as one of a select number or multitude

[illegible] *Addison*

4 To amount to, to give as the result of reckoning or enumeration, to reckon, to consist of, to include, as, [illegible] *numbers* [illegible]

Syn —To [illegible]

Nūm'ber ed [illegible] numbers

Nūm'ber ful, *a* Many in number, numerous [*Obs*]

Nūm'ber less, *a* Not [illegible] [*Obs*]

Nūm'ber ous, *a* [illegible] [*Obs*]

Nūm'bers, *n* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, [illegible]

Nūm'bi-fish [illegible] [*Obs*] [illegible]

Nūm'bing ly [illegible] *Bourne* The [illegible] See NUMB [illegible]

Nūm'ness [illegible] [illegible]

Nū'mer a ble, *a* [Lat *numerabilis*, Fr *numerable*, Pr & Sp *numerable*, Pg *numerabel*, It *numerabile* See NUMBER, *v t*] Capable of being numbered or counted

Nū'mer al, *a.* [Lat *numeralis*, from *numerus*, number, It *numerale*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *numeral*]

1 Pertaining to number, consisting of number

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* [illegible]

2 Expressing number, representing number as, *numeral* letters or characters, [illegible]

Nū'mer al, *n* 1. A figure or character [illegible] press a number, as, the Arabic [illegible] &c, the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, &c.

2 (*Gram*) A word expressing number [illegible]

Nū'mer al ly, *adv* According to number [illegible]

Nū'mer a ry, *a* [L. Lat *numerarius*, Fr *numerarius*, Fr *numerare*] Belonging to or [illegible] number; counting as one of a collection [illegible]

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a [illegible] comes a *numerary* canon

Nū'mer āte, *v t* [imp & p p NUMERATED, [illegible] & vb n NUMERATING] [Lat *numerare*, [illegible] *tum*, It *numerare*, Sp *numerar*, Pr [illegible] NUMBER] (*Arith*) To divide off and [illegible] ing to the rules of numeration, as, to [illegible] row of figures

Nū'mer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *numeratio*, Fr [illegible] tion, Pr *numeracio*, Sp, *numeracion*, It [illegible] zione]

1 The act or art of numbering

Numeration is but still the adding of one and [illegible] giving to the whole a new name or sign

2 (*Arith*) The act or art of dividing off a [illegible] of figures according to their values, and [illegible] them in words, the act or art of reading [illegible] especially as written in the scale of ten, by the [illegible] ble method *Marsh*

☞ "Our present numerative system is [illegible] writers to employ the words unit, ten, hundred, [illegible] sand million, billion, trillion, quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion, &c. [illegible] greater part of this is pure attirement, for the [illegible] lion, trillion, &c, though defined by arithm [illegible] have never found their way into common use [illegible] of such large numbers having never been [illegible] Tonstal expressly says that, in his time (1538) [illegible] the common reckoning from millions was made [illegible] lions of millions, &c, and Recorde uses no [illegible] than millions repeated so that it seems the bid [illegible] higher denominations were never in the [illegible] of arithmetical writers. It is probable that this [illegible] creased by their meaning different things [illegible] countries; with us (in England) the [illegible] lion of million is a million, but in [illegible] denomination is a million [illegible] the French and the [illegible] some of the older writ[illegible] [illegible] also in the United States [illegible] millions and each de[illegible] preceding [illegible]

Nū'mer ā tor, *n* [Lat *numerator*, Fr [illegible] Sp *numerador*, Pr [illegible]

1 One who numbers

2 (*Arith*) The [illegible] indicates the number [illegible] tal [illegible] thus, [illegible] and 8 are taken [illegible] *numerator*, and [illegible]

☞ In decimal [illegible] next following the [illegible] Irish, written, the [illegible]

Nu mēr'ic, } **Nu mēr'ic al**, } [illegible] sisting in numbers [illegible] letters, as, [illegible] equation

3 The [illegible] name, Hebrew [illegible] Would [illegible] [illegible] recovery [illegible]

[illegible] *Bacon*

Nū mēr'ic al ly, *adv* [illegible] numbers with [illegible] [illegible] order, as, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Nū'mer ist, *n* [illegible]

Nū'mero, *n* [Lat, in the [illegible] number, [illegible]

Nū'mer ō'si ty, *n* [Lat *numerositas*, from *numerosus*, Fr *numerosité*, Sp *numerosidad*, It *numerosità*] [illegible]

Nū'mer ous, *a* [Lat *numerosus*, Fr [illegible] [illegible]

1 [illegible]

individ al a numerous army a numerous b dy; a numerous poe l

Such and so numerous was hi hirage *Milton.*

2. Consist ng of poetic n mbers rhythmical measure ; and cou ted m lodi musical.

E h penny eloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*

Nū'mer ous ly, *adv.* In a numerous manner; with gr t numbers; as, meet g numerously attended.

Nū'mer ous ness, *n.* 1. The quality of bei g numerous or man th lity f consisting f a great mbe f individ al ; as, the numerousness of an army or f an assembly.

2. The qua ty of consisti g f poetic numbers m lodio ness; m icalness. [*Rare.*]

That which will distinguish hi style the numerousness of his verse. There is nothing so elegantly turned in on Roman language. *Dryden.*

Nu mid'i da, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gen f Af ican birds, incl di g th Gui ea fowl.

Nu mid'i an C a, (*Zooth.*) A vari ty f crane (*Grus virgo*) which t k colored ha ing black neck with two lo g tuft f whitish feath formed b hi pro gation f th f th covering th ears. It is native of many parts f A ia and Africa.

Nū'mis mat'ic, } *a.* [L. *numisma*, *nomisma*,
Nū'mis mat'ic al, } piece of money coi from Gr. νόμισμα y th g sancti ed by est blished usage the pre ent coi of state from νομί εἰν to hold or use as a custom or usage from νόμος a custom or u age, It. & Sp. *numismatico*, F. *numismatique*.] Pertai i g to coi ; relating to the science of coins or medals.

Nū'mis mat'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *numismatique*; It. & Sp. *numismatica*.] Th science of coins and medals. [See Note under Mathematics.]

Nū mis'ma tist, *n.* One skilled in coins and medals.

Nu mis'ma tŏg'ra phy, } *n.* [Lat. *numisma*, *nu-*
Nu mis'ma tŏl'o gy, } [illegible] *Gr.* [illegible] a d γράφειν to write, and λόγος, di course.] Th science which tre ts f coins and medals i their relation to histor ; numismatics.

Nu mis'ma tŏl'o gist, *n.* One versed in numismatology.

Nŭm'ma ry, } *a.* [Lat. *nummus*, *also* from numerus, a [illegible] dupondi s of some a,
Nŭm'mu lar, }
Nŭm'mu la ry, } [illegible] F. *nummulaire.*] Pertaining to coin or money; pecuniary. *Reading.*

Nŭm'mu līte (49), *n.* [F. *nummulite*, from Lat. *nummus*, coin, and Gr. λίθος, stone.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil of d c-shaped form resembling small coi , belonging to the order *Rhizopoda* or *Polythalamia*, and common in the early tertiary period. *Dana.*

Nŭm'mu lĭt'ic, *a.* Composed of or containing nummulites.

Nŭmp, } *n.* [From numb, q. v. Cf. *nump.*] A dolt;
Nŭmps, } a blockhead. [*Obs.*] *Parker.*

Nŭm'skull, *n.* [From numb and skull.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]

Nŭm'skulled (-skŭld), *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish. [*Colloq.*]

Nŭn, *n.* [A-S. *nunne*, M. H. Ger. nunne, Sw. nunna, O. H. Ger. nunnâ, D. non, F. *nonne*, nonnain, Fr. nonne, from Lat. *nonna*, a nun, nonnus, monk, lit. a [illegible] from Coptic or Egypt. *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful.]

1. A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, and under a vow of perpetual chastity.

The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration. *Wordsworth.*

2. A kind of small pigeon.

Black nuns, nuns who wear black clothes, as Augustinians (*Rom. Cath. Church*), members of religious orders founded in Mon [illegible], whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1848, who are not [illegible] of their own [illegible] *Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent.* Their occupation are the care of the aged, the infirm, and of foundlings, and the instruction of children. — *White nun* (*Ornith.*), the smew; also, the blue titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*).

Nŭn'bŭoy (-bwoi or -boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end.

Nŭn'chĭ on (nŭn'shŭn), *n.* [Probably a corruption of luncheon, q. v.]

1. A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between meals; a luncheon. [Written also *nooning*.]

[illegible] ring by the [illegible] and luncheons,
They took the [illegible] of the luncheons. *Hudibras.*

2. A supply of food sufficient for a luncheon. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Nŭn'ci ate (nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio. [*Obs.*]

Nŭn'ci a ture (nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* [F. *nonciature*, Sp. *nunciatura*, It. *nunziatura*, from Lat. *nuncius*, a nuncio, reporter from a nuncio of one sex. See *Nuncio.*] The office of a nuncio. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Nŭn'ci o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.* [It. *nunzio*, Sp. *nuncio*, F. *nonce*, from Lat. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, one who brings news, a messenger, from novus, new, *novi*, new things, [illegible] *vereor*, *vere*, to [illegible] *Cf. supra.*]

1. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

2. An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

Nŭn'cu pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *nuncupare*, *nuncupatum*, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take; to call by name, *from nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.]

1. To declare publicly or solemnly. [*Obs.*]

In whom promise did [illegible] nuncupated. *Barrow.*

2. To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.

You should not say [illegible] to [illegible] nuncupated this handsome monument of your [illegible] himself to some great man. *Evelyn.*

Nŭn'cu pā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nuncupatio*, Fr. *nuncupation*, Sp. *nuncupacion*, It. *nuncupazione*.] The act of nuncupating, or of publicly naming or dedicating. [*Obs.*]

Nun cū'pa tive, } *a.* [Fr. *nuncupatif*, Sp. & It.
Nun cū'pa to ry, } *nuncupativo*, Sp. *nuncupatorio*, It. *nuncupatorio*, N. Lat. *nuncupatorius*. See *supra*.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

2. Nominal; existing only in name.

3. Oral; not written.

Nuncupative will or testament, a will or testament made by word of mouth only, and depending on oral testimony for proof, though afterward reduced to writing. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Nŭn'di nal, *n.* A nundinal letter.

Nŭn'di nal, } *a.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, *nundinarius*,
Nŭn'di na ry, } from *nundinae*, the market day, the weekly market, properly the ninth day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day, F. *nundinal*.] Pertaining to a fair or to market day.

Nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market day, which returned every nine days.

Nŭn'di nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *nundinari*, *nundinatus*. See *supra*.] To buy and sell at fairs. [*Obs.*]

Nŭn'di nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nundinatio*, F. *nundination*.] Traffic in fairs; marketing; [*Obs.*] Common [illegible] of pardons. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Nŭng, *n.* A large package or bale, especially of low [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Nun nā'tion, *n.* [N. Lat. *nunnatio*, F. *nunnation*, from the Arabic letter *noon*.] (*Arabic Gram.*) The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

Nŭn'ner y, *n.* [Fr. *nonnerie*. See Nun.] A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females reside under a vow of chastity and devote themselves to religion.

Syn. — See Cloister.

Nŭn'nish, *a.* Of pertaining to, or resembling a nun. [*Rare.*]

Nŭn'nish ness, *n.* The habits or manners of a nun. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

Nŭp, *n.* A fool; — the same as Nupson. [*Obs.*]

Nū'phar, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the fresh water ponds, lakes of Europe, Asia, and North America; the yellow water lily. *Baird.*

Nŭp'son, *n.* [Of doubtful origin.] A simpleton; a fool. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nŭp'tial, *a.* [Lat. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiae*, marriage, wedding, from *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry, properly to cover, to veil, because the head of the bride was covered with a veil; F. & Pr. *nuptial*, Sp. & Pg. *nupcial*, It. *nuziale*.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as, nuptial rites and ceremonies.

Th [illegible] it to her
They lit the nuptial torch. *Milton.*

2. Constituting marriage; as, the nuptial knot or band.

The Bible has [illegible] effectual obligation to the nuptial [illegible] *Gray.*

Nŭp'tial, *n.* Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — almost only in the plural.

[illegible] celebration of that nuptial which
[illegible] to be [illegible] shall come. *Shak.*

[illegible] lawful preparations were instantly commenced for the approaching nuptials. *Prescott.*

Nŭr, *n.* [See Knur.] 1. A knot in wood; also, a hard compact knob of wood used by boys in playing hockey.

[illegible] as hard as [illegible] wood as tough as whit-leather. *Hewett.*

2. The head. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Nûrse, *n.* [O. Eng. *norse*, *norrice*, *nourice*, A-S. *norice*, from F. *nourrice*, Pr. *noirissa*, *nuiritz*, Lat. as if *nutricia*, *nutrix*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, as Fr. *nourrir*. Cf. Nourish.]

1. One who nourishes; a person who supplies food, tends, or brings up; as, (*a*) A woman who has the care of young children, especially one who suckles an infant not her own. (*b*) A person, especially a woman, who has the care of a sick person.

2. Hence, one who, or that which, rears, causes to grow, trains, or fosters; as, the nurse of the liberal arts; "the nurse of judgment."

To close defense of nation the nurse of arms, and noble enterprise to grow.

To put to nurse, or *to put out to nurse*, to be placed under the care of a nurse.

[illegible] tended by a nurse. — *Wet nurse*, a woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own.

Nûrse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NURSED (nûrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NURSING.]

1. To nourish; to cherish; to foster; (*a.*) To nourish at the breast; to suckle. (*b.*) To tend as a sick person; to take care of as a child; to attend upon [illegible] as women who are wont to nurse their parents [illegible] *Milton.*

Him [illegible] Egeria green as Aricia bore
And [illegible] nursed his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, to bring up; to raise by care from a weak [illegible] condition; — applied to plants, animals, and to any object that needs, thrives by, [illegible] "To nurse the saplings tall." *Milton.*

[illegible] his hands has very been nursed into so uncontrolled [illegible] *Locke.*

3. To [illegible] with care [illegible] with a view to increase [illegible] to nurse our national resources.

Nûrse'child, *n.* A child which is nursed; nursling.

Nûrse'r, *n.* One who nourishes or encourages growth.

Nûrs'er y, *n.* [Cf. F. *nourricerie*.]

1. The act of nursing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The place where nursing is carried on: (*a.*) The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. (*b.*) A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted; plantation of young trees. (*c.*) The place where anything is fostered and growth promoted. "To see fair Padua, nursery of arts." *Shak.*

Christian families are the nurseries of the church on earth as she is the nursery of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason.*

(*d.*) That which forms and educates; as commerce is the nursery of seamen.

3. That which is the object of nurse care. [*Rare.*] [illegible] and bloom [illegible] nursery. *Milton.*

Nûrs'er y man (*pl.* NURSERYMEN). One who keeps nurseries; has charge of a nursery.

Nûrse'maid, *n.* A girl who takes care of children.

Nûrse'pŏnd, *n.* A pond for feeding fish. *Walton.*

Nûrs'ling, *n.* [From nurse and terminal *-ling*.] One who, or that which is nursed; an infant; a child.

I was his nursling once, and choice delight. *Milton.*

Nûrs'tle (nûr'sl), *v. t.* To nourish; to bring up; to nurse. [*Obs.*]

Nûrt'ūre (53), *n.* [O. Eng. *nourture*, O. Fr. *norture*, *noreture*, *nourreture*, N. F. *nurture*, from *nourrir*, *nourrir*; Pr. *noiridura*, It. *nutritura*. See Nourish.]

1. The act of nourishing or nursing; tender care; education; instruction. A man neither by nature nor by nurture wise. *Milton.*

2. That which nourishes; food; diet.

Nûrt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NURTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NURTURING.]

1. To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

It was nurtured [illegible] he was born. *Wotton.*

Syn. — To nourish; nurse; cherish; bring up; educate; tend. — To Nurture, Nourish, Cherish. To nourish is to feed or cause to grow; as, to nourish the body; to nourish rebellion. To nurture is to train up with a fostering care like that of a mother; as, to nurture in strength; to nurture in sound principles. To cherish is to hold and treat as dear; as, to cherish hopes or affections.

Through her nourished powers, enlarged by thee,
She springs aloft. *Thomson.*

For th [illegible] did the angel powers descend
[illegible] the nurture holy as [illegible]
Select of sacred. *Milton.*

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty. *Shak.*

Nŭs'tle (nŭs'l), *v. t.* [Cf. Nuzzle.] To fondle; to cherish. [*Obs.*]

Nŭt, *n.* [A-S. *hnut*, *hnot*, akin to Icel. *hnot*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, D. *noot*, O. H. Ger. *hnuz*, N. H. Ger. *nuss*, not nearly allied to Lat. *nux*, *nucis*; but to F. conch, cun, and (as in Ir. *cno*).]

1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel.

2. A small block of metal or wood containing a concave or female screw, used for retaining or tightening bolts, and the like.

3. (*Naut.*) A projection on each side of the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in its place.

Check-nut, *jam nut*, *lock-nut*, [illegible] with [illegible] on the same bolt [illegible] from turning.

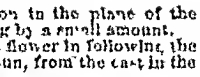
Nŭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NUTTING.] To gather nuts.

Nū'tant, *a.* [Lat. *nutans*, [illegible] drooping, [illegible] hanging with the apex downward. [illegible]

axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

3 (*Bot*) The motion of a flower in following the apparent movement of the sun, from the east in the morning to the west in the evening

Nŭt'-bōne, *n.* (*Ichth*) A hemaloid bone at the posterior side of the pastern-joint



Nut-cracker

Nŭt'-brēăk'er, *n* The nut hatch. See NUT-HATCH

Nŭt'-brown, *a* Brown as a nut long kept and dried "The spicy *nut-brown* ale" *Milton*

Nŭt'-crăck'er, *n* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts

2. (*Ornith*) A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), belonging to the crow family, but having many of the habits of the woodpecker It feeds on nuts, insects, &c

Nut-cracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

Nŭt'-gall, *n* An excrescence of the oak See GALL.

Nŭt'-hătch, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Sitta Europæa*) It resembles the woodpecker in browning in wood, but swings the whole body to strike It feeds on nuts as well as insects,—called also *nut-breaker*, *nut-jobber*, and *nut-pecker*

Nŭt'-hook, *n* 1 A pole with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts

2. A thief who steals by means of a hook, also, a bailiff who hooks, or seizes, malefactors *Shak*

Nŭt'-jŏb'ber, *n* The same as NUT-HATCH, q v.

Nŭt'mĕg, *n* [O Eng *notemuge*, O Fr *noix muguette* for *noix musquette*, from Lat *muscus* musk, N Fr *noix muscade*, Sp *nuez moscada*, Pg *noz moscada*, It *noce moscada*, L Lat *muscata*, *nux muscata*, also from Lat *muscus*, musk See MUSK] (*Bot*) The kernel of the fruit of the tree called *Myristica moschata*, or *M aromatica*, a native of the Moluccas Islands, but cultivated in many parts of the East Indies This fruit is a nearly spherical drupe, of the size of a pear, of a yellowish color without, and almost white within This opens into two nearly equal, longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by its arillus, which is mace The nut is oval, the shell very hard, and dark brown This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the *nutmeg*, as commonly sold in the shops The *nutmeg* is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery

Nutmeg

Nŭt'-pīne, *n* (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus monophyllus*) found in the Rocky Mountains, bearing in its cones nutritious seeds *Simmonds*

Nū'trĭ-ă, *n* [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*, *Lutria*, *lutra*, an otter, Pr *luria*, *loira*, It & Pg *lontra*, Fr *loutre*, from Lat *lutra*, *lytra*, Gr *ἐνύδρις*] (*Com*) The fur of the *Myopotamus Bonariensis*, or *M coypus*, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, but having a round tail like the rat It is found along the streams of Brazil

Nū'trĭ-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *nutricatio*, a suckling, nursing, from *nutricare*, *nutricari*, to suckle, nourish, bring up, from *nutrix*, a nurse, q v] The manner of feeding or being fed [*Obs*]

Nū'trĭ-ent *a* Promoting growth, nourishing, nutritious

Nū'trĭ-ent, *n* [Lat. *nutriens*, p pr of *nutrire*, to nourish] Any substance which nourishes by promoting growth or repairing waste

Nū'trĭ-ment, *n* [Lat *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, Fr *nutriment*, Pr *nurimen*, *noyrimen*, Sp, Pg, & It *nutramento*]

1 That which nourishes, any thing which promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life, food, aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and nutriment diffused into all parts of the body *South*

2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

Is no virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift*

Nū'trĭ mĕnt'al *a* [Fr. & Sp *nutrimental*, It *nutrimentale* See *supra*.] Having the qualities of food, alimental

Nu trĭ'tĭal (nu trĭsh'al), *a* Pertaining to, or connected with, nutrition [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Nu trĭ'tion (nu trĭsh'un) *n* [L Lat *nutritio*, from Lat *nutrire*, to nourish, Fr *nutrition*, Pr. *nutricio*, Sp *nutricion*, It *nutrizione*]

1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life, the process by which food is digested, assimilated, and made nourishing, the fundamental property of organized matter, on which all the phenomena of life are based; the process of change, of composition and decomposition, which is constantly taking place in all living tissues.

☞ In its widest signification, *nutrition* includes all the actions which concur in supporting the processes of assimilation, and the change or removal of matter of the tissues, as digestion, absorption, &c.

2 That which nourishes, nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope*

Nu trĭ'tĭoŭs (nu trĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *nutritius*, from *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, from *nutrire* to nourish] Nourishing, promoting growth, or repairing waste.

Nu trĭ'tĭoŭs ly (nu trĭsh'us lĭ), *adv* Nourishingly.

Nu trĭ'tĭoŭs ness, *n* The quality of being nutritious

Nū'trĭ tĭve, *a* [Lat *nutrire* to nourish, It, Sp, & Pg *nutritivo*, Fr *nutritif*, Pr *nutritiu*, Fr *nutritif*.] Having the quality of nourishing, nutrimental, alimental, as a *nutritive* food

Nū'trĭ tĭve ly *adv* In a nutritive manner, nourishingly, nutritiously

Nū'trĭ tĭve ness, *n* The quality of being nutritive, nutritionness

Nū'trĭ tŭre (53), *n* [Lat *nutritura*, from *nutrire*, to nourish] Nutrition, nourishment [*Obs*]

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat [food] with it of less *nutriture* *Harvey*

Nŭt'shĕll, *n* 1 The shell or hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed

2 Hence proverbially, a thing of little compass, or of little value

To be or *lie in a nutshell*, to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement "The remedy *lay in a nutshell* *Macaulay*

Nŭt'tal lite (49), *n* [So named in honor of Thomas *Nuttall*] (*Min*) A bluish, grayish, or dark greenish mineral, consisting chiefly of the anhydrous silicate of lime and alumina, scapolite

Nŭt'ting, *n* The act of gathering nuts.

Nŭt'-tree *n* A tree that bears nuts

Nux vŏm'ĭ-cā [N Lat, fr *nux*, a nut, and *vomere*, from *vomere*, to vomit] The seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies From this seed the deadly poison known as *strychnine* and *nux vomica* is extracted

Nŭz'zle, *v t* [*Imp* & *p p* NUZZLED, *p pr* & *vb n* NUZZLING] [From *noursle*, q v]

1 To noursle, to foster, to bring up [*Obs*]

The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry ever so long before *Milton*

2 [Probably a corruption of *nestle*, q v Cf NESTLE] To nestle, to house, as in a nest.

Nŭz'zle, *v i* [From *nozzle*, *nosle*, q v Cf *supra*]

1 To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud

And *nuzzling* in his flank, the loving swine
Sheathed, unaware the tusk in his soft groin *Shak*

He sometimes charged through an army of lawyers, sword in hand, and sometimes *nuzzled* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot*

2 To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work *Arbuthnot*

The blessed benefit not there confined,
Drops to the third who *nuzzles* close behind *Pope*

3 To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom, to nestle

4 To loiter to idle [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Ny'as, *n* The same as NIAS See NIAS

Nȳ'ĕt'a lō'pĭ-ă, *n* [Lat *nyctalopia*, *nyctalopa*, Fr *nyctalopie*, Gr *νυκτάλωπια* See *infra*] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light or at night, but is unable to see during the day or in a strong light

☞ The term is sometimes applied also to nightblindness, or the nyctalopia

Nȳ'ĕt'a lŏps, *n* [Lat. *nyctalops*, Gr *νυκτάλωψ*, *νυκτ-*, *νυκτός*, night, and *ὤψ*, the eye; Fr *nyctalope*] One afflicted with nyctalopia

Nȳ'ĕt'a-lō pȳ, *n* The same as NYCTALOPIA.

Nȳ'ĕ thĕ'mĕ rŏn, *n* [Gr *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night, and *ἡμέρα*, day] The natural day and night, or space of twenty four hours

Nȳ'ĕ tĭ-cō'rax, *n* [Gr *νυκτικόραξ*, the night or goat-sucker, from *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night, and *κόραξ*, crow or raven] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds of the night heron

Nȳ, *n* [Contracted from *nad* *na* *gay*, *nay* from *guide* Cf LAD.] A brood or flock of pheasants

Nȳ'ăgu, *n* The same as NYLGHAU

Nȳ'lghau (Sprop, § 120), *n* [Hind & Pers *nīl-gāu*, properly a blue cow, fr *nīl* blue, and *gāu*, bull, bullock, cow] (*Zool*) A large, short-horned antelope (*Portax tragocamelus*), found in Northern India The males are of a slaty blue, and the females of a rusty red [Written also *neelghau*]

(*Portax tragocamelus*)

Nȳmph (nĭmf), *n.* [Lat *nympha*, Gr *νύμφη*, Fr *nymphe* It, & Sp *ninfa*]

1 (*Myth*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters

Where were ye *nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas? *Milton*

2 Hence, a lovely young girl, a maiden, a damsel.

Nymph in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered *Shak*

Nȳmph, } *n* [Lat. *nympha*, Gr *νύμφη* See
Nȳmph'ă, } *supra*] (*Entom*) An insect in the pupa state, a chrysalis, or aurelia

Nym phæ'ă, *n* [Lat *nymphæa*, nymph] (*Bot*) A genus of aquatic plants having showy white or blue fragrant flowers, and including the white water lily and the Egyptian lotus. *Dana*

Nȳmph'al, *n* A short poem relating to nymphs [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Nȳmph'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a nymph or nymphs; nymphean

Nȳmph-ĕ'an (nĭm fē'an), *a.* [Gr *νυμφαῖος*. See *supra*] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a *nymphean* cave

Nȳmph'et, *n* A diminutive or young nymph [*Poet*] "The *nymphets* sporting there" *Drayton*

Nȳmph'ĭc-al (nĭmf'ĭk-al), *a* [Gr *νυμφικός*. See *supra*] Pertaining to nymphs

Nȳmph ĭp'a rous, *a* [Fr *nymphipare*, from Lat *nympha* and *parere*, to bring forth, produce See NYMPH] Producing nymphs

Nȳmph'ĭsh (nĭmf'ĭsh), *a* Relating to nymphs, lady-like "*Nymphish* war" *Drayton*

Nȳmph'-lĭke, } *a* Resembling, or becoming to
Nȳmph'ly, } nymphs

Nȳmph'o lĕp'sy, *n* [Gr *νύμφη*, a nymph, and *λαμβάνειν*, to seize] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession coming upon one who had accidentally seen the nymphs [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair *Byron*

Nȳmph'o mā'nĭ ă, *n* [Gr *νύμφη*, a bride, and *μανία*, madness, Fr *nymphomanie* See MANIA] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women, breaking the bounds of modest demeanor,—also attended with agitation both of body and mind, and constituting a true and proper disease

Nȳmph'o mā'ny, *n* The same as NYMPHOMANIA.

Nȳs, [From *ne* and *is* See NIS] None is, is not [*Obs*]

Thou findest fault where *nys* to be found *Spenser*

Nȳs'să, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of North American trees, including the tupela, or pepperidge-tree *Gray*

Nȳs tăg'mus, *n* [Gr *νυσταγμός*, from *νυστάζειν*, to nod, especially in sleep, to nap, slumber, be sleepy] Nictation, or winking of the eye, as in a drowsy person

O

O, the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet, b … ov … l diff … t so … d … the principal of which are th … l … g so … d heard in *tone, groan, old* … th … hort so … d heard … *lot … loop … rot* … and lik … b … ru, as l … *done, son, flood*, a sound like th … Ge … rman … Italian lo … g … o … th … French *ou* as in *move, do boo … ty* … imilar b … shorter sound as in *wolf, book, foot*; … d a … nd like … o … d … as l … *form, mortal*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 10 … 5 … 60 … 81. In Irish family names, O l … eq … alent to son … and is … to progeny or … a charact … of dig … ity … as *O'Neil*, *O'Carrol*. Among the … 1 … ts, O was … m … rk … f tripl … tm … f om … d … notion th … t th … ta … ry … r … mbe … 3 … is th … m … t p … fect … 1 … mb … s, and properly … pressed by … c … 1 … th … most perfect fig … re.

O, *interj.* A … lam … ti … n used … calli … g … r … di … re … tly addressing a pers … pe … so … ified object … — … ed also as a … impas … io … ed … lamation … xpre … ing pai … gri … f … rp … 1 … d … sire … d … th … lik …

For … er … Lord, th … y word is settl … d … heav … n. *Ps. cix. 89.*
O, how love I thy law! it is m … meditation all the da … *Ps. cxix. 97.*

O friend of man … on … last … d best
Of all God's … orks. *Milton.*

☞ A distinction between th … se of *O* … nd *oh* is in … sisted upon b … some, nam … ly th … t *O* should be … sed … nly … direct … ddres … person or pe … so … ified object, and … h … 1 … be followed b … th … ex … l … m … p … t, when … h … it … be used in mere … lama … where … direct … ppeal or … d … e … s … to an object … made, and m … y be fol … owed … the … lam … ion poi … or not, accordi … g to the na … re or construction of … he se … ce. This … distinction … ho … ver … is … mearl … ge … ually disregarded by mo … t … writers … he bear … th … two … lan … bei … g generally used … t … t … lse … uni … rsly. The f … rm O is … mos … com … n … 1 … mployed … f … both … ses by modern wri … rs. "O … for … kind … r touch from that pure flame!" *Wordsworth.* "O what … p … two … ery … I Ellen, I wh … sphere thou h … s … p … rike, oh Ni … sa, in … measure bold." *M … r … k … y.* "O what … ful and ministering an … gel! … O sweet angel." *Long … low.*

… your sha … p … ill … per … le … ased
… jo … the … p … prayed
… For … th … secret tow is shed
… D … d you … re … lved … ee. *Cowper.*

O o … ah … prince Ih … n … son try … nee. *Tennyson.*

O dear, … nd O d … ar me … [corrupt … ed from Fr. *O Dieu!* … or It. *O Dio* … O God! and … 1 … *O Dio mio!* … O … m … God … k … ow …] … xclamation expressi … of … rious emotions, … h … usually … p … inpied by … rprise, conc … rn … n, dis … g … f … pat … nd the like. … *dear me!* remon … raced her … oldest … ot so much shocked by the fact, as by th … fact … f … he fact bei … mentioned. *Dickens.*

O, *a.* An … bbreviation for … ne. [*Obs.*]

Ahouh … a … h …
T … a … h … be … he Tenis
Thar … gene … et … parcelles
Departe … te the … st
And lie … re … lve … tood. *Piers Plowman.*

O, *n.* Somethi … g shaped lik … the letter O; … irc … l … oval.

… w … ound.
Within … th … s wooden O … th … Globe T … ate … the very caaq … es
That did affr … ight … Agincourt. *Shak.*

Oad (… d) … Th … m … as W … AD. [*Ob* …]

Oaf (… f) … [Cf. A … v … … ORF.]
… 1 … h … hang … ll … foolish child left by fairi … ; … th … pl … f … ild. *Drayton.*
2. A d … l … … ll … ot; a blockh … ad.

Oaf′ish, *a.* Like an oaf … pid; dull … d … th … h … di … ol. [*Rare.*]

Oaf′ish-ness, *n.* Th … st … te of bei … g oaf … h … … pid … ity; loutishne … [*Rare.*]

Oak (ōk), *n.* [A.-S. *āc*, *ǣc*, … Dan … eg, D. *eik*, *eik* … Icel. *eik*, … w … ek … L. Ge … *eike* … Ic … Icel. … *eik*, … Sw. … *ek* … D … Ice … *eng*, *eik*, *ac*, O. H. G. … eih, M. H. Ger. *eich*, N. H. G … *eiche* … *eichbaum*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of th … genus *Quercus* … f which th … re … re many … pecies. Th … y … trees … shrubs, ha … ing … bed … notched … lter … a … le … and th … fruit … me … n … is more … r … less … closed … aly invol … cre, called the cup … le. Th … flowers re … green … or y … ll … w … ish … All th … species are … f … d … th … rth … m … hemisph … re … throughout … me … rate … plest … Th … whi … e … k … f th … United Sta … … Q … … alba … d … is … larg … tre … well k … w … f … th … s … f … his timbe … Th … live oak … *Q. virens* and is … ery highly priz … d … f … ship-building.

Oak′-ap′ple (ōk′ăp′p'l), *n.* A kind … f spongy … x … cresc … … on oak leave … tende … bra … hes … produced in conseque … f th … p … ct … ll … sect … — called also *oak … gall*.

Oak′-bark′, *n.* Th … bark of th … oak tree … exte … ively … sed in tanning lea … h …

Oak′en (ōk′ … n), *a.* [A.-S. *ǣcen*, *ācen*.] Mad … … f oak … consisting of oak … oak trees; as an oa … plank. Oaken timber wherewith to build … hip. *Bacon.* A … oaken bow … r. *Milton.*

Oak′en-pin, … A kind … f … ppl … — so call … d from … ts hardness. *Mort … er.*

Oak′er, *n.* Th … … m … as OCHRE. [*Obs.*]

All in b … faired and with oaker dyed. *Spenser.*

Oak′ling, *n.* A y … ng oak.

Oak′-lum-ber-ing, *n.* An … pe … ing … thi … ly wooded … pace … oak … to fre … f … m … derwood. [*Western U. S.*]

Oak′-pā′per, *n.* Paper h … gings … tai … d … imit … ti … f … ak wood. *Simmonds.*

Oak′um, *n.* [A.-S. *ǣcumba*, *ǣcumbe*, *ācumbe* … *cumb*, … *cumbe*, … w … *cembi* … *g* … j … l … j … ct … re …] The m … tal … l … ld … open … twi … ted and p … ll … d … to loose … h … mp … sed f … calking th … seam … f ship … stoppi … g le … k … &c. Th … t f … rmed from … ta … ed rope is called *white oakum*.

Oak′y, *a.* [From *oak*.] R … sembli … g oak … h … rd; firm … tr … g. [*R … re.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Oar (ōr), *n.* [A.-S. *ār* … I … d. … Dan. *aare* … w … *åra* … pe … h … p … f om L. G … … … G … h … *arya* … A.-S. *ōwan* … to pl … w … h … *rām* … F … *oar*.] A … i … trum … t f … row … i … g bo … ts, b … ing … piece … f light timber ro … d … o … q … e … d … which … is … h … ll … d … br … ad … d flat at … h … the … wh … h … i … th … blad … Th … part with … the row lock is called th … *loom*.

To boat the oars (N …), to … ase ro … g and lay the oars in … b … boat. — *To feather the oars* to … rn th … m, as the … m … ba … k thro … gh the … air … he … rok … both … to … h … d … g … t … horizontal … with … h … op edge … at … and the … dge … l … wo … to … the le … t pos … ble resistance. — *To lie on the oars*, to … e … pulls … a … ing them … ut … of … w … ter … … not beating them … so … to ce … se from work, of … y … ki … d … be idle … re … t. — *To muffle the oars*, put something round that part which re … … t … the row lock, to pre … en … noise … … rowing. — *To … ip the oars*, place th … m in th … row locks. — *To* … *the oars*, to throw … blade … and h … ld th … m perpe … dic … lar … … h … h … ndle … res … ing … the bottom … f … th … boat. — *To … ship the oars*, to tak … them … of the row locks. *Totten.*

Oar, *v. t.* To row. *Pope.*

Oar, *v. i.* To … imp … lb … rowing. *Shak.*

Oared (ōrd), *a.* F … … i … h … d with oars; — chi … fly used … compo … itio … as … f … -oared bo … t.

Oar′-foot′ed, *a.* H … … i … g f … … leap … hi … f … bi … g … ed; — said … f certai … imal …

Oars′man (… *pl.* O … … M … … O … wh … … rows … t th … oa …

Oar′-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind … f … weed … f th … ge … *Laminaria* (… g … t …) … to gl …

Oar′y, *a.* H … i … g th … form … … f … oar … as the … wan′s oary feet. *Milton.* … *Addi* …

O-a′sis, *pl.* **O-a′ses** … [Lat. *oasis*, Gr. … Cop … Ar … *ouahe* …] A … fertil … place … … sandy … barre … des … rt.

A … d bowed her state to them … hat th … … might grow … T … … and power in this Oasis, lapped … … the arm … of leisure. *Thompson.*

Oast, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *oith* … th … … … W. *odyn*.] … … kil … to dry h … ps or malt. [Writt … … also *oust*, *oost* … *oust*.] *Mort … er.*

Oat … … … ch … fly … sed … n th … pl … ral. [A.-S. *āta* … te, … … Fri … *oat*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A pl … t … f th … genus *Avena* (*A. sativa*) an … m … re … ally the … eed … f th … pl … t.
2. A pipe mad … from th … straw … f the oat. [*Obs.* and rare.] *Milton.*

Oat grass (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A high grass (*Danthonia spicata*) com … … … settle … … … … … … d … … … (*b*) A … pl … t … f … h … ge … *Arrhenatherum* … grass … f th … A … dea.

Oat′-cake, … A … m … d … f the m … l … f oat.

Oat′en (…), … 1. Consist … g … f an oa … … w … *stem* … an oaten pipe. *Milton.*
2. Mad … of oatmeal; as, oaten cakes.

Oath (ōth), *n.* [O. Eng. *oth*, A.-S. *āth*, O. F … … *ēth*, O. Fri … *eth*, Go … h … *aiths*, M. H. Ger. … *eit*, O. … … … H. Ger. *eid*, D. *eed*, I … l. *eiðr*, Dan. & Sw. *ed*.]
1. A solem … affirm … ti … … declarati … m … d … with … ppeal to God fo … th … truth of wh … t … i … affirmed.
A … oath … a … l … secrecy f … … … co … ceali … g … f … thos … … invention … which … w … thinkfit … keep sec … et. *Bacon.*
2. A careles … … d blasphemous … se … f the … am … of the di … … … Bei … g … any … hi … g divi … … sacred, … ither by w … y of … ppeal … as … p … fan … … clamation … r … ejaculatio … .

Oath′a-ble, *a.* C … p … ble of having an oath administered to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Oath′-break-ing, *n.* The violation of … th; … perj … ry. *Shak.*

Oat′-malt, *n.* M … t made of oats. *Mortimer.*

Oat′meal … 1. Meal made … f oats. *Gay.*
2. (*Bot.*) A plan … of th … genu … *Panicum*; panic grass.

Ob. A Latin prepositi … n signifying, primar … l … … front, bef … re … … to … ward … … … ob … *fixere* … … … *object* … … … … … against. I … ses … reverse … d … or back … in *obovate*, *obcip* … … … d … fie … on … … in. In compo … iti … … … h … … … b … … the … … ng … d … l … to th … fi … l … … l th … w … rd to which it is prefix … d … as in *occasion*, *offer*, *oppose*.

Ob-am′bu-late, *v. i.* [Lat. *obambulare*, *obambulatum*, f … m pref … *ob* … … and *ambulare* … to … w … lk. … AM … ATE.] T … walk ab … t. [*Obs.*] … *Cockeram.*

Ob-am′bu-la′tion, *n.* [Lat. *obambulatio*.] A walki … g abo … t. [*Obs.*] *Obambulations* … … … light … w … lk … … *Glanvill.*

Ob-bli-gā′to … … … … … … … See O … … … … … AT …

Ob-cla′vate, *a.* [Prefix *ob* and *clavate*.] (*Bot.*) In … … sely … … .

Ob-com′pressed (… pr … st′), *a.* [Prefix *ob* … and *compressed*.] (*Bot.*) C … mpressed … flattened in … way … pp … … … the usual … … … .

Ob-con′ic … … … [Prefix *ob* … … d *conic*.] (*Bot.*) … … … …

Ob-con′ic-al … … C … … … … b … th … … … … … … g … th … … … down … w … d … … re … ly … … al.

Ob-cor′date, … [Prefix *ob* and *cordate* … q … Fr … … b … …] (*Bot.*) … … … art-sh … ped … with th … … … … ttachm … … by th … pol … … … d … … d … inversely cord … te … as an *obcordate* petal … … … … um.

Obcordate Leaf.

Ob-dor′mi-tion (… mish′ …) … [From L … … *obdormire* … … t … fall asleep … from p … e … fi … *ob* and *dormire* … to … … … p.] Sleep … so … d … leep. [*Obs.*] … A pe … … … *obdormition* … … thy bed … f ease and … h … … *Bp. Hall.*

Ob-duce′, *v. t.* [Lat. *obducere*, *obductum*, f … om prefix *ob* and *ducere*, to lead.] T … draw … er as … co … ri … g. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Ob-duct′, *v. t.* … [… … *supra*.] T … draw … ov … … to co … … [*Ob* …] … *h* … *Browne.*

Ob-duc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *obductio*. … *supra*.] Th … a … … f dr … wi … g … … … … … … … … ri … g … th … … … f … … lay … … [*Obs.*] *Cocker …*

Ob′du-ra-cy, … **Ob-dū′ra-cy** (… … … p … § 139), *n.* [… … O … … … …] Th … … … … … … … … … … g obdurat … … … … … i … … … … … … … … … hardne … … … f heart … … … … … … … … … ry.

God m … … by stro … g … grace hinder the obs … … is comple … tion of … … … … … … … … … … *South.*

Ob′du-rate, … **Ob-dū′rate** … (… … … …) … *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, p. p. … f *obdur* … re … … See *supra*.] [See Note … d … … Co … TRA … … …]
1. Hardened; harsh; rugged; rough. … *Obdurate* co … so … … … ts … … … … … … Fle … … … … … … … … … w … wro … ght in th … … … looking loom and … f … … … less obdurat … m … te … ial. *W. Scott.*
2. H … dened … f … … … … … … … … peci … … … … gainst … … al … … … … … … … … … born … … … … … … … … ed … to … … … capabl … … … … … … … re … … … … … … — … … … … … … … bad … … … … … … … obdurate … … *E. B. Browning.*

There … … … … … … … … makes th … heart obdurate against … … the … … … … … … … … … … … … … *Jortin.*

Syn. — Ha … d … … … … … bending … infle … ible … … … … … ing … … born … … … … … … … … … … callous … … … … … … … … … … … *Callous*, … … … … … … *Callous* … … notes … *Hardened* … *Obdurate* …

F … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …
H … *Dryden.*
And … … … … his heart
Distends with pride, and hardening in his strength … … … … *Milton.*

The … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … …
… … … … … … … … … … … … *Cowper.*

Ob′du-rate, … **Ob-dū′rate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obdurare*, *obduratum*, from prefix *ob* … … … *durare* … to h … … from *durus* … hard.] T … h … … … … [*Obs.*] *More.*

Ob′du-rate-ly, … **Ob-dū′rate-ly**, *adv.* With …

Ob′du-rate-ness, … **Ob-dū′rate-ness**, *n.* … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … … obstinacy … … … … …

Ob-du-rā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *obduratio*.] Th … harden … i … g … f the heart … hardness … … heart … … … … … … … … [*Obs.*] *H … … Lee.*

Ob-dūre′, *v. t.* [See OBDUR … … …] T … … h … rden … [*Obs.*]

Ob-dūre′, *a.* Obd … rate … h … rd. [*Obs.*]

If the general's heart be so obdure
T … … … … … … … … … … … … *J. Webster.*

Ob-dūre′d-ness … … Hardness of h … … … … … … … … … … … … … [*Obs.*] … … … *Hall.*

O′be-ah, *n.* … A …

O-bē′di-ble, *a.* Obedien … … compliant. … *Bp. Hall.*

O-bē′di-ence, *n.* [F. *obéissance*, Pr. *obedienza*, Sp.

Ob'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Ob-jec'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who objects; one who offers objections to a proposition or [illegible]

Ob-jur'gate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OBJURGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OBJURGATING.] [Lat. *objurgare*, *objurgatum*, from *ob* and *jurgare*, to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove.

Ob-jur-ga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *objurgatio*, Fr. *objurgation*.] The act of objurgating; reproof; reprehension.

With strong objurgations of the others in [illegible]. *Landor.*

Ob-jur'ga-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *objurgatorius*.] Designed to objurgate or chide; containing or expressing reproof; culpatory. [*Rare.*]

Ob-lan'ce-o-late, *a.* [From prefix *ob* and *lanceolate*.] (*Bot.*) Lanceolate in the reversed order, that is, narrowing toward the attachment.

Ob-late', *a.* [Lat. *oblatus*, p. p. of *offerre*, to bring forward, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an oblate spheroid.

Oblate spheroid or *spheroid* (*Geom.*), a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis.

Ob'late, *n.* [Lat. [illegible]] [illegible] One offered up; [illegible] devoted to the [illegible] of Roman Catholic [illegible].

Ob-late'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

Ob-la'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oblatio*, from *offerre*, *oblatum*; Fr. *oblation*.] [illegible]

1. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice; a pure [illegible] oblation given to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. A gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the [illegible] of the Christian church. *Puller.*

Ob-la'tion-er, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. [*Obs.*]

Ob-lec'tate, *v. t.* [Lat. *oblectare*, *oblectatum*, from prefix *ob* and *lactare*, to lure.] To delight; to please much. [*Obs.*]

Ob-lec-ta'tion, *n.* A delighting; pleasing. [*Rare.*] *Feltham.*

Ob'li-gate, *n.* [illegible] [Eccl. Hist.] A congregation of missionaries [illegible] in France [illegible] and [illegible] the title of [illegible] Missionaries of Mary [illegible]. They [illegible] in Canada in 184[illegible] have [illegible] established themselves [illegible] in the United States. They are occupied as missionaries, chiefly among the lumbermen in the forests, and [illegible] the [illegible] and serve the poor [illegible].

Ob-lec'tate, *v. t.* [Lat. *oblectare*; [illegible] from prefix *ob* and *lactare*, to allure [illegible] from *lacere*, to allure.] To delight; to please highly. [*Obs.*]

Ob-lec-ta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oblectatio*.] The act of pleasing highly; delight. [*Rare.*] *W. Scott.*

Ob'li-gate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OBLIGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OBLIGATING.] [Lat. *obligare*, *obligatum*, from prefix *ob* and *ligare*, to bind. Fr. *obliger*, [illegible] *obliger*.]

1. To bring under obligation; to hold by a constraining motive.

That sense of mankind [illegible] but financially obliged [illegible] obligated [illegible] to sense the equal [illegible] and to inherit [illegible] of each other. *Porteus.*

That's your true plan — to obligate
The present ministers of state. *Churchill.*

2. To bind or firmly [illegible] to bind, as one's self, to any act of duty [illegible] by a formal pledge. "Thus they may act the lies or be obligated to any [illegible] or lovely [illegible]." *Landor.*

Ob-li-ga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obligatio*, Fr. *obligation*, It. *obbligazione*, Sp. *obligacion*, It. *obligazione*.]

1. The act of obligating; binding.

2. That which obligates; the binding power of vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

A tender conscience is stronger obligation than a prison. [illegible]

An obligation [illegible] something [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible].

3. Especially, any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; external duties imposed, or [illegible] by [illegible], [illegible] kindness [illegible] with the [illegible].

[illegible]

4. The state of being obligated or bound; the [illegible] of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness.

5. (*Law.*) A bond with condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment.

Ob'li-ga-to, *a.* [It., from Lat. *obligatus*, bound.] (*Mus.*) Required; necessary; [illegible] used of [illegible] instruments [illegible] to the [illegible] performance of a musical composition. [Commonly written *obbligato.*]

Ob'li-ga-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation; compulsorily.

Ob'li-ga-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being obligatory, or [illegible] binding; [illegible].

Ob'li-ga-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *obligatorius*, Fr. *obligatoire*.] Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by *on* or *upon*; being obligate.

As long as law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor.*

O-blige' (*o-blij'*, formerly *o-bleej'*, and so still pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OBLIGED; p. pr. & vb. n. OBLIGING.] [Fr. *obliger*. See OBLIGATE.]

1. To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to bind by any restraint.

The obligating power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the [illegible] and [illegible]. *South.*

2. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a debt; hence, to do a favor to; to please; to gratify; to accommodate.

Thus much, he knew [illegible] but [illegible] now
And would not be obliged to [illegible]. *Dryden.*

The gods [illegible] and [illegible] *Pope.*

Ob-li-gee', *n.* [illegible] (*Law.*) The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. *Burrill.*

O-blige'ment, *n.* Obligation. [*Rare.*]

I will not [illegible] obligement [illegible] *Milton.*

O-blig'er, *n.* One who obliges.

O-blig'ing, *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favors, or acting [illegible]; civil; complaisant; kind.

[illegible]

Syn. — Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

O-blig'ing-ly, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.

O-blig'ing-ness, *n.* 1. Binding; obligation. [*Rare.*] "The obligingness of these laws." *Hammond.*

2. Disposition to oblige; civility; [illegible]. *Walton.*

Ob'li-gor', *n.* (*Law.*) The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*

Ob'li-qua'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obliquatio*.] Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side; as, the obliquation of the eyes.

Ob-lique' (*-leek'* or *-likc'*) [illegible], *a.* [Lat. *obliquus*, Fr. *oblique*.]

1. Not erect or perpendicular; not extending at right angles from the base; inclined.

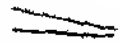
It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

2. Not straightforward; indirect; [illegible] *Spenser.*

3. Not direct in descent; not belonging to the same line [illegible]

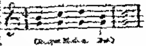
4. [illegible] sidelong [illegible]

[illegible] is not [illegible] in the true line of [illegible] [illegible] a tangent [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].



Oblique Lines.

Lines of motion.



(Oblique Motion. Bach.)

[illegible] [illegible] oblique motion (*Mus.*), [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] (*Astron.*), the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian. — *Oblique speech* ([illegible]), that which is quoted [illegible] by [illegible] from that [illegible] by the original speaker. — *Oblique sphere* (*Astron. & Geog.*), the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place [illegible] [illegible]. — *Oblique system of co-ordinates* ([illegible]), a system in which the co-ordinate axes [illegible] oblique to each other.

Ob-lique', *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. OBLIQUED (*-leekt'* or *-likt'*); p. pr. & vb. n. OBLIQUING.]

1. To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move in an oblique direction. — Specifically, to present [illegible] [illegible] the which obliqued from the line of the [illegible] *W. Irving.*

2. (*Mil.*) To march [illegible] by stepping sideways [illegible].

Ob-lique'-an'gled, *a.* Having oblique angles; as, an oblique-angled triangle.

Ob-lique'ly, *adv.* In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

His Lacoönes [illegible] obliquely to the [illegible] from [illegible]. [illegible]

Ob-lique'ness, *n.* Obliquity. *Ogilby.*

Ob-liq'ui-ty, *n.* [Lat. *obliquitas*, Fr. *obliquité*.]

1. The condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line; declination from perpendicularity or parallelism; as, the obliquity of [illegible].

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

"To disobey God, or oppose his will in any thing [illegible] moral obliquity." *South.*

3. Deviation from ordinary rules; irregularity.

Ob-lit'er-ate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OBLITERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OBLITERATING.] [Lat. *obliterare*, *obliteratum*, [illegible] *ob* and *littera*, *litera*, letter.]

1. To erase or blot out; to efface; as, a writing may be obliterated by erasure, by blotting, or by the gradual wearing of time, or by [illegible].

2. To wear out; to destroy by time or other means; to efface. "These [illegible] [illegible] to obliterate the monuments of [illegible]." [illegible]

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.

The narrow of the [illegible] and [illegible] *Med. Dictionary.*

Ob-lit'er-a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obliteratio*, Fr. *obliteration*.] The act of obliterating, or state of being obliterated; [illegible]

Ob-lit'er-a-tive, *a.* Tending to obliterate; [illegible].

Ob-liv'i-on, *n.* [Lat. *oblivio*, from *oblivisci*, to forget. [illegible]]

1. The act of forgetting, or the state of being forgotten; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness.

Among our crimes oblivion may be set. *Dryden.*

The weight of [illegible] may be buried in eternal oblivion.

2. Official oblivion of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

Syn. — See FORGETFULNESS.

Ob-liv'i-al, *a.* The same as OBLIVIOUS. [*Obs.*]

Ob-liv'i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *obliviosus*; It. *obblivioso*, Fr. *oublieux*.]

1. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. "The oblivious pool." *Milton.*

[illegible]

2. Forgetful; [illegible] *Lamartine.*

Ob-liv'i-ous-ly, *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

Ob-liv'i-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being oblivious; forgetfulness.

Ob-liv'is-cence, *n.* [Lat. *obliviscentia*.] [illegible] oblivion; forgetfulness [illegible].

Ob'long, *a.* [Lat. *oblongus*, from prefix *ob* and *longus*, long; Fr. *oblong*.] [illegible] Longer than broad; [illegible].

Ob'long, *n.* A figure or [illegible] which is longer than broad; [illegible].

[illegible] *Watts.*

Ob'long ish, *a* Somewhat oblong.

Ob'long ly *adv* In an oblong form.

Ob'long ness, *n.* The state of having greater length than breadth

Ob'long-ō'vate, *a* (*Bot*) Between oblong and obvate, but inclined to the latter.

Ob lō'qui-oūs *a* [See OBLOQUY] Containing obloquy, reproachful [*Obs*] *Nauton*

Ob'lo-quy, *n* [Lat *obloquium*, from *obloqui* See OBLOCUTOR]

1 Censorious speech; reproachful language, language that casts contempt on men or their actions

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be treated with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2 Cause of reproach, disgrace [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn.—Reproach, odium, censure, contumely, gainsaying, reviling, calumny, slander, detraction

Ob'luc tā'tion, *n* [Lat. *obluctatio*, from *obluctari*, to strive or struggle against, fr prefix *ob* and *luctari*, to strive or struggle] A struggle or striving against; resistance. [*Obs*] *Fotherby*

Ob'mu tēs'cence, *n* [From Lat *obmutescens*, p pr of *obmutescere*, to become dumb, from prefix *ob* and *mutescere*, to grow dumb, from *mutus*, dumb, mute.] [*Obs.*]

1. Loss of speech, silence *Browne*

2 A keeping silence *Paley*

Ob-nōx'ious (ob nŏk'shus), *a* [Lat *obnoxius*, fr prefix *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful, Sp *obnoxio* See NOXIOUS]

1 Liable to censure, exposed to punishment, reprehensible, blameworthy "Obnoxious authors" *Pell*

All are *obnoxious* and this faulty land
Like falsing Hester does before you stand
Watching your scepter *Waller*

2 Hence, offensive, odious, hateful, as, an *obnoxious* statesman, a minister *obnoxious* to the whigs *Burke*

3. Liable, exposed, subject answerable,—with *to* "The religion of Queen Mary *obnoxious* to exception." *Fuller* "The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws" *Bacon* "Esteeming it more honorable to live on the public than to be *obnoxious* to any private purse." *Milton*

Ob nŏx'ious ly (nŏk'shus lỹ), *adv* In an obnoxious manner

Ob nŏx'ious ness, *n* The condition of being obnoxious, liability, odiousness, offensiveness

Ob nū'bi lātc, *v t* [*imp & p p* OBNUBILATED, *p pr & vb n* OBNUBILATING] [Lat *obnubilare*, *obnubilatum*, from prefix *ob* and *nubilare*, to make cloudy, from *nubilus*, cloudy from *nubes*, cloud, O Fr *nonubiler*, *obnubler*] To cloud, to obscure [*Obs*] *Burton*

Ob nū bi lā'tion, *n* The act or operation of making dark or obscure [*Obs*] *Beddoes*

O'boe, *n* [It. *oboe*, Sp *oboé*, Fr *hautbois* See HAUTBOY] A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed, and in form somewhat like a clarionet, a hautboy *Moore*

Ob'ole, *n* [Fr *obole* See *infra*.] The weight of twelve grains, or, according to some, of ten grains [Written also *obol*]

Ob'o lize, *v t* The same as OBELIZE, q v

Ob'o lūs, *n* [Lat *obolus*, Gr *ὀβολός*] (*Antiq*) (*a*) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachm about three cents in value (*b*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm

Ob ō'vate, *a* [Lat *ob* and *ovatus*, egg shaped, fr. *ovum*, egg, Fr *obové*] (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate, ovate with the narrow end downward, as, an *obovate* leaf

Obovate Leaf.

Ob rĕp'tion (shun), *n* [Lat *obreptio*, from *obrepere obreptum*, to creep up to, from prefix *ob* and *repere*, to creep, Fr *obreption*, Sp *obrepcion*, It. *orrezione*.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise [*Obs*]

Ob'rep titiōus (tish'us), *a* [Lat *obrentitius*, Fr *obreptive*, Sp *obreptício*, It *orrettizio* See *supra*] Done or obtained by surprise, with secrecy, or by concealment of the truth [*Rare*]

Ob'ro-gāte, *v t* [Lat *obrogare*, *obrogatum*, from prefix *ob* and *rogare*, to propose, as a law] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, in stead of annulling the old one [*Obs*]

Ob-sçēne', *a* [Lat *obscenus*, *obscaenus*, Fr *obscene*, Sp *obscenо*, It *osceno*]

1 Offensive to chastity and delicacy, expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed, impure, as, *obscene* language, *obscene* pictures

2 Foul, filthy, offensive, disgusting

A garden foul with grease binds his *obscene* tire *Dryden.*

3 Inauspicious, ill-omened [*A Latinism*]

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

Syn —Impure, immodest indecent unchaste lewd

Ob sçēne'ly, *adv* In a manner offensive to chastity, or purity; impurely, unchastely

Ob sçēne'ness, *n.* [Lat. *obscenitas*, Fr. *obscénité*, Sp *obscenidad*, It *oscenità*] The quality in words or things which offends what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind, ribaldry, impurity, lewdness

To cash the *obscenities* of night away *Dryden*
No garden vile obscenity should find. *Pope*

Ob scūr'ant, *n* One who obscures, one who hinders or prevents enlightenment or the progress of knowledge.

I will venture to appeal to these *self-obscurants* whose faith dwells in the land of the shadow of darkness *Coleridge.*

Ob scūr'ant ism, *n.* The system or the principles of one who desires to extinguish the lights of reason and inquiry among the people; and who opposes the progress of knowledge

Ob scūr'ant ist, *n* One who seeks to obscure the light of knowledge, one who opposes the progress of knowledge and enlightenment, an obscurant "An author of the *obscurantist* or pseudo conservative school" *C Kingsley*

Ob'scu rā'tion, *n* [Lat *obscuratio*, Fr. *obscuration*, Sp *obscuracion*, It *oscurazione* See OBSCURE *v t*]

1 The act of obscuring

2 The state of being obscured, as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse

Ob scūre', *a* [*compar* OBSCURER, *superl* OBSCUREST] [Lat *obscurus*, Fr *obscur*, Sp *obscuro*, or *oscuro*, It *oscuro*]

1 Covered over, shaded, darkened, destitute of light, imperfectly illuminated

Whoso curseth his father or his mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov* xx. 20

2 Living in darkness, hidden

The *obscure* bird clamored the livelong night *Shak*

3 Not much known or observed, retired, remote from observation, as, an *obscure* retreat

4 Not noted, unknown, unnoticed, humble, mean "O base and *obscure* vulgar" *Shak*

He says that he is an *obscure* person *Atterbury*

5 Not easily understood or made out, not clear or legible, abstruse or blind, as, an *obscure* passage or inscription

6 Not clear, full, or distinct, imperfect, as, an *obscure* view of remote objects

Syn —Dark dim, darksome, abstruse, intricate, difficult, mysterious retired unnoticed, unknown, humble, mean, indistinct imperfect, defective

Ob scūre', *v t* [*imp & p p* OBSCURED, *p pr & vb n* OBSCURING] [O Fr *obscurer*, N Fr *obscurcir*, Sp *obscurar*, *oscurar*, *obscurecer*, It *oscurare*, Lat *obscurare*, from *obscurus* See *supra*] To render obscure, to darken, to make dim, to conceal, to hide from view, to make less intelligible, legible, visible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious

They are couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights *Shak.*

Why 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured* *Shak*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this *Hale*

And scest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden*

Ob-scūre', *v i* To conceal one's self, to hide [*Obs*]

How! there a bad news.
I must *obscure* and hear it. *Beau. & Fl*

Ob scūre' *n* Obscurity [*Obs*] "The dark and palpable *obscure*" *Milton*

Ob scūre'ly, *adv* In an obscure manner, imperfectly, darkly, dimly, privately, indirectly

Ob scūre'ment, *n* The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured, obscuration [*Obs*]

Ob-scūre'ness, } *n* [Lat *obscuritas*, Fr *obscurité*,
Ob-scū'ri-ty, } Sp *obscuridad*, *oscuridad*, It. *oscurità* See *supra*] The state or quality of being obscure, darkness, privacy, unintelligibleness; humility

You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden*

They were now brought forth from *obscurity* to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair *Macaulay*

Syn —Darkness, dimness, gloom See DARKNESS

Ob scūr'er, *n* One who, or that which, obscures

Ob'se-crāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* OBSECRATED, *p pr & vb n* OBSECRATING] [Lat *obsecrare*, *obsecratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred O Sp *obsecrar*, Fr *obsecrer*, It *ossecrare*] To beseech, to entreat, to supplicate *Cocleram*

Ob'se-crā'tion, *n* [Lat *obsecratio*, Fr *obsécration*, O Sp *obsecracion*, It *obsecrazione*, *ossecrazione*]

1 Act of obsecrating or imploring *Stillingfleet*

2 (*Rhet*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man

Ob'se-crā'to ry, *a* Expressing, or used in, entreaty, supplicatory [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Ob'se-quent, *a* [Lat *obsequens*, p pr of *obsequi*, to comply with yield to, from prefix *ob* and *sequi*, to follow, accede to, comply with, O Sp *obsecuente*, It. *ossequente*] Obedient, submissive [*Obs*]

Ob sē'qui-ençe, *n* Obsequiousness [*Rare*]

Ob sē'qui oūs, *n* [Lat *obsequiosus*, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, Fr. *obsequieux*, Sp *obsequioso*, It *ossequioso* See OBSEQUY]

1. Promptly obedient, or submissive, to the will of another, compliant, yielding to the desires of another [*Obs*]

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders bear him hither *Addison.*

2 Hence, servilely or meanly condescending, compliant to excess, as, an *obsequious* flatterer, minion, or parasite

3 Pertaining to obsequies, funeral [*Rare*]

"To do *obsequious* sorrow" *Shak*

Syn —Yielding, submissive, compliant, obedient, servile SERVILE

Ob sē'qui oūs ly, *adv* 1 In an obsequious manner, with obsequiousness, with prompt compliance

They rise, and with respectful care
At the word given, *obsequiously* leave *Dryden*

2 In a manner appropriate to obsequies, and reverence for the dead [*Obs*]

I am what *obsequiously* I lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster *Shak*

Ob sē'qui oūs ness, *n* The state of being obsequious, ready obedience, servile submission

They apply themselves both to the interest and humors, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness* *South*

Ob'se-quy, *n*, *pl* OBSEQUIES [Lat *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, Sp *obsequio*, It *ossequio* See OBSEQUENT, and of OBSEQUIOUS]

1 A funeral rite or solemnity, the last duty performed to a deceased person,—rare in the singular, chiefly used in the plural.

Him I'll solemnize and
With silent *obsequy* and funeral dim
I will myself
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies* *Dryden*

2 Obsequiousness [*Obs*]

I am enforced to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy* *B Jonson*

Ob'se rāte, *v t* [Lat *obserare*, *obseratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sera*, a bar for fastening doors from *serere*, to join or bind together.] To lock up [*Obs*]

Ob sēr'va ble, *a* [Lat *observabilis*, Fr & Sp *observable*, It *osservabile*] Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed, remarkable

The difference is sufficiently *observable* *South*

Ob-sēr'va ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being observable, remarkableness

Ob-sēr'va bly, *adv* In an observable manner, in a manner worthy of note

Ob sēr'vançe, *n* [Lat *observantia*, Fr *observance*, Pr & Sp *observancia*, It *osservanza*]

1 The act of observing or noticing with attention, fidelity of performance, attention, tokens or marks of fidelity

O that I wasted time to tend upon her
To compass her with sweet *observances!* *Tennyson*

2 That which is to be observed or attended to, rule of practice

Use all the *observance* of civility *Shak.*

3 Performance of religious ceremonies or formal service

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances* *Rogers*

4 Servile attention, hence, also, sycophancy [*Obs*]

Salads and flesh, such as their haste could get,
Served with *observance* *Chapman.*

This is not atheism,
But court *observance* *Beau & Fl*

Syn —OBSERVANCE OBSERVATION These words branch out from two distinct senses of *observe* 1 To *observe* means to keep strictly, as to *observe* the Sabbath, and hence *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness, as, the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c. 2 To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark, and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing* or some remark made as the result thereof Hence we ought not to say the *observation* of the Sabbath &c, though the word was formerly so used The Pharisees were curious in external *observances*, the astronomers are curious in celestial *observations*

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws *Roscommon*

Ob sēr'van çy, *n* The same as OBSERVANCE [*Obs*]

Ob'ser-vān'dum, *n*, *pl* OBSERVANDA [Lat]

A thing to be observed

Ob sēr'vant, *a* [Lat. *observans*, *observantes*, p pr of *observare*]

1 Taking notice, attentively viewing or noticing, as, an *observant* spectator or traveler.

2 Obedient, adhering to in practice,—with *of*, as, he is very *observant* of the rules of his order.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle *Digby*

3 Carefully attentive, submissive

Syn —Mindful, regardful, obedient, submissive

Ob sēr'vant, *n* 1 One who rigidly adheres to rule, also, a formal or sycophantic servant [*Obs*]

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely *Shak*

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a monkish community which professes to observe perfectly the rule of the order, as originally established

Ob sēr'vant-ly, *adv* In an observant manner, attentively

Ob'ser vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *observatio*, Fr *observation*, Sp *observacion*, It *osservazione*]

1 The act or power of observing or taking notice, the act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon any thing

2 Th t which i ba rv d ... tl e i notion gat ed th gai i g f n t by bserving
I itself ... of h ... prudent ... h ... greatest ... be mak ... g ... discretion ... conduct.

3 Il nce that whi h i aid ... wh i has been ... er ed ... ti e t a remark That foolish ob ... n. *Shak.*

T ... servation whi h ... drest es we m k ...
W gro most partial for th ... server' ... *Pope.*

4. H ... ce ... act ... i ol i g peci l att ... t.on ... o d ... perf m ... f what i pre scrib d ... the ... in p ... ctice ... b ... rv ... ce.

H ... d th Christ ... ch rch for th ... xternal observations and bed ... ce of legal prec pt ... ot formally more ... *Hooke.*

5 [S ... n ...] (a) Th ... act f recognizi g and ... ing some f ... t ... occurre ... ra ... or th ... f ... animal ... pe ... cially (b) Th ... et f m ... uri g with ... tabl ... frame is so magnifi d ... th tim ... f ... coliation with ... k th ... ght as ens ... f ... wh ... t ... all in ... d tock th ... the di tance f the moo from sta with ... the ... mpe ... with a th ... mom te ...

☞ When ph n m non i scruti ... d ... ll occ ... nce th ... in d here ... the ... dition ... hich th phenom on occurs ... rid ... real ... by th observ ... th proc ... called ... *Experiment* in ... tea of *observation* ... tro omy ... in ... science ... observ ... tio ... phys ... ics ... d ... hemistry chiefly of experiment.

Syn. — Observ ... d ... tention rem rk com ... ment not ... ... rv ... ce.

Ob′ser va tion al, ... Co ... i ting of o ... c ... taining re ... ark ... o ... b ... rvati ...

Ob ser va ti ... Observi g ... w ... i ... h ...

Ob ... g va′to, [Fr *observat* ... p *observado* It. *s rvi tore* See Obs ... v.]
1 O ... e wh ... ba rve ... takes ... tice *Hal*
2 A rem k *Dryden.*

Ob serv′a to y (-ri) *n.* [Fr *observatoire* Sp *observatorio* It ... *rvat rio* See Observe.]
1. A pl ... e f ... m whi h a ... wi ... m y be ... bserved or com ... ded
2 Esp ... lly, ... pl ... ... buildi ... f ... maki ... g ... b serv tic ... o ... th ... h ... ly bodi ... as the royal obser ... t y at G ... wi h.
3 ... b ... ildi ... g ... ted with in trum ... t f ... m king ... ... b ... ... f ... y p ... ... f ... tural ph ... m ... as a meteo ... ol gic l *observatory* a magn ... tical *observatory* and the like.

Ob serve′ ... [imp & p p Observed ... p p & ... Observ ...] [F *observer* ... Sp *observar* It *servare* L t. *observare* fr m prefix ... *servare* to pres rve ... k p ... Th ... ... to k ... w ... ... th ...]
1 To b ... th ... w th ... pecial ... to ... y ... tion ... t ... k ... ... with ... to *ob* ... ... to *obser* ... ph ... m ... to *ob serve* t ... ... f ... ... Eve ... observe hi ... provis ... *Milton*
2 To ... with ... q ... ... tion to h ...
... *observe* you ... *Shak.*
3. T ... regard with r ligious r ... ... moni ... as ... to ... ...
Y ... *observe* th ... ... of ... leavened bread. *Ex* ...
4 T ... xpress as what ... ... b ... ... d ... ... re ... remark to ... y ... ...
5 To ... mply with to ... bey ... to ... dhere to ... ... to *observe* th ... rul ... and ... f ... ... ty
Wi h ... ... purpose to observe ...
... ... *Milton.*

Ob serve′ *v.* ... 1 T ... tak ... tice to ... tend
2 T ... mak ... a remark to comm ... t.
I hav ... barely quoted ... ... observing ... *Pope.*
Syn. — T ... mark. See Re ...

Ob serv′er, *n.* 1 O ... wh ... bserves ... pay care ...
Caref ... observers ... ... forstall the ...
B ... ur prognostic ... ... dread ... *Swift.*
2 Espe ... ially (a) A sycoph ... ... f llower ... para site [*Obs.*]
Great men ... ... have praised
T ... m k ... them ... ... they
... ... *Beau. & Fl.*
(b) O ... ... engaged in ... ... observ ... ... as, an astronomical *observer*
3 ... wh ... k ... p ... ... regul ... ... or ... adhere ... ... to ... as an *observer* f ...
4 ... who fulfills ... pe forms as h ... strict *observer* ... f ... or p ... mises.
5 ... ... keeps ... ... *observer* f ... ...

Ob serv′er ship, The state ... superv ... ... *observer*

Ob serv′ing, ... g ... attenti ... ... to what passes ... h ... ... *observ* ...

Ob serv′ing ly, ... In an observing manner ... tively ... *Ant* ...

Ob sess′ ... [Lat. *obsidere*, *obsessum* from pref ... ... *sedere* ... ...] T ... besi ... ... [*Rare*]

Ob ses′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), [Lat. *obsessio*, F ... It. *ossessione*. See Obsess.]

1 The act of be i ... ing or the sta ... of being be si ... ged
2 The st ... f ... pe ... ... vex d ... be ... ged by an evil spirit ... d ... t to po sess ... [*Obs.*]
Wh ... her by obsession possession or otherwise I will not determ ... e. *Burton.*

Ob sid′i an, *n.* [Lat. *Obsidianus lapis*, so named, ... cording to Pli y ... ... Ob ... ... who dis ... overed it in Ethi pi ... Fr *obsidiane* ... Sp *obsidiana* It. *oss idiana.*] (*Min.*) A kind ... f ... produ ... ed by ... ... It ... ... ally ... bl ... k ... ... and ... ... thin ... ...

Ob sid′i o nal, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, fr. *obsidio* ... ... ge, from *obsidere* to besiege F ... & Sp *obsidional* It *ossidionale* See Obsess.] P ... taini ... g to ... i ... g

Obsidional crown, ... crown bestowed ... ... wh ... raised the siege of ... beleaguered pl ... ce.
W ... shall hardly gain the *obsidional crown*, which ... ... wa ... made of th ... ... or grass which takes ... within the place besieged. *... Scott*

Ob sig′il lā′tion, [Lat *ob* ... *sigillare* to ... from *sigill* ... seal ...] A sealing up [*Obs.*]

Ob sig′nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *obsignare*, ... f ... m prefix *ob* ... *signare* to m k, to ... ... ign from *signum* ... m k ... ign seal] T ... se ... ... ify [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Ob′sig nā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *obsignatio*.] Th ... act f sealing ... th ... ta ... of b ... ... led ... confirmed — ... pecially f ... ... by ... H ... ly S piri

The ... ... of ... ... will ... ... lead you to the h ... ... of ... ... *Jer. T ... or*

Ob sig′na to ry, *a.* Ratifyi g ... con firmi ... g by se ... i ... g [*Obs.*]

Ob′so lĕs′cence, *n.* [See *infra.*] Th ... ... te f bec mi ... g ... bsolet

Ob′so lĕs′cent, [Lat *obsolescens* p p ... f *obsolescere* ... ... ty to fall i ... di use from p ... fix *ob* ... *solere* to ... be w ...] G ... i ... g out f ... ... passi g i to d ... ...
A′ ... ... compo ... ded of here ... ... preposition, except ... ... obsolete or obsolescent ... *Swell.*

Ob′so lēte, [Lat. *obsoletus* p p ... f *obsolescere* Sp *obsoleto* ... *See supra.*]
1 N ... long ... commo ... gen ... l to disu ... d ... ... ted ... ... *obsolete* w ... d ... an *obsolet* ... ... ppli d ... hi fly to w ... ds writi g ... ob ... rv ...
2 (*Nat Hist*) Not ... ry di tinct obscure rudi m ... tal
Syn. — Ancient ... ... ted ... ... hioned ... ... di ... sed ... ... d See A ...

Ob′so lēte ness, *n.* 1 Th ... tate f bei g ... ... l ... ... commo ... ... d ... ...
2 (*Nat Hist*) Indisti ... ... want f d ... ...

Ob′sta cle, *n.* [F ... *obstacle* Sp *obstaculo* It *ostacolo* Lat *obstaculum* from *obstare* t ... ... be f ... ... to wi hsta d ... oppo ... from ... ... *ob* ... ... to sta d] That whi h sta ... ... w ... ... ppo ... ... th t ... ... hind ... ... physical ... m ral ... ...

If all *obstacles* were cu ... ...
And their ... path were ... to ... ... *Shak.*

Syn. — Opposition ... obstruction; hindrance, diffi ... ... See I ...

Ob′stan cy, *n.* [Lat. *ob ...* ... from *obstans* p p ... f *obstare* See *supra*.] Opposition impedi ment ... ... [*R.*] *B. Jonson*

Ob stet′ric ... [Fr *obstétrique* ... ...]

Ob stet′ric al ... *a.* ... *obstetra* It. *ostetrico*, *ostetricio*, Lat *obstetricius* from *obstetrix*, *obstetric* ... midwif ... f om *obstare* t ... ... See *supra*] P rt i i g to midwif ry ... th delivery ... women ... ... th *obstetric* ... ...

Ob stet′ri cāte, [Lat *obstetricare*, *obstetricat* ... m. from *obstetrix* ... midwif It. *ostetricare* ... *sup a*.] T ... perf ... m th ... fice of ... midwif [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

Ob stet′ri cāte, *v. t.* To assist ... midwif [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse*

Ob stet′ri cā′tion, *n.* [*Obs.*] 1 Th ... act f ... i ... ing ... midwife.
2 The ... f ... midwif ... *Bp H ...*

Ob′ste tri′cian (-trĭsh′an), *n.* One ... skilled i ... ob ste ... ... cs

Ob stet′ri cious, *a.* ... ... to assi t ... facilit ... childbirth, ... bstetric hence facilitating ... ... ing productio ... [*Obs.*]
Yet is all ... ... *obstetricious* *Cudworth.*

Ob stet′rics, ... [Fr *obstétrique* See O ... ...] The sci ... ce ... f ... ... the ... f ... ... women ... parturition ... [See Note ... ...]

Ob stet′ri cy ... The same as Obstetrics. [*R.*] ... ...

Ob′sti na cy, *n.* [Lat *obstinatia*, F ... *obstinatio* ... ... *obst ...* ... Sp *obstinacion*, It. *ostinazione*, ...]
1 ... fi ... ... or resolution ... ... all or ... ... purp ... ... knows that ... ... yi ld ... ... stubbor ... ...

2 ... ... th t will not yi ld to ... ... t ... ... with ... ... as the *obst* ... cy ... f disease ... evil

Syn. — Pertin ... ... firmness resoluteness inflexi bi ... ... pers ... ... cy — Obs ... ... *Pertinacity* de ... ... firmness in holdi g on to ... ... *per* ... ... *cily* ... ... & ... *obstinacy* ... is re ... ... in ... holdi ... out ag ... ... person ... ... &c. ... obsti nacy of will. ... ... consists ... ... in ... ... *Pertinacy* is ... ... *obstinacy* is ... ... &c. ... ... very gross ... ... *pertinacity* ... ... *Brown* ... ... *cy* ... you ... ... *South.*

Ob′sti nate, *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus* p p ... f *obstinare* ... set ... bo ... ... thi g with firmness ... persist in lengthened f ... m ... f ... *ob* ... ... Fr *obstiné* ... P ... *obstinado* Sp *obs* ... ... It. *ostinato*.]
1 P ... rtin ... ... ly adheri g ... an ... pi ... ion ... pu po ... ... fi d firmly ... resol ... ... yi ldi g t ... ... reaso ... ... otherw ... ... ally in ... bad se ... as implyi g ... ... reaso ... ble
I h ... k ... ... great cures done by *obstinate* ... ... *Temple*
... as so meek ... ... as so *obstinate* *Pope.*
2 N t yi ldi g ... ... ally ... ... or re m ... ... *obst* ... ... f ... ... *obstinate* ... ... *obst* ... ... gh.

Syn. — Stubborn inflexible ... ... firm ... ... pert ... ... headstrong ... heady ... ...

Ob′sti nate ly, *adv.* ... In an ... ... bornly, perti ... ... *Addison*

Ob′sti nate ness, *n.* Th ... ... q ... ... stubborn ... ... perti ... ... ity

Ob′sti pā′tion ... The q ... ali ... y ... f being ... ... [*Obs.*] ... ...

Ob′sti pā′tion, *n.* [From Lat *obstipare* t ... ... f ... m of *stipare* ... ... to ... ... from p ... f ... *ob* ... ... *stipare* ... ... from pre ... *ob* ... d *stipare* to ... ... press togeth ...]
1 Th ... ... passag ...
2 (*Med.*) Costi ... ... [*Obs.*]

Ob strep′er ous, *a.* [Lat. *obstreperus* from ... ... from p ... f ... ... *strep* ... to m k ... ... A ... ... ed by or making ... ... Be ... ... g the ... ... with ... ... *obstreperous* ... ... *Dryden.*

Th ... ... *obstreperous* ... ... their own ... ... *Addison.*

Ob strep′er ous ly, *adv.* ... Wi h tumult or ... ... ly

Ob strep′er ous ness, *n.* The sta ... ... q ... ... y of being ... strepero ... ...

Ob stric′tion, ... [From Lat. *obstringere* ... *obstric* ... ... to bind ... ... from pre ... ... *strin gere* to ... ...] Th ... ... f ... ... [*Rare*] ... ...

Ob struct′, ... [imp & p p ... Obstructed ... p ... & ... ... Obstruct ...] [Lat. *obstruere*, *obstruc* ... ... from pr ... *ob* ... *struere* to pile ... ... *obstruer* ... p ... *obstruir* It. *ostruire* ...]
1 T ... block ... p ... to st p ... p ... ... passage ... ... impedi ... ... as to *obstruct* ... ... to *obstruct* th ... ... body
T ... ... the obstructed path of ... ... *Pope.*
2 T ... hi der from passi g ... to ... ... to impede ... the ... ... the mouth ... ... th ... ... trance ... f ... ... *obstruct* the light of the sun
3 T ... retard ... ... to retard ... to impe ... as to *obstruct* progress
Syn. — T ... bar ... barricade ... ... arrest ... ... impede ... retard ... ...

Ob struct′er, *n.* One wh ... bstruct ... hinders

Ob struc′tion, ... [Lat. *obstructio*, ... *obstruccion* ... ... *ostruzione*.]
1 Th ... act ... f obstru ... ... the state of being obstructed
2 Th ... ... whi h ... ... or impe ... ... impedim ... ...
3 The ... ... f ... ... obstructed or hinder ed from their usual ... death. [*Rare.*]
... ...
... ... *obstruction*, ... *Shak.*

Syn. — ... ... bar ... ... hindrance ... ... *Cheever.*

Ob strŭct'ive, *a* [Fr *obstructif*, Sp *obstructivo*, It. *ostruttivo*] Tending to obstruct, presenting obstacles, hindering; causing impediment

Ob strŭct'ive, *n* Obstacle, impediment. [*Obs*]

Ob strŭct'ive ly, *adv* In an obstructive manner.

Ob'stru-ent, *a.* Blocking up, hindering

Ob'stru-ent, *n* [Lat *obstruens*, p pr of *obstruere*, Sp *obstruyente*, It *ostruente*. See OBSTRUCT] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially that which obstructs the natural passages in the body.

Ob stŭ'pe făc'tion, *n* [From Lat *obstupefacere*, to stupefy, from prefix *ob* and *stupefacere* See STUPEFY.] The same as STUPEFACTION. [*Obs*]

Ob stŭ'pe-făc'tive, *a* The same as STUPEFACTIVE. [*Obs.*]

Ob stŭ'pe fy, *v t* [Lat *obstupefacere* See *supra*] The same as STUPEFY. [*Obs*]

Ob tain', *v t* [*imp* & *p.p* OBTAINED, *p pr* & *vb. n* OBTAINING] [Lat *obtinere*, from prefix *ob* and *tenere*, to hold, Fr *obtenir*, Sp *obtener*, It *ottenere*.]

1. To get hold of by effort, to gain possession of, to acquire

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain* *Dryden*

2 To maintain a hold upon, to keep, to possess [*Obs and rare*]

His mother then is mortal but his Sire
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven
And what will he not do to advance his Son? *Milton*

Syn.—To attain gain, procure acquire, win, earn See ATTAIN —To OBTAIN, GET, GAIN, ACQUIRE The idea of *getting* is common to all these terms We may, indeed, with only a slight change of sense, substitute *get* for either of them as, to *get* or to *gain* a prize to *get* or to *obtain* an employment, to *get* or to *acquire* a language. To *gain* is to get by striving, and as this is often a part of our good fortune, the word *gain* is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously Thus, we *gain* a victory we *gain* a cause we *gain* an advantage, &c. To *obtain* excludes the idea of chance and implies some effort directed to the attainment of that which is not immediately within our reach Whatever we thus *seek* and *get*, we *obtain* whether by our own exertions or those of others, whether by good or bad means whether permanently or only for a time Thus a man *obtains* an employment he *obtains* the information he desired, he *obtains* an answer to a letter, &c To *acquire* is more limited and specific We *acquire* by our own efforts, while we *obtain* by the efforts of others as well as our own, as, to *acquire* property reputation, &c. We *acquire* what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our abilities while we *obtain* what comes in any way, provided we desire it. Thus, we *acquire* knowledge, honor &c We *acquire* becomes, to a great extent permanently our own, as, to *acquire* a language, to *acquire* habits of industry, &c Even when we speak of *acquiring* property we regard it for the time being as a permanent possession, though it may afterward be taken away

Ob tain', *v i* 1 To become held, to have a firm footing, to be recognized or established to become appropriate, to subsist, to become prevalent or general

Infinity hath by us *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking *Sp Taylor*

The Theodosian code several hundred years after Justinian time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire *Lakes*

2 To prevail, to succeed [*Rare.*] *Bacon*

We were told that this day the blood of St. Gennarius and his head should be expected and to we found it, but *obtained* not to see the miracle of the boiling of this blood *Evelyn*

Ob tain'a ble, *a* Capable of being obtained

Ob tain'er, *n* One who obtains

Ob tain'ment, *n* The act of obtaining *Milton*

Ob tect'ed, *a* [Lat *obtectus*, p p of *obtegere* to cover over, from prefix *ob* and *tegere*, to cover] Covered protected [*Obs*]

Ob tĕm'per ate, *v t* [Lat *obtemperare*, *obtemperatum* from prefix *ob* and *temperare*, to observe proper measure, Fr *obtempérer*, Sp *obtemperar*, It *ottemperare*. See TEMPER] To obey [*Obs*]

Ob tend', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTENDING] [Lat *obtendere*, to stretch or place before or against, from prefix *ob* and *tendere*, to stretch] [*Obs.*]

1 To oppose, to hold out in opposition *Dryden*

2 To offer as the reason of any thing, to pretend *Dryden*

Ob tĕn'e brăt'ion, *n* [From Lat *obtenebrare*, to make dark, from prefix *ob* and *tenebrare* to darken, from *tenebra*, darkness] The act of darkening, a darkening, darkness [*Obs.*]

In every region or region there is an *obtenebration* [illegible] with a variation of turning round *Ben Jonson*

Ob tĕn'sion *n.* [See OBTEND] The act of obtending. [*Rare*]

Ob test', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTESTING] [Lat *obtestari*, *obtestatus* to witness from prefix *ob* and *testari* to witness] [*Obs*]

1 To [illegible]

2 To [illegible] to any [illegible] *Bacon*

Ob tes'ta tion, *n* [Lat *obtestatio* Sp *obtestacion* [illegible] *Hooker*

1 [illegible] [*Rare*]

2 [illegible] entreaty, [illegible]

2 The act of obtesting or protesting, earnest declaration

Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation* *Prelym*

Ob'tract-ĭ'tion, *n* [Lat *obtractatio*, from *obtractare*, to detract from through envy, from prefix *ob* and *tractare*, to draw violently, v intens from *trahere*, to draw] Slander, detraction, calumny [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ob-trude', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTRUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTRUDING] [Lat *obtrudere*, from prefix *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust]

1 To thrust in or upon, to introduce without warrant or solicitation

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not. *Locke*

2 To offer with unreasonable importunity, to urge upon against the will

Syn —To intrude —To OBTRUDE, INTRUDE To *intrude* is to thrust one s self into a place society, &c, without right, or uninvited, to *obtrude* is to force one s self, remarks, opinions, &c, upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness

Forgive me, for one if officious friendship
Intrudes on your repose and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of success *Pope*
Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton*

Ob-trude', *v i* To enter without right, to make an officious or importunate offer, to thrust one s self forward with boldness or impertinence

Ob-trud'er, *n* One who obtrudes

Ob trun'cate (ob trŭn'kāt), *v t* [Lat *obtruncare*, *obtruncatum*, from prefix *ob* and *truncare*, to cut off] To deprive of a limb, to top [*Rare*]

Ob'trun-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *obtruncatio*] The act of lopping or cutting off [*Rare*] *Cockeram*

Ob trŭ'sion (-zhun), *n* [Lat *obtrusio* See OBTRUDE] The act of obtruding, a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited, as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world

Ob trŭ'sion ist, *n* One who obtrudes, a person of obtrusive manners, or one who favors or excuses obtrusion [*Obs*]

Ob trŭ'sive, *a* Disposed to obtrude inclined to intrude or thrust one s self among others, or to enter uninvited

Not obvious, nor *obtrusive* but retired,
The more desirable *Milton*

Ob-trŭ'sive-ly, *adv* In an obtrusive manner, by way of obtrusion

Ob tŭnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTUNDING] [Lat *obtundere*, *obtusum*, from prefix *ob* and *tundere*, to strike or beat with repeated strokes, It *ottundere*, Fr *obtondre*] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of, to dull; to blunt, to deaden, to quell, as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall *Harvey*

Ob tŭnd'ent *n* [From Lat *obtundens*, p pr of *obtundere*, Fr *obtondant* See *supra*] (*Med*) A substance which sheathes or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter,—nearly the same as DEMULCENT. *Forsyth*

Ob'tu rā'tion, *n* [From Lat *obturare*, to stop up, Fr *obturation*] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering [*Obs*]

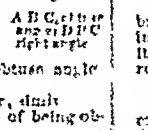
Ob'tu rā'tor, *n* [N Lat, from *obturare*, to stop up, Fr *obturateur*] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like,—chiefly used in anatomy, usually prefixed adjectively to other words, to denote certain parts or organs, but often alone as a substantive to denote the same parts.

Obturator foramen (*Anat*), an opening in the bony pelvis, between the pubic and ischiadic arches closed by a membranous ligament —*Obturator muscles*, two muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the *obturator foramen*, and rotate the thigh outwardly

Ob'tu-sĭ-ăn'gu lar, *a* [From *obtuse* and *angular*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles

Ob tūse', *a* [*compar* OBTUSER; *superl* OBTUSEST] [Lat *obtusus*, p p of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt; Fr *obtus*, Sp *obtuso*, It *ottuso*. See OBTUND]

1 Not pointed or acute, blunt,—applied to angles greater than a right angle, or containing more than ninety degrees



A B C, obtuse angle D B C right angle

2 Not having acute sensibility; dull; as, *obtuse* senses *Milton*

3 Not sharp or shrill, dull, obscure, as, *obtuse* sound

Ob tūse'-ăn'gled, *a* Having an obtuse angle as, an *obtuse angled* triangle

Ob tūse'ly, *adv* In an obtuse manner, dull

Ob tūse'ness, *n* The state or quality of being obtuse, bluntness, dullness

Ob-tŭ'sion (-zhun), *n* [Lat *obtusio*, from *obtundere* to blunt] See OBTUND

1. The act of making obtuse or blunt

2 The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses

Ob tŭn'drŭt, *v t* [Lat *obtundere*, *obtundere* from prefix *ob* and *tundere*, to strike, force, or beat, Fr *obtondre*, Sp *obtundir*, It *ottundere*, O Fr *obtondre*, to deafen, to stupid [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Ob tun'drŭ'tion, *n* [Lat *obtundere*, *obtundere*, Fr *obtondre*] The act of deafening [*Rare*]

Ob ŭn'cous (ob ŭng'kus), *a* [Lat *obuncus*] Hooked or crooked in an extreme degree

Ob vĕn'tion (ob-vĕn'shun), *n* [Lat *obventio* *obventum*, to come before or in the way of, to come from prefix *ob* and *venire*, to come] Sp *obvencion*] The act of happening, that which happens not regularly, but casually, something occasional [*Obs*] "Legacies quenched by the deaths of princes and other casualties and *obventions*"

Ob-vĕr'sant, *a* [Lat. *obversans*, p pr of *obversari*, to move to and fro before something prefix *ob* and *versare*, to turn about] Conversant familiar. [*Obs*]

Ob vĕrse' (14) *a* [Lat *obversus*, p p of *obvertere*, Fr *obverse* See OBVERT] (*Bot*) Having narrower than the top, as a leaf

Ob'vĕrse, *n* [Fr *obverse* and *obvers* Sp

1 The face of a coin, having the prominent or inscription upon it, also, a projecting relief, as opposed to the corresponding depression,—opposed to *reverse*.

2 Any thing necessarily involved in, or belonging to, another "The fact that it is highly exists being the *obverse* of the fact that it is no alternative belief"

Ob vĕrse'ly, *adv* In an obverse form or

Ob vĕr'sion, *n* The act of turning downward

Ob vert', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBVERTED, *vb n* OBVERTING] [Lat *obvertere*, from prefix and *vertere*, to turn] To turn toward or

Ob'vi ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBVIATED, *vb n* OBVIATING] [Lat *obviare*, *obviatum* prefix *ob* and *viare*, to go, from *via*, way] Fr, Sp, & Pg *obviar*, It *ovviare*] To way; hence, to prevent by intercepting, move at the beginning or in the outset; clear the way of

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to exceptions

Ob'vi-ā'tion, *n* The act of obviating, of being obviated

Ob'vi-ous, *a* [Lat *obvius*, from prefix way; Sp *obvio*, It *ovvio*.]

1 Meeting, opposed in front [*Obs*]

I to the evil turn
" My *obvious* breast.

2 Open; exposed; liable, subject "disputes"

3 Easily discovered, seen, or understood perceived by the eye or the intellect, plain

Apart and easy to be known the lie,
Amidst the heap, and *obvious* to the eye

Syn.—Manifest; plain clear, evident, See MANIFEST

Ob'vi-ous ly, *adv* In a manner that is evidently, plainly

Ob'vi ous ness, *n* The state of being ob evident to the eye or the mind

Ob'vo lute, } *a* [Lat *obvolutus*, p p of

Ob'vo lū'ted, } *vere*, to wrap round, over, from prefix *ob* and *volvere* to roll, turn Fr *obvoluté*] (*Bot*) Arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of opposite one

Ŏb'ŭ, *n* Witchcraft among the African The same as OBEAH

Ŏb'ŭ ism, *n* The practice of a species of craft among the negroes of Africa.

Ŏc, *n* A Turkish arrow

Oc-ĭ'dĕn ton (ok ĭ'dun), *n* [Lat *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, from prefix *cadere*, to fall] Fr *occaison*, Fr *occasione*, It *occasione*]

1 A falling happening, or coming to pass that which falls or happens out of the regular of events, an occurrence, casualty, incident

The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and excitement and its reducing occasions, bring the pain of the heart-sick within the sanctuary of [illegible] bosoms

2 A favorable opportunity; a convenient timely chance, convenience, opportunity

Sin, taking *occasion* by the scarcity of [illegible]

I'll take the *occasion* which he gives to kill him to his der

3 An occurrence or condition of [illegible] brings with it some unlooked for [illegible] incidentally brings to pass in event, without its direct and efficient cause, or real or reason; accidental cause

Her beauty was the occasion of [illegible]

4. Opportunity, to use; [illegible] exigency, opportunity [illegible] demand, requirement [illegible] we have acted unrelenting [illegible] *Bishop Hurdis* "When [illegible] *Burke*

5 An occasion, [illegible]

"[illegible]
And [illegible]

Do [illegible] "That [illegible] occasion"

Syn.—[illegible]

the early Ch lat l h ld at tl time of the commun ion wh n co t lb tions w e m le f r the poo r's pall T rq Dec — amed f om *Aga ri'cus* l *aloral* r wh e ri *lled* th loc lity where it is fo l *Dra*

A'ga le *n* [L t *agaric* on N Lat *garlon* G *ao s* fro *Ag ri* t wn i s rnat Dl] (*bot*) (*a*) The name of larg fundly f f gl in l d gil e ro m m broom *Lond n* (*l*) A cactus roo w ll l grows upo tl tru k f tre upsel tinder and l dyes g nd l med i n th rile and lypt t n h wood *Fold s*

A aric mineral light el alky d pd lt f carbona e of l m rub g t po d be ween be ll gers aroma tic e lled *rock-milk* (*f* mod) es ri fs re of *Dana — M l ne* whit le of *agaric (Helotes clarkii)* growing, pon th *Europe* tach — *l n le agari* h brown variety (*holes pinarius*) on ing on the oak

A'gak t See AGHAST

A'gal trl *a* [G *a* priv d y *ri* stom h] (*bot*) H vi g n tomach as t tl ne with h t pe wo m *C prater*

A'gat *ad* [Prefix *a* d *gate* r *gait*] O th w y going as t be n *gat* t sel th bell *a gat* (*Obs*) *t aigr re.*

A'gat n [Fr *agat* Pr *agathes* *m hint* Sp I g lt *gal* Lat *A t* tl y c so ll d s. Pliny g 10 been it was first f und ar the ire f *hate* in *Sicily*]

1. (*Min a*) A semi pell cl ry tall ed ra lity f g rix pres tl g ario tl l th sam pecim n ll l ts re delicately rranged i l rip e ha d a e blend d in l d *Dr*

2 (*Ord* 1) A kl d of typ l rg r than pearl d mall th no pareil; I Englar l Bed *ruby*

☞ This line is pri ted i the type called

3 A ery dial lire person so called l ll lo th as ll fig re f merely tl gs f tl ns ke (*O s*) *t k*

4 A t trument ed l y coll wire draw re so *all d from th agat*] *th mil ll t t f ange f d g a tl e-nil* [from *gat* n l l *f ere t* ent] Co tal l g pred lag *gates* *C g*

A'ga'tin *p* Pertob f g re bl g gal g ll e [imp & *p p* AGAT o p p k d AGATIZE] T convert i to g to as *p f st w sol. Dr*

A'ga'ty *a* Of the n t r of ag to "An *g ty* flint,

A'gaze *v i* [Fr *ff* d s L] T trik wit am some t or t rror [*Ob*] Th whol army tood *gazed* *pensier*

A'ge *n* [Fr *age* O F *aage* *ay* *ly* from *Aeve* or *Aevum* Aloo Lat *ete* the lif tl f ma age so tru l d from *aeve* f on *a w* ll tim ago]

1 The wh l d rt on f tal g wh ne animal regret tl e other kind

M *age* is nath g before them *P* ext. *h*

2. That p rt of th d all f bel g whi h h bere so lis beal l g l a y g le lim w wha is th l reveni *ge* f ma f th arth ?

Jon hegs to be t thirty *ye of age* *Lowell* 2.

3 Fl in t part of l f l g co tip ed ra t ma ty "h wro g y age with tl l ind ently *Shak*

4 A cert l period f h m Lf m ked by dl re ce of tate tll ch ibel gave en *age* had 6. H l ni years th period wl A perse l ered ed by la l l ceriam ret f r l i a tl when h ret ent he n l (he part l guardian l l l l d ll ter be h alon and f alon *of age* (in y-one y ars old

Ag f sent to ra rise i gorder in mates al l f m ka *great occasions* sirters in both ocasi l hey may wear their gns at *t Eliot*

5 Tl. t me of l fo fl ro ed l g childre a pe h p th u (tim f l n ev)

Sarah was dea rel of child when h was part ne *Gen xi. 17*

7 A partical period f lim l Blat y d w th ry l al f c thers the gold n age "Th *spirit f th re* *I exerit*

Truth l wome ag ather [Pl d the tlmes and an be you ed at last by h h d. *B ron.*

8 The people wh live at p rt ular period d l ence generation l n ture ssion f ge ration *d ay l o born*

Lat here start the pace d-reeled tlage Dakin warped across ha gaping ear *Spenser.*

D A century h period f no h dred y ars. Theory jusly ad candidly pelagent for these t *Hallam.*

In *C* of there to sall l be e n ge I. Tl. *Ay l age* l h re was anim l l l Th *y* f m l- le k or th Sl rl wl the ligh t f ren d ld th *bdw* wa h of molt sk or bell fish 7 *age* of Fish the De o ian 4 B hen w the h lest re f Th *age* of Good Pl l A cover 2 Tl *ag* Thep ldes. h repll spre l ell g at ulers and f t 8 Tl *age* of M m l wh h mammals quadruple is ended dwer th ceta lna t race. 7 Tl *ag* of man l modern ra. *J*

Syn.—Time period gener thn date era poch maturity ripeness

A'ge *v i T* grow old to become aged.

They live on h dred and thirty years, and ever ge for all that. *Th Bend*

I am *ging* that is, I ha h h, or rather light-colored hair here and there. *Lowlor*

A'ge 1 (*Ord*) *n* I Old h l g l ed long h l g ll d lmost th l tim allot ed t that peri f bel g ppll d to animals plant *as* *ed* m *god* oak

2 Il v g l t ge h el ll ed t *aged* (*ry*) *ura*

A'ge d ly *ad* I the m r ed as ed perso

A'ge d ness, *n.* Th st ee l f bel g aged or ld.

Custom wl hest truth is but *gotten* f ever h ow.

A'ge n With t go ked lim t of l ra ti

A'ge n *d* Gin an AGARC. (*Ob*)

A'ge n-cy *n* [F *ge* c l Lat. *age* t *t* pow r of ti l m Lat. *ge n* *ge* AC y]

1 Th g lity f t *d* f xerti g power tl t te (*to*) g n ion action l e ran tall y Th pe l t l l ge y (Pro ld co) the t l w ll *Woodward*

2 Th ll f agent f ctio l l ess f l tra ted with the co ra f oth k th than h tll barg. f *gr ns* *Swift*

Syn.—Acti operath ell l y ma connect pert ma ce

A'gen dum pl [Lat *ge d n ago*] f p p f ree to l l s m ll g t be d l th pla al a m n and m book ita lo lit ry *Woodward*

A'ge t *a* [Lat *gen* p pr f *g* to a t] *d* ll e — opposed l *patient* t lid g ed [*Fare*] Il body *pot* *Lat*

A'ge t *n* [F *ge d* *ce expo*]

1 O n wl rtap wer has th pow t l actor

Heave made us speak, free to good or ill. *Dryd n*

2 O l tra ted will d b l ce f no be tl m y ml) r a b ll l p a f *tor* t *ernal* *bol*

3 A ncth p w ne ll l which has th pow r t prod an f t s, l eat) powerf l *pr* l

A'ge t-ship *n* The off f ne t gene (*ne*) *Hon d H*

A'ge la tion (*a*) la lin) *n* [L Lat *agel ta* from Lat. *gelare* to free *jelat* *gel* free cold] C retro of ll ld t lc [(*Ob*) *B ron*

A'ge n ea'ti (l l) *n* [From Lat *g gen* rare to b jet l ed l to *e l d generare* to ge rat g v l Th tat f growl g l th body [*Ob*]

A'ge ner (*ld k*) [Lat *agger* ry tl g w l h f gath red wreth in rl t f rm l do bor a surface from *gr ere* l be l place to h p p ed d *gerere* to b ar] A ric mod l [*Ob*] *H*

A'ge n-ist (*ld*) *n e* [Lat. *aggerare.* w *gere*] h c p [*Obs*]

A'ge n-ti l *a* [Lat. *gerulus*] A bound g lat in as *ager lions* of ed *l ay*

A'ge r-ti *n* h pe f ra ti b pa *J ne*

A'ge t (*d*) l) L [Lat. *gerere* *gerat* m, l heap p fro *gyer* be p] f heap [*Ob*]

The riches of the entire *aggerated* th *F B*

Ag'glom *rat* *e t* [*Imp & p p* over AT D *p pr & b* A LOVER Tl] [Lat *agglomerare* from *d* [*gl m ere* t at l p p r ra l (*g aus* h l low] *y* ra thread h *agl merare*] 1 wind o ellect t a ball l ce t e ll l t xa a Hard *m ere y wall* *Thom*

Wh rub bulk th *agglomerated* pile *Thompson*

Ag'glom *ll* *t* To gathe r ell et f to ball mass.

Ag'glom *ate*) (*a*) (*P d*) Col *v* 11

Ag'glom *d l*) h p ed *Lon Ion*

Ag'glom *ll* *n* [F *agglomer* *t* *m* Tl *ect f al d glat ball th to f be e g l* tred fnt a mas o lose Gnetlon. *An gglomerat ion* of ere *N ron*

Ag'glom *n-ll* *a* Il ti g l de ey l gath together to mak collection

T he le ensiand discovery accumula ed to ne one of *every* wh *agglomerated* *Burke*

Ag'glu'ti *na t* T ll as g e c l g ar vell g t w ether on

Ag'glu'ti *n n* *a* [Fr *agglutinatif* Lat. *gl* tion *ag d* Vk v A c] A r ulers be ce which l en t e between h ng adhe y ptication which e det nate part wh h have wl the d ulsion *Lore*

Ag-gl'ti'nate *v i* [Lat *ag gl tinare* to g e o me o l g from *l nd g t r* (to gue *gl t gl*) *l er*] T te e use to di re w ll gl th loco tance t n ll ly f g ach lon f subtances *Brown*

Ag'glu'ti'na'ti *n* [Fr *agl tination*]

1 Th act f l g by gl other to ac ptata ce th t of b l gth n l t a. n f p rt

2 Th union f er r t w rd l no compo l rne bl as in th horlid al l *ng ze* *I Am rica.*

Ag'glu'ti'na-tl *e* [Fr *relat n.*]

1 f ndc g to unit ha l g pow r l esta ath lon

2 F rm tire by gl tination as a l gum.

Ag'g *ng* *e t* [L Lat. *gaect rel ad* l g d gm l T f rm l grace [*Obs*] Th k lgl e o h *a proect* *pen er*

Ag'g *ra'* n. Kl ice f [*Obs*] *ne ser*

Ag'gh *a* *ll* *n* *n.* Cap hl [Ic l gr ll]

Ag-grän *ll* *tion* The *ct* of agran ll g

Ag'gr *v ll* *t* [*imp & p p* AG s ed, *p* l *ed*] [Lat. *ad* and *g* *a* l ng gre t h *gre der* hes, Gr b]

1 To l ng — pp lod l thl gs as l *ager* d co cep a.

2 T mak gre t o gr te in pow r o k h to ali His schem fo *ensue* l g bl ss *Fr evell*

Syn.—T mm t x ll promote f ref l enlarge h re se

Ag'gr *n l* f T l rea become gre l follow ll ed till l aged *gro like th d*

Ag'g *kn* dis *n* nt, or **Ag'gra** ll m t (*) p § 130 *n* [F *gra ddisement*] Tl f ncreasol l g r th sis f h g rows l ed ted l po g ra k hono l tlo l rqen t as tl emp ro seek ly the *pro fitement* f hl wn family

Syn.—A ment th tion increase l ad n ancement promotion t.

Ag'g *n* ll v One wh gran ex ll l pow h l

Ag'g *ap* *pl.* [O F *gregier* *rapiliner* ratio t fat F *greg* hook l p fro ll O *trapel* lasp] Hooks and yes f nat Ke (*Ob*) *Th hall*

Ag'gri' *e t* [Lt. *g ntare* *gyand re* l gro l it *grand* Ir *g nd* will, pl *n re* from Lat *ad* and *g* l ple l g, gree bl] T l *lense* (*Ob*) E h n l hl lat l *grad* *pentier*

Ag'g *e t* l *imp & p p* AGGRA *n p p* *d* r n A ma A c] [Lat *agr* w t fro l and *gratare* l ad, l ng *gratis*, heavy F *ag ver* It. *aggravare* *aggrave* l *ce* rate O t *gravar* l *gravar* o n le l RA t r nd look]

1 F m k heavy d hence l d to. I will *aggravat* ld style [l add hl l] h k 2 T mak ora m ers re more l tale bl l as sall l l hence. Th fles so was *aggravated* by it mat re *Gibbon* To *aggravate* th horro r f lo crime *Fr scott.*

These *grand* rather *gave* a d ed th la y *J n*

3 T give colord g t l deep gl l gl as agar ted repre sal ulso to h g le as, to, y *gre* ciream lance *f l*

4 To provok lre at t l ness Wh l m ke it ly the more *aggravat* a Th *Lang* l ve so *aggravated* that l ment doubt if d l k *Indem.*

☞ This is l sense h lem re ently l ffen used, and tl wh ma stream m la of w *making* *gre*

Syn.—T h l h n raise m he ent leave w we y *aggra*

Ag'gra *v* **ti'on** [l Lat *a gravel*]

1 Tl act f ren l g mak g w e ed f rell ent l o e ra l the of increase l l ser ty h lo ea dal on thal wh l le wro g th *gravation* f *Burke*

2 T aggravat l reproce to bad l l d ccent d p th g wrong ing p a t rel. ty f l *gre rell* of w f l n *aggrad* ll l m b l a. 3 Provo n ter on. [*Mon* a d c k *a* mot l *Dryd* s

Ag'gre *g t* *t* (*lay*) *L p p* A c re ra p p A F o or l [Lt *ag* *gregare* to l al l l ed or w from l and *greg* l l l l to d ef. *Gre* l wd *ge d* F *agr* *ge* Fr *ensemble* *gregar* l *agregal* l *gar gre* l ble. *Gra*] T hl g together to *ect to e* *n m of man* *Fr gerard* not l *Ion*

Syn.—T h *gap* accumulate pile collect.

Ag'gre *g t* l (F *a* [Lat *gregis* *d* p p *leg gregere*]

1 Formed by collect a f p ticul lay whole mass or ro The *ag gal* lon y f m y hardness. *Jackson*

2 (*Mod*) F rmed by elements as *gregate* gland

Oc-cā'sion, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OCCASIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. OCCASIONING.] [F. occasionner, Sp. ocasionar, It. occasionare.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

Oc-cā'sion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being occasioned. [Obs.] *Barrow.*

Oc-cā'sion-al, *a.* [It. occasionale, p. occasional, F. occasionnel.]

1\. Pertaining to occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; called out by some occasion; incidental; casual; as, an occasional remark.

2\. Produced by accident; as, the occasional origin of a thing.

3\. Produced or made on some special event; as, an occasional discourse.

Occasional cause (*Metaph.*), some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause. Thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the occasional, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion.

Oc-cā'sion-al-ism, *n.* The system of occasional causes; — a name given to the theory of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they account for the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body.

Oc-cā'sion-al'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being occasional; occurrence at intervals; occasionally.

Oc-cā'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. The ... directly his ... the ... by his preferment. *Fuller.*

Oc-cā'sion-ate, *v. t.* To occasion. [Obs. and rare.]

Th... lowest may occasionate much ill. *More.*

Oc-cā'sion-er, *n.* One who occasions, causes, or produces.

... as the occasioner of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson.*

Oc-cā'sive, *a.* [Lat. occasivus, from occasus, going down, setting.] ... bodies from occidere to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] Pertaining to the setting ... falling; descending; western.

Oc'cæ-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. occaecatio, from occaecare to make blind, from pref. ob and caecare id., fr. caecus blind.] The act of making blind. [Rare.]

Oc'ci-dent, *n.* [F. Pr. occident, Sp. Pg. & It. occidente, Lat. occidens, from occidens, p. pr. of occidere to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west; — so called from the decline or fall of the sun.

Oc'ci-dent'al, *a.* [F. Pr. Sp. & Pg. occidental, It. occidentale, Lat. occidentalis. See supra.]

1\. Of, or relating to, ... ; proceeding from, the west, as opposed to oriental; as, occidental climate or ... ; occidental gold.

2\. ... as an occidental planet.

3\. ... hardness, brilliancy ... ; as, precious stones and gems ... opposed to oriental. See ORIENTAL, 3.

Oc-cid'u-ous, *a.* [Lat. occiduus, from occidere to go down. See supra.] Western; occidental. [Obs.]

Oc-cip'i-tal, *a.* [F. & Sp. occipital, It. occipitale. See infra.] Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

Oc'ci-put, *n.* [Lat., from pref. ob and caput, head.] (*Anat.*) The back part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Oc-cis'ion (ok-sizh'un), *n.* [Lat. occisio, from occidere, occisum, to strike down, to kill, from pref. ob and caedere, to cut down. O. F. & Sp. occision, It. occisione.] A killing; the act of killing. [Obs.] *Hale.*

Oc-clūde', *v. t.* [Lat. occludere, from pref. ob and claudere to shut.] To shut up; to close. [Obs.] *Browne.*

Oc-clūd'ent, *a.* [See supra.] Serving to close; shutting up. [Obs.]

Oc-clūde', ... That which closes or shuts up.

Oc-clūse', *a.* [Lat. occlusus, p. p. of occludere. See supra.] Shut; closed. [Obs.] *Holder.*

Oc-clū'sion (ok-klū'zhun), *n.* [See supra.]

1\. The act of occluding, or shutting up; the state of being shut up. "... articulation and occlusion of the orifice." *Howell.*

2\. The transient closing of the edges of natural openings; also imperforation. *Dunglison.*

Oc-cult', *a.* [Lat. occultus, p. p. of occulere, to hide, from pref. ob and celare to hide, conceal; It. occulto, Sp. oculto.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected. "An occult guilt." *Hooker.*

... of an occult kind, and is so invisible in its progress as to escape observation. *J. Taylor.*

Occult line (*Geom.*), a dry or obscure line, which is drawn as a necessary part of the construction of a figure or problem, but which is not intended to ... in the ... of a ... ; a line drawn, ... but the ... whose effects ... secret ... ; but the nature and relation of ... produced, ... to alchemy, astrology, ... magic, necromancy, ... ; ... related to ... supposed to ... of the middle ages, ... the sciences of occult qualities or supernatural powers, alchemy, magic, necromancy, and sorcery.

Oc'cul-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. occultatio, from occultare to conceal, v. intens. of occulere: cf. F. occultation, It. occultazione. See supra.]

1\. The act of hiding or concealing; the state of being hid or concealed. The ... appearance ... of the ... after those ... periods of occultation. *J. Grey.*

2\. (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; — applied especially to eclipses of fixed stars and planets by the moon, and also of satellites of planets by their primaries.

Circle of perpetual occultation (*Astron.*), ... for a given place, ... distance from the depressed pole ... of the heavens ... the latitude of the place, within which all the stars are perpetually below the horizon.

Oc-cult'ed, *a.* 1. Hid; secret. [Obs.] *Shak.*

2\. (*Astron.*) Hidden from view by the interposition of some other heavenly body; as, a star by the moon.

Oc-cult'ing, *n.* The ... as OCCULTATION.

Oc-cult'ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

Oc-cult'ness, *n.* The state of being occult; secretness.

Oc'cu-pan-cy, *n.* [See infra.] The act of taking or holding possession; possession.

Title by occupancy (*Law*), a right of property acquired by taking possession ... title ... possession of ... thing which belonged to ... of ... appropriating it. *Blackstone.*

Oc'cu-pant, *n.* [Lat. occupans, p. pr. of occupare, ... occupy; ... p. pr. occupant, It. occupante. See infra.]

1\. One who occupies or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

☞ This word, in law, sometimes signifies one who takes the first possession of ... thing which has no owner. *Wharton. Tomlins. Bouvier.*

2\. A prost... [Obs.]

Oc'cu-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. occupare, occupatum, from pref. ob and capere to take, seize; It. occupare, Sp. ocupar, Pr. occupar or Pr. occuper.] To hold; to possess; to take up. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Oc'cu-pā'tion, *n.* [Lat. occupatio, F. occupation, Pr. occupatio, It. occupazione.]

1\. The act of occupying, or taking possession.

2\. The state of being occupied; possession; holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, lands in the occupation of a tenant.

3\. That which engages the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Occupation bridge, a bridge ... a ... line ... connecting the parts of ... separated ... line. *Simmonds.*

Syn. — Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc'cu-pi'er, *n.* 1. One who occupies, or has possession.

2\. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. [Obs.]

Also for ... thy ... merchants ... occupiers ... that name. *Hulbert.*

Oc'cu-py (ok'kụ-pi), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OCCUPIED; p. pr. & vb. n. OCCUPYING.] [F. occuper. See OCCUPATE.]

1\. To take or hold in possession; to hold or keep for use; to possess.

The better apartments were already occupied. *W. Irving.*

2\. To hold, or fill the dimensions of; to take up possession of; to cover or fill; as, the camp occupies five acres of ground.

3\. To employ; to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to occupy more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

4\. To employ the time or ... ; — used reflexively.

They occupied themselves ... the Sabbath, ... visiting ... praises to the Lord. *2 Macc. viii. 28.*

5\. To follow, as a business; to be engaged with.

All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. *Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

6\. To use; to expend. [Obs.]

All the gold that was occupied for the work. *Ex. xxxviii. 24.*

7\. To have sexual intercourse with; to know carnally. [Obs.]

Oc'cu-py, *v. i.* To hold possession; to be an occupant; to follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. *Luke xix. 13.*

Oc-cūr', *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. OCCURRED; p. pr. & vb. n. OCCURRING.] [Lat. occurrere, from pref. ob and currere to run; It. occorrere, Sp. ocurrir, Pr. occurrer, occorrer, F. occurrer.]

1\. To ... to clash. [Obs.] "The real taxes of the bodies ... occur with." *Bp. Berkeley.*

2\. To oppose; to obviate; — with to. [Obs.]

... to one speculative objection. *Bentley.*

3\. To be found here and there; to appear; to meet the eye.

In Scripture there is the word ... there is no such ... ... *Locke.*

4\. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment. *Bacon.*

Oc-cūr'rence, *n.* [F. occurrence, Sp. ocurrencia, It. occorrenza. See infra.]

1\. A coming or happening; any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; an event; an ... occurrence ... ; ... occurrences of life. ... all the occurrences of my fortune. *Shak.*

2\. Occasional presentation.

... used by the perpetual occurrence ... expectation of something ... *Watts.*

Oc-cūr'rent, *a.* Occurring; happening; hence, incidental; accidental.

Oc-cūr'rent, *n.* [Lat. occurrens, p. pr. of occurrere. ... occurrent, Sp. ocurrente, It. occorrente. See OCCUR.] [Obs.]

1\. One who meets ... adversary. "The weak part of ... occurrent, by which the ... may ... conquer them soon." *Holland.*

2\. Anything that happens; an incident; an occurrence.

Although these ways of delusion most Christians have escaped, yet are there many other whereunto we are daily betrayed ... these ... must meet ... in the obvious occurrents of the world. *Browne.*

Oc-cūrse', *n.* A meeting or impact of bodies; occursion. [Obs.] *Bentley.*

Oc-cūr'sion (ok-kûr'shun), *n.* [Lat. occursio, It. occursione. See OCCUR.] A meeting of bodies; a clash. [Obs.] *Boyle.*

Ō'cean (ō'shan), *n.* [F. océan, Sp. & It. oceano, Lat. oceanus, Gr. ... perhaps the rapid flowing, from ... rapid, and ... ; or ... from ... to flow; ... meaning ... flood ... of ... ; ... cogn. ...]

1\. The water which surrounds as one vast body which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe; — called also the sea, or great sea.

2\. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided; as, the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

3\. Hence, an immense expanse; ... as, the ocean of ... ; ... ocean of ... and space.

Ō'cean, *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the ocean waves; ocean stream.

Ō'ce-an'ic (ō'she-ăn'ik), *a.* [F. océanique, ...] Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.

Ō'cean-og'ra-phy ... That branch of ... which relates to the ocean; ... that ... which ...

O-cē'a-nus ... (*Myth.*) The god of the sea.

O-cel'la-ry, *a.* ... See OCELLATE.

O-cel'lāt-ed, ... [Lat. ocellatus, from ocellus, ... diminutive of oculus, ... eye, Fr. ocellé.]

1\. Resembling ... eye.

2\. ... with ... figure of little eyes; ... spots of ... color within or bordered by ... other color.

O-cel'lus, *n.*; pl. OCELLI. [Lat. dim. of oculus.] A little eye; ... simple eye of ... in many articulates and other invertebrate animals. *Carpenter.*

Ō'ce-lot, *n.* [Mexic. ocelotl.] (*Zoöl.*) A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the ... kind ... of ... Mexico. It ... in the ... ; ... Linnæus. It is ... of ... the ... ; ... ; ... of ... early ... ; ... ; species of Felis.

[illegible]

Ō'cher (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. ocre, Sp. ocre, ocra, It. ocra, Lat. ochra, Gr. ... ; ... ocher, ... pale, pale yellow ...] (*Min.*) A variety of ... clay or earth containing iron. The common ... is yellow and red ... ; the latter ... being ... by ... iron, and the yellow ... by the ... ; ... Green, ... and black ... are ... sometimes called ochres. [Written also ochre.]

Ō'cher-ous, } *a.* [F. ocreux, ...] 1. Consisting of ocher, containing ocher; ... ocherous ... ;
Ō'chre-ous, } ... and of OCHER.

2\. Resembling ocher; as, ocherous earth.

Ō'cher-y, ... Partaking of ocher, or ... ; resembling ocher. [Written also ochrey, ochry.]

Och'i-my (ok'i-mĭ), *n.* [corrupted from alchemy.] ... Ocean.

Och-le'sis, *n.* [Gr. ...] ... ; ... to disturb by ... ; ... from ... crowd, mob.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition ... caused by the crowding ... of ... together ... sick persons ... ; ... called ... Gregory. *Dunglison.*

Och-loc'ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. ...] ... ; ... from ... the

populace, multitude, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, fr. κράτος, strength, Fr. *ochlocratie*, It. *oclocrazia.*] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

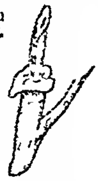
An *ochlocracy* is no more than a noisy prelude to anarchy. *Hare.*

Ŏch′lo-crăt′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to ochlocracy,
Ŏch′lo-crăt′ic-al, } having the form or character of an ochlocracy; as, an *ochlocratic* government.

Ŏch′lo-crăt′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an ochlocratic manner.

O-chrā′ceous (o-krā′shus), *a.* [It. *ocraceo.*] Of an ochreous color, or yellow running into brown.

O′chre-a, *n.*; *pl.* **O′CHRE-Æ.** [Lat. *ocrea, ochrea,* a greave or legging.] (*Bot.*) A kind of sheath formed by two stipules united round a stem.



Ochreate Stem.

O′chre-ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Provided with ochreæ, or sheath-formed stipules. *Gray.*

O′chrey, *a.* See OCHERY.

Och′ro-ite (49), *n.* [Fr. *ochroïte,* from Gr. ὠχρός, pale, pale yellow.] (*Min.*) Cerite. See CERITE.

Och′ro-leū′cous (ŏk′ro-lū′kus), *a.* [Gr. ὤχρα, ocher, and λευκός, white.] Yellowish white, having a faint tint of dingy yellow.

O′chry, *a.* See OCHERY.

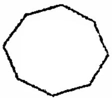
Ŏck′e-my, *n.* See OCCAMY.

O′cra, *n.* (*Min.*) See OKRA.

O′cre-ā′ted, *a.* [See OCHREA.] Furnished with, or wearing, a boot or legging.

Ŏc′ta-chord, *n.* [Fr. *octachorde,* from Gr. ὀκτάχορδος, with eight strings or chords, from ὀκτώ, eight, and χορδή, string, chord.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, or system, of eight sounds. *Busby.*

Ŏc′ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάγωνος, eight-cornered, from ὀκτώ, eight, and γωνία, corner; Fr. *octogone,* Sp. *octagono,* It. *ottagono.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.



Octagon.

Regular octagon, one in which the sides are all equal, and the angles also are all equal.

Oc-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Oc-tăg′y-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and γυνή, wife.] (*Bot.*) Having eight pistils or styles; octogynous.

Pistil and Ovary of an Octogynous Flower.

Ŏc′ta-hē′dral, *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

Ŏc′ta-hē′drite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium, occurring in octahedral crystals; anatase. *Dana.*

Ŏc′ta-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτάεδρον, from ὀκτάεδρος, eight-sided, from ὀκτώ, eight, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι, to sit; Fr. *octaèdre,* Sp. *octaedro,* It. *ottaedro.*] (*Geom.*) A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

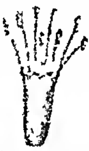
Octahedron.

Oc-tăm′er-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and μέρος, part.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in eights. *Gray.*

Oc-tăn′der, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the class *Octandria.*

Oc-tăn′dri-ȧ, *n.* [Fr. *octandrie,* from Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, male, man.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus, in which the flowers have eight stamens not united to one another, or to the pistil.

Oc-tăn′dri-an, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining
Oc-tăn′droŭs, } or belonging to the class *Octandria;* having eight distinct stamens.



Stamens of an Octandrous Flower.

Oc-tăn′gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *octangulus,* eight-cornered, from *octo,* eight, and *angulus,* corner, angle; Sp. *octangular,* It. *ottangolare, ottangulare.*] Having eight angles.

Oc-tăn′gu-lar-ness, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

Ŏc′tant, *n.* [Lat. *octans,* *octantis,* from *octo,* eight; Fr. *octant,* Sp. *octante,* It. *ottante.*]

1 (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle; an arc containing forty-five degrees.

2 (*Astrol.* & *Astron.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body forty-five degrees.

Ŏc′ta-pla, *n.* A polyglot Bible printed in eight [illegible] *Crabb.*

Ŏc′tar-chy, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and ἀρχή, rule.] A government by eight persons. [*Rare.*]

[illegible]

Sp. *octavo,* Pg. *oitavo,* It. *ottavo,* Pr. *octau.*] Consisting of eight. *Dryden.*

Ŏc′tave, *n.* [Fr. *octave,* Pr. & Sp. *octava,* Pg. *oitava,* It. *ottava,* from Lat. *octavus.* See *supra.*]

1 The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; hence also, the week immediately following a church festival. "The power of remitting and retaining sins in the *octaves* of Easter." *Bp. Taylor.*

2 (*Mus.*) (*a*) The eighth tone in the scale; the interval between one and eight of the scale. (*b*) The scale itself.

Octave flute (*Mus.*), a small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the German or ordinary flute; — called also *piccolo.*

Oc-tā′vo, *a.* [See *infra.*] Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one leaf of a sheet of printing paper folded so as to make eight leaves; as, an *octavo* book.

Oc-tā′vo, *n.*; *pl.* **OC-TĀ′VŌS.** [Fr. & Sp. *octavo,* It. *ottavo,* from Lat. *in octavo,* from *octavus.* See *supra.*]

1 A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; an octavo book.

2 The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 8vo, or 8°.

Oc-tĕn′ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *octennis,* from *octo,* eight, and *annus,* year.]

1 Happening every eighth year.

2 Lasting eight years.

Oc-tĕn′ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in eight years.

Ŏc′tet, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical composition for eight parts. [*Rare.*]

Ŏc′tile, *n.* [Fr. *octile,* from Lat. *octo,* eight.] The same as OCTANT.

Oc-tĭl′lion (ok-tĭl′yun), *n.* [Lat. *octo,* eight.] According to the English method of numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; the number expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. According to the French method, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

Oc-tō′ber, *n.* [Lat., from *octo,* eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March; Fr. & Pr. *Octobre,* Sp. *Octubre,* Pg. *Outubro,* It. *Ottobre.*]

1 The tenth month of the Julian year, containing thirty-one days.

2 A kind of ale, also a kind of cider; jocosely so called.

Ŏc′to-dĕç′i-mal (-dĕs′ĭ-mal), *a.* [Fr. *octodécimal,* Sp. *octodecimal,* fr. Lat. *octodecim,* eighteen, equivalent to *decem et octo.*] (*Crystallog.*) Having eighteen faces; — a term designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

Ŏc′to-dĕç′i-mo, *a.* [See *infra.*] Formed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one leaf of a sheet of printing paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; as, an *octodecimo* book.

Ŏc′to-dĕç′i-mo, *n.*; *pl.* **ŎC′TO-DĔÇ′I-MŌS.** [Lat. *octodecim,* eighteen; It. *ottodecimo.* See *supra.*]

1. A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves; an octodecimo book.

2 The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 18mo, 18°.

Ŏc′to-dĕn′tate, *a.* [Lat. *octo,* eight, and *dentatus,* toothed. See DENTATE.] Having eight teeth.

Ŏc′to-ē′dric-al, *a.* The same as OCTAHEDRAL. [*Obs.*]

Ŏc′to-fĭd, *a.* [From Lat. *octo,* eight, and *findere, fidi,* to split; Fr. *octofide.*] (*Bot.*) Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Oc-tŏg′a-my, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and γάμος, to marry.] The marrying eight times. [*Rare.*]

Ŏc′to-ge-nā′ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

Oc-tŏġ′e-na-ry, or **Ŏc′to-ġe-na-ry,** Synop., [130], *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius,* from *octogeni,* eighty each, *octoginta,* eighty, from *octo,* eight; Fr. *octogénaire,* Sp. *octogenario,* It. *ottogenario.*] Of eighty years of age.

Oc-tŏġ′e-na-ry, or **Ŏc′to-ġe-na-ry,** *n.* An instrument of eight strings.

Ŏc′to-gĭld, *n.* [Lat. *octo,* eight, and A. S. *gild* or *gild,* payment.] (*Anglo-Saxon Law.*) A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing. *Burrill.*

Oc-tŏg′o-nal, *a.* The same as OCTAGONAL, q. v. [illegible]

Oc-tŏġ′y-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], eight, and γυνή, female.] (*Bot.*) Having eight pistils or styles.

Ŏc′to-lŏc′u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *octo,* eight, and *loculus,* diminutive of *locus,* place.] (*Bot.*) Having eight cells for seeds.

Ŏc′to-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *octonarius,* from *octoni,* eight each; [illegible] It. *ottonario.*] Belonging to the number eight.

Ŏc′to-nŏc′u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *octoni,* eight each, from *octo,* eight, and *oculus,* eye.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

Ŏc′to-pĕt′al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and πέταλον, leaf; Fr. *octopétale.*] (*Bot.*) Having eight petals or flower leaves.

Ŏc′to-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώπους, [illegible] πούς, ποδός, foot; Fr. *octopode,* It. *ottopodo.*] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs.

(*Argonauta Argo.*) (*El*[illegible])

Octopod.

Ŏc′to-rā′di-ā′ted, *a.* [Lat. *octo,* eight, and *radiatus,* radiate, from *radius,* a ray.] [illegible] Having eight rays.

Ŏc′to-roon′, *n.* [From Lat. *octo,* eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person. [illegible]

Ŏc′to-spẽrm′oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and σπέρμα, seed. See SPERM.] (*Bot.*) Containing eight [illegible]

Ŏc′to-style, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and στῦλος, [illegible] Fr. *octostyle,* Sp. *octostilo,* It. *ottostilo.*] An edifice or portico adorned with eight [illegible] or a range of eight columns in front. [illegible]

Ŏc′to-syl-lăb′ic, } *a.* [Lat. *octosyllabus,*
Ŏc′to-syl-lăb′ic-al, } *octo,* eight, and [illegible]
Ŏc′to-sўl′la-ble, } *syllaba,* syllable; Sp. *octosilabo.*] Consisting of eight syllables.

Ŏc′to-sўl′la-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Oc-troi′ (ok-trwŏ′), *n.* [Fr. *octroi,* Pr. *autrei,* Sp. *otorgo,* from Pr. *octroyer,* to grant; [illegible] *autorgar, autreyar,* Sp. *otorgar,* Pg. [illegible] It. *otriare, ottriare,* from Lat. *auctorizare,* [illegible] firm, from *auctor,* creator, maker, and [illegible]

1 The exclusive right of trading to some [illegible] endowed with the exclusive privilege of trade.

2 A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of produce brought within the walls.

Ŏc′tu-or, *n.* [Barbarously formed from *octo,* eight, in imitation of *quatuor.*] (*Mus.*) The same as OCTET. [*Rare.*]

Ŏc′tu-ple, *a.* [Lat. *octuplus,* Gr. ὀκταπλοῦς, from ὀκτώ, eight, and -πλόος, -fold; simple; Fr. *octuple,* Sp. *octuplo,* It. *ottuplo.*] Eightfold.

Ŏc′ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *ocularis, ocularius,* from *oculus,* the eye; Fr. *oculaire,* Sp. *ocular,* It. *oculare.*] Depending on, or perceived by, the eye; received by actual sight; as, *ocular* proof or demonstration.

Ŏc′ū-lar, *n.* (*Opt.*) The eye piece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.

Ŏc′ū-lar-ly, *adv.* By the eye, by sight, or actual view.

Ŏc′ū-la-ry, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the eye; [illegible] salves and other ocular medicines. [illegible]

Ŏc′ū-late, } *a.* [Lat. *oculatus,* from *oculus,*
Ŏc′ū-lā′ted, } eye; It. *oculato,* Sp. *oculado.*]

1 Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye.

2 Having spots resembling [illegible] eyes.

Ŏc′ū-li-fŏrm, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *oculiforme,* fr. Lat. *oculus,* the eye, and *forma,* shape.] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as, an *oculiform* pebble.

Ŏc′ū-list (ŏk′yu-lĭst), *n.* [Fr. *oculiste,* Sp. *oculista,* from Lat. *oculus,* the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

O-cy̆-pō′di-an, *n.* [Gr. ὠκύς, swift, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of crustaceans which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and which run very rapidly; — whence the name.

Ocypod (*Ocypoda* [illegible])

Ŏd, or **Ŏd,** *n.* [Gr. ὁδός, way, passage.] A force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, [illegible] — called also *od force.*

That od force of German Reichenbach [illegible] [illegible] *E. B. Browning.*

O′da-lisque, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque,* Sp. *odalisca,* Turk. *ōdaliq,* properly chambermaid, from *ōdah,* chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan. [Written also *odalik,* [illegible] and *odalisk.*]

[illegible]

Ŏdd, *a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

1 Not paired with another; [illegible]

2 [illegible]

seven hundred and odd years ... the earth ... made, it was restored by ... deluge. *Burnet.*

There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; not capable of division into two equal whole numbers; not even.

Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shak.*

4. Differing from what is usual or common; singular; peculiar; strange; as, an odd phenomenon.

The odd man, to perform all three perfectly, is ... *Addison.*

There ... sometimes ... of odd things, which have ... them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Unsuitable or inappropriate; queer.

Locke's Essay would be an odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Spectator.*

Syn. — Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical. See Quaint.

Ŏdd′-fĕl′lōw, *n.* A member of a certain secret society established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Ŏdd′i-ty, *n.* 1. The quality of being odd; singularity; queerness; as, oddity of dress, manners, and the like.

2. That which is odd; as, a collection of oddities.

Ŏdd′-look′ing, *a.* Having a singular look.

Ŏdd′ly, *adv.* In an odd manner; unevenly; strangely. "A figure oddly turned." *Locke.* "A ... being lying on the ground, very oddly shaped." *Swift.*

Ŏdd′ness, *n.* 1. The state of being odd, or not even.

2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of a man.

Ŏdds, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [See Odd, *a.*]

1. Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of either of two things compared; advantage; inequality; advantage; superiority; preeminence; as, ... "The fearful odds of fighting equal by ..." *French.*

There appeared, at least four to one odds against them. *Swift.*

All the odds between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. Quarrel; dispute; debate; — chiefly in the phrase *at odds*. [Rare.]

Set them into confounding odds. *Shak.*

I can not speak
Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shak.*

At odds, in dispute; at variance. ... *odds* ... [illegible] ... *It is odds*, it is probable ... *the odds are* ... *It is odds if* ... *Odds and ends* (perhaps corrupted from *odd ends*, more probably from *orts* remnants, ... that which is left; fragments; scraps. "My brain is filled ... with all kind of odds and ends." *W. Irving.*

Ōde, *n.* [Lat. *ode*, *oda*, Gr. ... a song, especially a lyric song, contracted from ... from ... to sing; Fr. *ode*, Sp. & It. *oda*, *ode*.] A short poem or song; ... a poetical composition proper to be set to music ... a lyric poem.

The ode consists of ... verses in stanzas or strophes. *Shak.*

Ōd′ist, *n.* One who makes odes; ... written ... and contemptuously.

Ōde′let, *n.* A little or short ode.

O-dē′on, *n.* [Lat. *odeum*, Gr. ... from ... F. *odéon*.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; — sometimes applied, in modern usage, as the name of a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

O-dē′um, *n.* [Lat. See Odeon.] The same as Odeon.

Ō′di-ble, *a.* [Lat. *odibilis*, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate; O. It. *odibile*.] Fitted to excite hatred; hateful. [Obs.] *Bale.*

Ō′dic, **Ŏd′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the peculiar force called *od*. See Od.

Ŏd′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of od; by means of the force called od.

Ō′din, *n.* [Icel. ...] The supreme deity of the Scandinavians; the god who ... same as Woden or Wodan of the German tribes.

O-din′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Odin.

Ō′di-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate; Fr. *odieux*, Sp. & It. *odioso*.]

1. Hateful; deserving hatred; as, an odious name, odious crime.

All wickedness is odious. *Sprat.*

2. Offensive; disagreeable; disgusting; as, an odious sight; an odious smell.

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to ... the odious truth.

4. Exposed to hatred; hated.

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament. *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; ... forbidding; ...

Ō′di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an odious manner; in a way to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

Ō′di-oŭs-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being odious; hatefulness; as, the odiousness of sin. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated. [Rare.] *Sidney.*

Ō′di-um, *n.* [Lat., from *odi*, I hate; It. & Sp. *odio*, Fr. *odieux*.]

1. Hatred; dislike.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the odium of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

... the odium ... result peculiar to contending ...

Syn. — Hatred; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy; dislike; hate. *Odium* ... in this sense the former ... and the latter passive. We speak of having *hatred* for a man, but not of having *odium* toward him. ... the *hatred* of a good man, and ... his actions brings upon himself the public *odium*. The odium of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully. *Shak.*

Invention of new taxes being hateful to the people, ... the odium of ... on that matter. *Davenant.*

Ŏd′yle, **Ŏd′yl**, ... [illegible] ... The ... force with odyle. See Od.

O-dŏm′e-ter, *n.* [F. *odomètre*, Sp. & It. *odometro*, Gr. ... way, and ... measure.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure the distance in traveling, indicating, by a dial, the number of revolutions made by the wheel.

Ō′do-mĕt′ric-al, *a.* [Fr. *odométrique*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made with it.

O-dŏm′e-troŭs, ... Serving to measure distances on roads ... [illegible] ... with odometers ...

Ō′don-tăl′gi-a, *n.* [Gr. ... from ... tooth, and ... pain; Lat. & Sp. *odontalgia*, Fr. *odontalgie*.] (*Med.*) Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Ō′don-tăl′gic, **Ŏd′on-tăl′gic**, *a.* [Fr. *odontalgique*, Sp. & It. *odontalgico*.] Pertaining to the toothache.

Ō′don-tăl′gic, **Ŏd′on-tăl′gic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache.

Ō′don-tăl′gy, **Ŏd′on-tăl′gy**, *n.* (*Med.*) Pain in the teeth; odontalgia.

O-dŏn′to, *n.* [Gr. ... tooth.] A powder or preparation of material to be used for cleansing the teeth; tooth-powder. [*Rare.*]

Ō′don-tŏg′e-ny, **Ŏd′on-tŏg′e-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ... tooth, and ... to bring forth.] (*Med.*) The generation or mode of development of the teeth. *Dunglison.*

O-dŏn′to-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ... tooth, and ... to describe.] (*Engin.*) An instrument ... laying out the teeth of wheels. *Weale.*

Ō′don-tŏg′ra-phy, **Ŏd′on-tŏg′ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ... tooth, and ... to describe.] A description of teeth.

O-dŏn′to-līte (49), *n.* [F. *odontolithe*, Gr. ... tooth, and ... stone.] A petrified tooth.

O-dŏn′toid, *a.* [Fr. *odontoïde*, Gr. ... from ... tooth, and ... form, shape.] Tooth-like.

Ō′don-tŏl′o-gy, **Ŏd′on-tŏl′o-gy**, *n.* [F. *odontologie*, It. *odontologia*, from Gr. ... tooth, and ... discourse.] (*Anat.*) The branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Ō′dor, *n.* [Lat., Pr. & Sp. *odor*, O. Fr. *odor*, *odur*, N. Fr. *odeur*, It. *odore*.] [Written also *odour*.]

1. Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

Meseemed I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
That dainty odors from them threw around. *Spenser.*

2. Whatever ... smell; odor. [*Rare.*]

To be in bad odor, to be out of favor.

Ō′dor-a-ment, *n.* [Lat. *odoramentum*, from *odorare*, to perfume, from *odor* ...; Fr. *odorament*, O. Fr. *odorement*, It. *odoramento*.] A perfume; a strong scent. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Ō′dor-ant, *a.* Diffusing odor.

Of pearly ... and fennel, ... sharp, yet of some ... *Joslin.*

Ō′dor-āte, *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*, p. p. of *odorare*; It. & Sp. *odorato*, Fr. *odoré*. See *supra*.] Having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant; odorous. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

Ō′dor-āt-ing, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

Ō′dor-ĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*, from *odor* ... and *ferre*, to bear; It. & Sp. *odorifero*, Fr. *odorifère*.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as, odoriferous plants; odoriferous flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as, odoriferous gales.

Ō′dor-ĭf′er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

Ō′dor-ĭf′er-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of odor.

Ō′dor-ine, *n.* [F. *odorine*, ... from Lat. *odor*, odor.] (*Chem.*) A product of the ... distillation of the ... oil ... distilling bones. It has a very concentrated and diffusive empyreumatic odor.

Ō′dor-less, *a.* Free from odor.

Ō′dor-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor*; O. Fr. *odoros*, *odoreux*, It. *odoroso*, Sp. *odoro*.] Emitting an odor, especially having a sweet odor; fragrant. [Written also *odourous*.]

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell. *Spenser.*

Ō′dor-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

Ō′dor-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Ŏds′-pĭt′ti-kins, *interj.* [Corrupted from *God's pity*, ...] An exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, and the like. [*Obs.*]

Odspitikins, can it be ... miles yet? *Shak.*

Ŏd′yle (ŏd′il), *n.* [Gr. ... passage, and ... material.] A supposed natural power or influence alleged to produce the phenomena of mesmerism; — called also *odylic force*. See Od.

O-dyl′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to odyle.

Ŏd′ys-sey, *n.* [Lat. *Odyssea*, Gr. ... from ... Ulysses; Fr. *Odyssée*, It. *Odissea*, Sp. *Odisea*.] An epic poem attributed to Homer, the subject being the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca.

Œ, in English, is the representative of the Greek diphthong ... has the sound of *e*, and in many words in the English language, and to some extent in this work, is replaced by *e*.

Œc′o-nŏm′ic-al, *a.* See Economical.

Œc′o-nŏm′ics, *n.* See Economics.

Œ-cŏn′o-my, *n.* See Economy.

Œc′u-mĕn′ic-al, *a.* See Ecumenical.

Œ-dĕm′a-toŭs, *a.* See Edematous.

Œil-lade, *n.* [F. *œillade*, from *œil*, the eye, from Lat. *oculus*.] A glance; wink. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Œil′let, *n.* [F. *œillet*.] An eyelet; a hole ... of a plant ... [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Œ-năn′the, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ... from ... vine, and ... flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants growing in damp places, and possessing poisonous qualities. *Œnanthe crocata* is the water hemlock. *Baird.*

Œ-năn′thic, *a.* [Lat. *oenanthe*, Gr. ... the flower of the wild vine, from ... vine, and ... flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine.

Œnanthic acid (*Chem.*), an acid obtained from wine. — *Œnanthic ether*, an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odor.

Œn′o-mel, *n.* [Gr. ... wine, and ... honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

Like some poor ... broken ... of ...
Dropped ... to be ...
... the ... *E. B. Browning.*

Œ-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ... wine, and ... measure.] The same as Alcoometer.

Œ-noth′e-ra, *n.* [Lat., from ...] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, mostly natives of America, including the evening primrose.

O′er, *prep.* & *ad.* A contraction of *over*. See Over.

Œ-sŏph′a-gus, *n.* See Esophagus.

Œs′trum, **Œs′trus**, *n.* [Lat. *oestrus*, Gr. ... gad-fly, frenzy.]

1. (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Œstrus*; the gadfly.

2. A vehement impulse or desire; frenzy.

Œs′trus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ... gadfly.] (*Entom.*) A genus of dipterous insects; the gadfly; breeze.

Of, *prep.* [A-S. *of*, O. Fries. *af*, ... Dan. ... Goth. *af*, ... O. H. Ger. *aba*, ... Lat. *ab*, Gr. ... Skr. ...] From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing; belonging to; pertaining to or relating to; concerning; — used in a variety of applications, as,

(1) Denoting that from which anything proceeds; indicating origin, source, descent, and the like; as, he is of a race of kings; he is of noble blood.

That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God. *Luke i. 35.*

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. *1 Cor. xi. 23.*

(2) Denoting possession or ownership, or the relation of subject to attribute; as, ... the power of ... ; ... (3) Denoting the material of anything, or that of which it is composed; as, a throne of gold; a sword of steel; a wreath of ... (4) Denoting part of an aggregate or whole ... some of the ...

It is ... to count ... of those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

(5) Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled ... (6) Denoting connection, property, or that which is appropriate.

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. *Josh. xi. 20.*

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. *Lam. iii. 22.*

Oil′-col′or, *n* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.

Oil′o oŭs, *a* Oily [*Obs*] *Holland*

Oil′er, *n* One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles

Oil′er-y, *n*. The business, or the goods, of a dealer in oils.

Oil′let, *n* [Fr. *œil*, eye] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant, an œilet [*Obs*] *Holland*

Oilet-hole, an eyelet-hole. See Eyelet-hole

Oil′-gas, *n* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings. See Gas

Oil′i ness, *n* The quality of being oily, unctuousness; greasiness, a quality approaching that of oil

Oil′let, *n* [Fr *œil*, an eye] (*Arch*) A small opening or loop hole, sometimes circular, used in the fortifications of the middle ages [Written also *oilet*] *Oxf Gloss*

Oil′-man, *n*, *pl* OIL′ MEN One who deals in oils, also, one who deals in oils and pickles

Oil′-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) A North American shrub (*Pyrularia* [or *Hamiltonia*] *oleifera*), buffalo nut

☞ The name is also applied to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butternut cocoa-nut, oil palm-nut, and the like, also, sometimes to the plants producing such seeds or nuts, as the castor-oil-plant, the oil-palm, and others

Oil′-paint′ing, *n* 1. The art of painting in oil-colors

2 A picture painted in oil colors

Oil′-palm (päm), *n* (*Bot*) A palm tree (*Elæis Guineensis*), from the fruit of which palm oil is obtained

Oil′-seed, *n* The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, from which castor oil is obtained, castor bean

Oil′-shŏp, *n*. A shop where oils are sold

Oil′-skin *n* Cloth rendered water proof by oil

Oil′-stōne, *n* A variety of hone slate *Simmonds*

Oil′-tree, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ricinus* (*R communis*), from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained (*b*) An Indian tree of the genus *Bassia* (*B longifolia*), from the seeds of which a kind of oil is obtained which is used by the Hindoos for their lamps, for soap, and for cooking *Baird* (*c*) The oil palm

Oil′y, *a*. [*compar* OILIER; *superl* OILIEST]

1. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; unctuous, as, *oily* matter or substance

2 Resembling oil, as, an *oily* appearance

3 Fatty, greasy

> A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God *Thomson*

4 Smoothly subservient, supple compliant. "His *oily* compliance in all alterations" *Fuller* "Smooth and *oily* art" *Shak*

Oil′y-grāin, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sesamum*; sesame See Sesame

Oil′y-palm (päm), *n*. The same as Oil-palm

Oint, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OINTING] [Fr *oindre*, p p *oint*, from Lat *ungere*, *unctum*, like Fr *joindre*, from *jungere*, Pr *onger*, *ogner*, Sp & Pg *ungir*, It *ungere*, *ugnere*] To anoint, to smear with an unctuous substance, to grease. [*Obs*]

> They oint their naked limbs with mothered oil. *Dryden*.

Oint′ment, *n* That which serves to anoint, any soft unctuous substance used for smearing, an unguent.

Oke, *n* [Turk *ok′ak*, from Ar. *ûkiyah*, *wakiyah*, and this probably from Gr οὐγγία, οὐγκία, Lat *uncia*] A weight, in Egypt equal to 2 75 pounds avoirdupois, in Turkey, to 2 8[illegible] pounds avoirdupois, in Hungary and Wallachia a measure of about two and one half pints

Ō′ken ite [illegible] *n*. (*Min*) A massive and fibrous mineral of a white color with a shade of yellow or blue consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of lime, a [illegible] of dysclasite *Dana*

Ō′ker, *n* See Ocher

Ō′kra, [illegible] [Written also *ocra* and *ochre*] (*Bot*)

Ō′kro, An annual plant (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) whose green pods, abounding in nutritious [illegible], are much used in the West Indies, &c., [illegible] pickles, gumbo

Old *a* [*compar* OLDER; *superl* OLDEST] [Scot. *auld*, A-S *eald*, *ald*, O Sax *ald*, O Fries *ald* [illegible], L Ger [illegible], D *oud*, O & N H. Ger *alt*, Goth *altheis*, from Goth *alan*, to grow up, Icel *ala*, to nourish, allied to Lat *alere* [illegible], *altus*, high, literally grown great by nourishing.]

1. Not young, advanced far in years or life, having lived beyond the middle period, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living; as, an old man, an old age, an old horse; an old tree.

> [illegible] *Young*
> [illegible]

[illegible]

2 Not new or fresh; having existed for a long [illegible], as, old wine,

3 [illegible]

[illegible] "The [illegible]

4 Indefinitely continued in life, advanced in existence, as, an infant a few hours *old*

> And Pharaoh said to Jacob, How *old* art thou? *Gen* xlvii 8.

5 Long practiced, skilled, experienced; as, an *old* offender, *old* in vice

6 Long cultivated, as, *old* land, an *old* farm, — opposed to *new* land, that is, to land lately cleared and cultivated

7 Long existing, hence, worn out, decayed, good for nothing, as, *old* clothes

8 More than enough, great [*Obs*]

> If a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning of the key *Shak*.

9 Wise, sagacious; crafty, cunning, as, an *old* head [*Colloq*] "Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel, *old*." *Milton*

10 Aged, antiquated, hence, wanting in the mental vigor or other qualities belonging to youth, bad, mean, — used disparagingly as a term of reproach

11 Old-fashioned, wonted, as of old, as, the good *old* times, hence, very gay, exciting, agreeable, jolly

Of old, long ago from ancient times "A land there is Hesperia named *of old*" *Dryden* — *Old age*, advanced years the latter period of life — *Old bachelor* an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years — *Old maid* an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years — *Old red sandstone* (*Geol*), a series of red sandstone rocks situated below the rocks of the carboniferous age, and comprising various strata of silicious sandstones and conglomerates. [See *Illust* of *Geology*] — *Old school*, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions appropriate to a former time, as, a gentleman of the *old school*, — used also adjectively, as *old-school* Presbyterians — *Old style* See Style. — *Old Testament*, that part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ.

Syn. — Aged, ancient, pristine, original primitive, antique antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete

Ōld′en (ōld′n), *a* Old, ancient

Ōld′-fash′ioned, *a* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, as, an *old-fashioned* dress "*Old-fashioned* men of wit" *Addison*

Ōld-gen′tle man ly, *a* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one

Ōld′ish, *a* Somewhat old

Ōld′-lang-syne′, *n* The same as Auld lang-syne, q v

Ōld′ness, *n* [A-S *ealdnyss*]

1 The state of being old, or of a long continuance, antiquity, as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment

2 An advanced state of life or existence, old age, as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or of a tree

Ōld′-oil, *n* Olive-oil purified and rendered limpid, — so called by watch-makers

Ōld′-said (-sĕd), *a* Said of old. [*Obs*] "An *old said saw*" *Spenser*

Ōld′wife, *n*, *pl* ŌLD′WIVES

1 A prating old woman 1 *Tim* iv 7

2 (*Ichth*) A fish of the wrasse kind, of the genus *Labrus*, and another of the genus *Balistes*

Ō′le-ă, *n* [Lat, from Gr ἐλαία, olive] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, comprising many species, and including the olive

Ō′le ăg′i noŭs (ō′le ăj′ĭ nus), *a*. [Lat *oleaginus*, *oleagineus*, belonging to the olive, from *olea* olive, Fr *oléagineux*, It & Sp *oleaginoso*] Having the qualities of oil, oily, unctuous

Ō′le ăg′i noŭs ness, *n* Oiliness

Ō le ā′men, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) A soft ointment prepared from oil *Dunglison*

Ō′le ăn′der, *n* [Fr *oléandre*, It *oleandro*, L Lat *lorandrum*, corrupted from Lat *rhododendrum*, Gr ῥοδόδενδρον, from ῥόδον, the rose, and δένδρον, tree] (*Bot*) A beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers It is a native of the East Indies, but the red variety has become common in the south of Europe, — called also *rose-bay* or *South-sea rose*. The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal *Loudon*

Ō′le ăs′ter, *n* [Lat, from *olea*, olive, olive tree, Fr *oléastre*, Sp & It *oleastro*] (*Bot*) A shrub or tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, much resembling the olive.

Ō′le ate, *n* [Fr. *oléate*, N. Lat. *oleatum* from Lat *oleatus*, moistened with oil, from *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base.

O lĕc′ra nal, *a* Pertaining to the olecranon.

O lĕc′ra nŏn, *n* [Gr ὠλέκρανον, from ὠλένη el bow, and κρανίον, κάρηνον, the head] (*Anat*) The large process at the extremity of the ulna, or large bone of the fore-arm *Dunglison*

Ō′le fi′ant (Synop, §130), *a* [Fr *oléfiant* Lat *oleum* oil, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem*) Forming or producing oil, — applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen, generally present in coal gas oil gas and other gaseous mixtures produced by the action of heat on organic substances When mixed with twice its own volume of chlorine, both its elements are condensed into an oily compound, whence the name It was discovered in 1796, by an association of chemists in Holland. *Gregory*

Ō′le ĭc, *a* [Fr *oléique*, from Lat *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, oil; as, *oleic* acid, an acid which occurs in almost all the animal and vegetable oils which are not drying oils, as their chief constituent, and in others in a smaller proportion *Gregory*

Ō′le-ĭf′er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *oléifère*, from Lat *oleum*, oil and *ferre*, to bear] Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds

Ō′le ĭne, *n* [Fr *oléine*, from Lat *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) The thin, oily part of fats

Ō′le-ŏm′e-ter, *n* [From Lat *oleum*, oil, and Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil, an elaiometer.

Ō′le-on, *n* [Fr *oléone*, N. Lat *oleon*, from Lat *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.

Ō′le-ŏp′tēne, *n* (*Chem*) The liquid portion of a volatile oil, elæopten

Ō′le o-phos-phŏr′ĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, oleine and phosphoric, as, *oleo-phosphoric* acid

Ō′le-o-rĕs′in, *n* [Lat *oleum*, oil, and Eng *resin*] A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin

Ō′le-o-săc′cha rŭm, *n* [From Lat. *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, Gr σάκχαρον, sugar] A mixture of oil and sugar *Ure*

Ō′le-ōse′ (125), *a* [Lat *oleosus*, from *oleum*, oil;
Ō′le-oŭs Sp *oleoso*, It *oleoso*, *olioso*, Fr *huileux*] Oily [*Rare*] *Ray*

Ō′le-ŏs′i ty, *n* [See Oleous] The quality of being oily or fat, fatness [*Obs*.]

> How knew you him?
> By his viscosity
> His *oleosity*, and his suscitability *B Jonson*

Ŏl′e rā′ceoŭs (ŏl′e rā′shus), *a* [Lat *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, garden or pot herbs, vegetables, Fr *oléracé*] Pertaining to pot herbs, of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery *Browne*

Ol făct′, *v t* [Lat *olfacere*, *olfactum*, from *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make, It *olfare*] To smell, — used in burlesque *Hudibras*

Ol-făc′tion, *n* [See *supra*] The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere *Dunglison*

Ol făc′tive, *a* [Fr *olfactoire*, Sp *olfactorio*, It
Ol-făc′to ry, *olfattorio* See *supra*] Pertaining to smelling, having the sense of smelling, as, *olfactory* nerves *Locke*

Ol făc′tor, *n* An organ of smelling, a nose.

> If thy nose, Sir Spirit, were any thing more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff] *Southey*

Ol făc′to ry, *n* An organ of smelling; also, the sense of smell

Ŏl′i ban, *n* The same as Olibanum

O lĭb′a nŭm (Synop, §130), *n* [L Lat. *olibanum*, Fr *oliban*, Sp & It *olibano*, from Gr λίβανος, λιβανωτός, Heb *lebônâh*, Ar *lubân*, frankincense, with the Ar article *al*, the, changed into *ol*, *o*] An inspissated sap obtained in semi transparent globules, brittle, and adhesive when warm Its taste is bitterish and aromatic It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light See Frankincense

Ŏl′id, *a* [Lat *olidus*, from *olere*, to smell.]
Ŏl′id oŭs, Having a strong, disagreeable smell, fetid [*Obs*] *Boyle* *Browne*

Ŏl′i gärch, *n*. [See *infra*] One of those who constitute an oligarchy, one of the rulers in an oligarchical government

Ŏl′i-gärch′al, *a* [Fr *oligarchique*, Sp *oli-*
Ŏl′i-gärch′ĭc, *garquico*, It *oligarchico*, Gr
Ŏl′i gärch′ĭc al ὀλιγαρχικός See *infra*] Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

Ŏl′i gärch′ist, *n* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy

Ŏl′i gärch′y, *n*. [Gr ὀλιγαρχία, from ὀλίγος, few, little, and ἄρχειν, to rule, govern; Fr *oligarchie*, Sp *oligarquia* It *oligarchia*] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons

> By the great body of the clergy he was regarded as the ablest and most intrepid tribune that had ever defended their rights against the *oligarchy* of prelates. *Macaulay*

Ŏl′i gĭst, *n* [See *infra*] (*Min*) Specular iron ore, presenting a steel gray color and a brilliant luster when in crystals *Dana*

Ŏl′i gĭst, *a* [Fr *oligiste*, from Gr ὀλίγιστος,
Ŏl′i gĭst′ĭc, superl of ὀλίγος, few, little.] Of, or pertaining to, specular iron ore

O lĭg′o clāse, *n* [Gr. ὀλίγος, few, little, and κλάσις, fracture, cleaving, fr κλᾶν, to break or cleave] (*Min*) A mineral of a white color, or white with a shade of yellow, gray, red, or green, consisting chiefly of the silicate of alumina with a small proportion of the silicate of soda, or the silicate of lime, or both *Dana*

Ō′li o, or **Ō′lio**, *n* [Sp *olla*, Pg *olha* a round earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat; Sp *olla podrida*, Pg *olha podrida*, a dish composed of different sorts of meat boiled together, literally a rotten pot, from Lat *olla*, a pot, dish. Cf. Oglio, Olla, and Olla podrida.]

1 A dish of stewed meat.

> Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling, hashed and condited after their way, not at all fit for an English stomach. *Evelyn*

2 A mi in e mod y *Dryden*
3 (*V*) *A c* *lat* *a f* *to* *piece* *a mis-se t*

Ol i to ry *n.* [Lat *olitor* is bel gl g to kit h n gr t r ot t bl f om the k th gart t ark *of fr* tabl I *litori* hen (*Ita* ce [Bal gr g r rt a t ich n-gare n as *olitory* ed u I *lit ted* ks k tel g] At c i ve t ni dinne l w d th *in* *long* d n *Evelyn*

Ol i vas *adj* (*F* m Lat. *olivo* il *Fr* I n 1 Of th ol l h i ll e g ern.

Ol i vas i [O Fr *olivas* N Fr *olivaire* *It* *olivar* *Sp* from L *o* *oli*] Of th ol o f he l t w)

Oli [F *olive* Fr., Sp It & Lat *olivo* *v* *l*] a]

1 (*l f*) (*n.*) A plant tree (th *Olea E europea*) th ambl m peare Th om l lre g wa in m lim e l r t l h l g l t t thirty l t, h l w up light stem wi h an ey h ref Thi i e l m h l l d in th so th (*E* rope f ri f lt. (*b*) Th fr it of *Olea E europa* from wl h l p as d il ll so l and whic l sed l so f p k w

2 (*Ornith*) a bird th ofate tel

3 (*l h*) Th h ll f g ter pod m ll k h l g t. f r of n ll e and b utif ly pol ished u f

4 T t f the oil col composed f vi lot n l gre n m ed l equal t gth d pro-p ril *Bell*

Th erm l were commonly employed to d gn te a k know h gre to h as ould be produced b mi pre with bro n flourish-draw

(*G* o f ken tim ed l the formal m f lf *plain* m com *a* *a* *ab* *a-live* *h* *a-brown* *a* *al* *ve* *crown* *e* *ram* *ehir* *green* *olive* *h* *d* *re* *l* *ce* *wood* *e* *g* *rd* and he lik

Oli *a* *n.* D ra d form h d with olive tree

Oli i va ni *a* n (*Ital.*) An ll b g ce re f *copper* co al g ll. *J*

Oli i ll *n.* [F *olivette*] (*Chem*) A rest ll zable a ri bl tied from th gum f h l re tin *Greg ry*

Oli i vin *n* [F *olivin* fr m L *olive* ol v] 1 (*Min.*) A olive-gre ri l f h gel *J* (*Ch m.*) a *lit* *ry* *salts* *m* *f* *l* and *a* th lo ere f th ol p *Greg ry*

Oli ta [ll *d.*] A palm f p ena ed f writ g w h l l ed p ce f wood ical &c.

Oli va An L

Oli va-p *d* *l* *Ja* *n* [Sp See Oliva]

1 (*l o t* *p* *ish* *d* *n* *lm* *g* *f* *mi* *tur* *f* *n* *l* *k* *n* *f* *me* *l* *ch* *ped* *d* *d* *w* *d* *w* *h* *gel* *n*

2 It *ne* *g* *ine* *vernon* *mi* *to* *o* *m* *se* *lia-ou* *l* *ast* *an* *l*

Oli v g *aph* *n* ll OCTARY

Ol i o-ry *n* [F *g* *n* *ral* *ol* *ob* *gy* *from* *Ol* *d* *ym* *tre* *ll*] A *ed* *ce* *th* *ram* *f* *whi* *h* *d* *in* *n* *ry* *b* *ce* *scienc* *h* *an* *h* *f* *knowl-dge*.

H *i* *ministering of* *mech* *ics* *of physicians* *gnl* *ar* *m* *ng* *an* *d* *the* *ness* *all* *of* *Ju* *Gum* *n*

O lym pi *dic.* [F *gmpiad* *I* *lmp* *ide* *Pr* *A* *p* *olimpiad* *Pg* *olympic* *do* Lat. *olympicus*, G *ol* *d* *a* *ic* *f* *nm* *O* *gmm*, *Ol* *mp* *m* *a* *ral* *in* *Mord*] A p iod f f years ron [from that (the Olympic games in n the m con tl g imp tam epoch in *Hi* *ry* and *chron* *gy* *Th* *olympiads* *were* *rck* *nu* f oth th vi ry f C rpl i th fool ace which) ok plac li] *g* f *d* l C

O lym) [n *a* [ ] r O ar (Ol *p* *ed* from **O lym pi**) Ol ( ) Lat. *Olimpi* *Olympiad* F *olympien*] & Sp *olimpi* *ices* *olympic*] *I* ar] *l* *g* *l* *Olympus* so Oly pla low] (reace

Olymic games or *O rm* (*A* *r* *ulem* game m g *f* (ruck th *a* O ympi *J* *te* ch ed *gm* *ym* *n* *r* *ulying* and com p ing h da

O-lym pi-an [*G* *Ol* *m* *hme* *ang* *ro*] O p *g* *m*] A ed f hono f vic to l th O ym g ame (*J* *a* *Johnson*

Om *n-g* *h* [(*F* *ome* *sho* ld *d* *hyga*, *sei* re] (*Ital.* (*th* h

O ma *mo* [Lat.] (*Lmat*) Th third tom ch of rum t *ta* *la* *Dunglison*

Om ber [p *gl* n [Fr & It. *ombr* by tra bre] A *mi* fro p *hom* m Lat A m] A ram as card borrow d f om th Sp *l* tardy, and *ruly* pl) ed by h *sa* p ream

When *ombr* *ella* be hand and hear are free A *g* *fetched* to *rain* *but* *le* *ce* to *man* *throw* *Young*

Om b *ôm* *a* *t* *n* [Fr *ombromètre* from G *hetos* ral m (*hyo* m *a* sure] A instru ment to to secure th quan fr f ra. that f d rain-gauge

O ma g.h. **O m ĕg'a,** *n.* [l *ta* *al* l t gres] *ong* *e*] F *last* *let* *l th* Greek *lph* bet, as Alph, *l* *t* *th* first.

Alpha *ad* *Omega*, he first a d the last, th beginnin f *a* *n* *d* and the ending

On *e-l* *t* [*Mag* *Omelet* *n.* [Fr *mel* *ll* from *m* *G* *mace* *mixed* *eggs*] A kind of p ncake or *little* *made* *chiefly* *f* *eggs*

O m n L *om* *b* *t* *eco* *di* *g* *to* *V* *n* *w* *ord* *ingly* *a* *m* that wh h *lc* *ll* *ed* by the m th *ul* *g* wi h *vow* *d* w th h m gree F *st* *nd* *V* *Vossi* *Ol* *ry* *as* *lans* to the w l th m rigi *a* *v* *re* *v* or h *mi* m q m *w* *ent* *em* *m* *v* *f* *t* h *v* ri earn ff re *it* *d* *ll* *ment* *ra* *hl* *th* *w* *da* *th* *ca* la pe h pa, f *nme* from *th* *to* *rom* *d* fut. *h* *m* *t* *ce*] A orch re *p* *pposed* to *gully* p *ri* *d* *some* *f* *t* *re* *rend* *gu* *l* *d* *also* *a* *p* *gu* *ll* *a* *pressg* *f* *augu* *y*

Bil gu th and *sword* *d th* *hand* Of *hilarity* *poe* *n* *ne* *B* *con.*

O m n *t* [*Imp* & *p p* OMIT *m* *p* *pe* & *n* OMITTED]

1 F l l *ate* *lik* *ly* *t* *ocen* *to* *gu* *as* *to* *ow* *a* *ll* *f* *p* *l*

2 *H* *ne* *to* *predict* *by* *omen* *t* *divi* *t* *f* *tell* *Th* *y* *k* *w* *re* *d* *t* *I* *wh* *h* *h* *w* *ll* *m* *of* *the* *tragical* *con* *B* *coll*

O m n *l* (*mend*) *g* *A* *led* *by* *so* *tal* *men* *omens* *Hints* *de* *p* *omend* *wi h* *wi* *lly* *ham* *Akins* *le.*

O m *ing* *n* *A* *gury* *progn* *stic* *ti*

Them with *omenings* *pol* *tom* *lashes* *he* *are* *mort* *k* *y* *to* *ann* *to* *pass* *B* *Cont.*

O m n *tum* [*l* *t*] (*Anat*) Th *ca* *t* *pip-ix* *n* *mbra* *acco* *co* *t* *g* *f* *th* *h* *w* *t* *at* *t* *l* *g* *so* *th* *stom* *h* *od* *lying* *th* *t* *ri* *rf* *o* *fth* *l* *w* *ri*

O m [(*l* HOWER] A ll brew mea re the t th f phah

H *mor* *h* *th* *h* *part* *of* *m* *ph* *h* *Ex* *xvi.* 36.

Om i l i *al* [See H MERICAL] Af bl *l* *ll* gifted] *m* *m* [*Ob*] *Fl* *ri* *do*

O m i *ma* *f* [Lat *mi* *omen* *this* *I* *omi* *a*] F pre *ne* *t* *f* *re* *h* *w* *l* *f* *ret* *ken* [*Ob*]

Om i n *i* *e* *l* T *l* *reuok* [*Ob*]

This *omitable* *only* *as* *a* *word* *more* *with* *he* *Rome* *bis* *Dean* *of* *Pe*

Om i n *ĕ* *tion* *n.* [L *t.* *ominatio*] Th *ac* *f* *omi* *nating* *pre* *gl* *g* *promo* *ti* [*Ob*] *Det* *st* *bl* *om* *mo* *tow* *rd* *h* *pri* *st* *f* *God* *Fuller*

Om i nous [Lat *ou* *ous* from *men* *a*]

1 *l* *tal* *ing* *to* *om*

2 Co *tai* *l* *g* an om ( ) F *rebont* *g* *good* *p* *l*

Th *b* *had* *good* *omens* *are* *to* *her* *most* *pos* *ous* *g* *believed* *Lucan*

(*b*) F *rebod* *ng* *ll* *in* *pl* *t*

In the *brothers* *unhip* *of* *God*, *mentice* *without* *ent* *wm* *acco* *ed* *ordinate* *South*

Om i nous-ly *ad* *f* *om* *ous* *man*

Om i nous *n* Th *q* *lity* *f* *bei* *g* *mi*

O mit *t* *bl* *e.* [*E* *Omit*] Capabl *f* *b* *ing* *omi* *ted*

O mit *t* *n* *(o-mi* *bn*) [Lat. *omi* *ssi.* F *omis* *sion* *sp* *mision*, *l* *mis* *omission*. *S*

Om]

1 Th act *f* *le* *ri* *th* *pieces* *failure* *t* *l* *something* *qu* *ed* *by* *propri* *y* *d* *ty*

The most *usual* *diversion* *it* *offenses* *w* *into* *tions* of *omission* *d* *th* *w* *f* *commission*. *Ad* *son*

2 Th *t* *nbl* *b* *i* *mill* *d* *left* *l* *as* *an* *im* *portant* *notation*

O mit *l* (Omit) Least *g* *l* (*omit* *g* *e* (*Rare*) *Shakhaus*

O mit *ive-ly* *ad* *f* *y* *least* *g* *out*.

O mit *t* [*imp* *n* *p* *p* OMITT *p* *p* *pr* *k* *ed* *n.* *o* *mitto*] [Lat *omittere* *mittere*, from *pre* *ob* *d* *mittere* *t* *on* *to* *to* *go* *l* *l* *go* *ee* *l* F *omettre* Sp *omi* It. *omettere* *ommettere*]

1 T let fall to *ve* *n* *ot* *in* *rt* *nam* to drop.

These personal *compositions* *I* *on* *Eaton*

2 *H* *ne* *to* *pas* *b* *t* *f* *bear* to *perf* *rm* to *mak* *use* *f* *to* *egl*

Has father omitted *noth* *her* *lors* *to* *th* *mirl* *nish* *to* the most *accomp* *ed* *man* of *his* *fashions*

O-mit *cance* *Act* *ral* *l* *g* *tat* *f* *b* *l* *g* *mi* *ted* *f* *be* *ra* *ce* *l* *eject* (*Ob*] *Shak*

O mit *ter* *O* *w* *mas* *ng* *ence* *F* *ter*

T *omitters* *Gerard* *will* *not* *mutually* *ex* *ure* *each* *oth*

Om ni bil [Lat. *omne* *p* *ral* *for* *ll* from *om* *ll*] *A* *rge* *h* *wheeled* *arri* *ge* *ere* *ly* *arranged* to *ry* *many* *peopl* *ce* *l* *y* *a* *lar* *ortage* *wi* *h* *be* *ra* *l* *g* *gib-wise* *and* *l* *no* *ying* *pa* *ge* *gers* *h* *rt* *dis-f* *ce* *in* *ly* *from* *g* *illing* *from* *a* *fort* *in* *environ*

Om ni-a *po're-ne* *a* Lat *m* *l* and *ore* *parere* *to* *produce* from *corpus* *corporis* *bod*] *Cumpath* *ding* *to* *l* *d* *y* *ll* *bod* *embrace* *g* *d* *to* *ce* [*f*] *Cudworth.*

Om ni *ty* *n.* The *whi* *h* [*all* *perva.*] all *comp* *the* *ive* *he* *ce* *th* *D* *ty* [*F* *ce*]

Omnipotence formed *By* *his* *an* *omnipo* *Bronson*

Om ni *fa'ri-ous* [Lt *omnifarius* from *om* *is* *l*] *Of* *a* *v* *f* *m* *k* *nds*.

H Lat *m* *ma*, and *omni* *bonus* *bounding* *round* *n* *g* *m* *ous* *ous*

Om ni *ent* *ent* [Lat. *omn* *fr* *fr* *omnis* *a* *l* *ll* *ce* *to* *be* *J* *Ad* *be* *a* *pres* *ch* *ll* *ll* *nd*

Om ni *fic* *a* [Lat. as if *omnifi* from *om* *is* *ll* *facere* *l* *mak*] *Ali* *ca* *n* *g*

Thou deep peace Said then th *ou* *lac* *w* *ou* *discord* end. *Milton*

O m ni-fō *ni* [L *t* *m* *formis*, fro *omni* all *d* *y* *rme* *f* *m* *l* *m* *forma* *l* *ll* *ri* *g* *ere* *y* *f* *rm* *hape*

Om *i* *fō* *n i ty*, Quality *f* *bei* *g* every form

Om ni ff *r* *i* [Lat. *m* *l* *d* *facere*, to *mak*] T *re* *d* *n* *ersal* *l* *ni* *ge* (*F* *e*) *Omnipotent* *d* *mated* *pe* *nsacendent*, *I* *wa* *may* *d* *y* *suppose* *l* *d* *d* (*bred* *n.*

Om ni *nō* (*m* *n* *e* *s* *a* [Lat *om* *pre* *n* from *n* *ll* *d* *y* *kind*] *h* *on* *ty* *ne*] C *n* *ind* *g* *f* *ll* *kl*

Om ni *graph* [L *t.* *om* *ia* *ll* and G *γράφω* *d* *ce* *the* *write*] A *p* *t* *g* *l* (*F* *re*]

Om ni *p* *l* *nt* *a* [Lat *m* *ren* *ll* *pro-d* from *m* *n* *ll* and *parere* *to* *bring* *f* *rth*] Prod ing all *ti* *ng* *ll* *p* *t* *ing*

O m *ni* *pa'ri-ty* [Lat. *fro* *omni* all and *pari* *ty* *l* *v* *p* *rt* *q*] O *ral* *equal* *t*

O m *ip'a-tent* Prod ing *d* *t* *ings* *omni* *p* *ri*

Y *ni* *p* *ĕ'p'l* *ne* *y* [*f* *ent*] *P* *resp*

Om ni *p* *ĕ'p'l-en* *cy*] *ll* *f* *ry* *bin*

O m ni *pe* *ĕ'p'l* *l* [Lat. *omni* *l* *al* *per-cept* *p* *ce* *ivi* *g* *p* *pr* *f* *perciper* *to* *perceive* *q*] *F* *re* *l* *g* *ere* *y* *thing* *More.*

Om ni *o t* *g* *n* [Lat *om* *potentia* F *m* *O* *nip* *o-t* *n-cy*] *potence* *Pr* *Sp* & *It* *g* *m* *potenzia*] *om* *ipot*] Th *tal* *f* *bei* *g* *mnip* *h* *ne* *wh* *l* *om* *ipo* *h*

W *ll* *Omnipotence* *rg* *ci* *ve* *as*

2 *all* *g* *tas* *ll* *th* *ne* *d* *ba* *Pope.*

Om nip o-t nt, [Lat. *om* *potens* from *m* *n* *ll* and *potens* *pow* *f* *l* *po* *t* *O* *F* & *Fr* *om* *pot* *t* Sp *t*] *m* *pot* *nt* *It* *on* *potent*] 1 F *m* *g* *l* *m* *ed* *pow* *ll* *powerf* *l* *as* *th* *ll* *th* *m* *ere* *w* *ll* *m* *l* *be* *m* *potent* *ll* *l* *g* *l* *m* *ed* *po* *f* *m* *p* *rtl* *lar* *kind* *mn* *pot* *t*] *Hall*

Fr *O* *potent* the Almighty *f* *ed*.

Om nip o t *l ly* *ad* In *om* *ipotent* manner *wi* *h* *migh* *p* *w*

Om nip *ĕ* *nce* F *m* *potentia* *It* *ni* *fr* *m* *ce* *fra.*] *Fr* *some* *l* *ty* *ace* *t* *h* *nam* *tim* *unlig* *ded* *ere* *l* *pow* *p* *l* *ig* *l* *y* — *an* *attrib* *te* *p* *ll* *to* *God* *Tillotson*

Om nip *ĕ* *nce* Om *ipoten* *ce* [*Ind*]

Om nip *ĕ* *nt* *ly* *ad* *a.* [*Fr* *omnipotent* *ed* Lat *omnis* *all* an *potens* *pre*]] Present l *ll* places th *nam* *tim* *liquitary* the *om* *l* *resent* *J* *ha* *ah*

Om nip *ĕ* *n* *tial* *a* Impl *g* universal pres-*ll*] *South.*

O nip *v* *a* *l* *nt,* Lat *om* *ip* *ll* and *pra* *valens* *p* *ral*] *Pre* *l* *vers* *h* *a* *tirely* *al* *pre* *l* Th Earl *f* *Wi* *wick* *m* *prevalent* *court* *th* *dec* *ism* *f* *al* *on* *al* *th* Duke of *nom* *as* *Fal* *ce*

Om ni *l* *ny* (*m* *l* *b* *n*) (*pnyp* [150 *p.* F *omni* *ne* *hp* *om* *nipotent*, *omnivolent* It *omni* *ne.*] Th *q* *al* of being *omnipotent* *ri* (*po* *h* *l* *tent*

O *ni* *l* *n* *cy* Om *ipot* *ce* [*Ob*]

Om ni *s* *n* (*m* *l* *b* *a* [Fr *m* *nient* *p* *om* *nient* *It* *on* *nientia* *fr* *m* Lat *om* *l* *ad*, *l* *ness* *p* *f* *ere* *l* *know* [*H* *l* *g* *n.* *real* *knowledge* *knowl* *dge* *f* *all* *h* *ps* *in* *h* *l* *l* *k* *wi* *g* *l* *ness* *as* *the* *omniscient* *God* *Tillotson*

Om ni *l* *n* *l ly* *ad* *f* *by* *om* *ipot* *ce*

Om ni *l* *ha* *m* *n* *l* *a* *n* [Lat. *om* *l* *l* *scire* *to* *k* *w* *p* *omnesse* *l* *omni* *s*] *All* *k* *wing* [*d*] *H* *leon* *L*

Om ni-sp *tire* *n.* Lat *om* *ll* *a* *l* *an-l* *spicere* *one* *re* *to* *et* *w* Behold! *g* *e* *sey* *t* *l* *g* *bl* *f* *ce* *l* *g* *all* *h* *ps* [*l* *re*] *tire* *omni* *h* *h* *mniperil* *re* *f* *w* *B* *pre*

Om ni *fam* *m* Lat. *f* *ll* *gen* *l* *f* *cors* *all*] (*F* *mine*) Th *a* *tak* *as* *an* *vas* *f* *t* *different* *ch* *l* *wh* *h* *a* *lon* *to* *go* *f* *mant*] *f* *ndel*] *L* *f* *Cyr*

Om ni *om* *gā* *h* *dim* *n.* [A *mere* *n* *om* *po* *f* (Lat *omnium*, *f* *ll* *ps* *pl* *f* *m* *al* *l* *g* *p* *h* *ll* *h* *h* *g* *th*] *A* *mi* *cellaneous* *collection* *f* *thi* *g* *person* *on* *f* *sed* *mi* *b* *re* *ned* *y* [*Cod* *t*]

O *mi* *n* *g* *nt* *n.* [L *omnitenens* from *om* *all* *d* *n* *ere* *p* *p* *f* *tenere* *to* *ward*] W *dest* *e* *where* *as* *every* *where*

Om-ni-ver-ous, *a* [Lat *omnivorus* from *om* *f* *ll* and *vorare* to *greedily* *V* *omnivore* *is* *m* *vore*] All-de *vouring* *J* *g* every thi *g* *i* *discrimi* *ni* *ty*

O-mŏg'ra-phy *n.* [G *ὁμός* *same* and *γράφω* *write* *scribe*] A *bot* *ed* *f* *represent* *g* *bects*] *ruled* *h* *a* *s* *be* *n* *a* *to* *fer* *gr* *ing* *t* *ingrap* *d* *pat* *ting*

O *m* *e* *pha* *n.* [Fr *omophi* *V* *It* *omofa* *f* *omo* *g* *ofo*] *Lat* *omophacia* G *ὠμοφαγία* *ra* *from* *ὠμός* *raw* *ὠμός* *raw* *and* *φάγειν* *eat* *th* *fat* *or* *broad* *or* *place* *f* *a* *ho*] *from* *ἀγρός* *Lat* *ager* *field*] *Ind*] *Th* *b* *d*] *m* *or* *ness*

Om'phā-cine (*om* G *ὀμφακίνη* *F* *om* *ka* *f* G *ὀμφακίνη* *from* *ὄμφαξ* *the* *grape* *d*] Pertaining to or *prepar* *f* *om* *or* *ka* *f* *ruit*

[illegible] oil or omphacine, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives, with which the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.

Om-phăl'ic, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός, from ὀμφαλός, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

Om'pha-lo-çēle', *n.* [Fr. *omphalocèle*, from Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture at the navel. *Coxe.*

Om'pha-lōde, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, navel, and εἶδος, form.]

1. (*Anat.*) The navel. [*Rare.*]

2. (*Bot.*) The central part of the hilum of a seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass to the endosperm. *Ogilvie.*

Om'pha-lo-măn'çy, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and μαντεία, prophecy.] Divination by means of the navel of a child, to learn how many more children its mother may have. *Crabb.*

Om'pha-lŏp'sy-chīte (-kīt), *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and ψυχή, breath, spirit, soul; Fr. *omphalopsyque.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Repos.* ii 240.

Om'pha-lŏp'ter, } *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and
Om'pha-lŏp'tic, } ὀπτήρ, one who looks, ὀπτικός, belonging to sight, from the root ὀπ, to see; Fr. *omphaloptre.*] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens. [*Obs.*] *Hutton.*

Om'pha-lŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία, ὀμφαλοτομία, from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and τομός, cutting, τέμνειν, to cut; Fr. *omphalotomie.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing the navel string.

Om'pha-zīte (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A foliated, leek-green variety of pyroxene. *Dana.*

O'my, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *oam*, steam, vapor, Goth. *ahma*, spirit.] Mellow, as land. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

On, *prep.* [A-S. *on*, *an*, *ō*, *ā*, O. Sax. & O. Fries. *an*, D. *aan*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *ana*, M. H. Ger. *ane*, N. H. Ger. *an*, Icel. *á*, Sw. *å*, allied to Gr. ἀνά, Slav. *na.*]

1. At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table stands *on* the floor; the house rests *on* its foundation; we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth.

2. Toward and to the surface of, — used to indicate the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken. *Matt.* xxi. 44.

3. Upon, — denoting the performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; hence, by means of; with; as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum; to play on a piano.

4. In addition to; besides; as, heaps *on* heaps, mischief *on* mischief, loss *on* loss.

5. At or near, — indicating situation, place, or position; as, *on* the one hand, *on* the other hand; the fleet is *on* the American coast; the island is situated *on* the coast of England; *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side; Philadelphia is situated on the Delaware.

6. In dependence or reliance upon; with confidence in; as, to depend *on* a person for assistance; to rely *on*; hence, indicating the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant on certain considerations or conditions, the considerations being the support of the covenant.

7. At or in the time of; as, *on* the Sabbath we abstain from labor.

☞ It is usual to say, *at* the hour, *on* or *in* the day, *in* or *on* the week, month, or year.

8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive; as, *on* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.

9. Toward; for; — indicating the object of some passion; as, have pity or compassion on him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. "Hence, on thy life." *Dryden.*

11. By virtue of; with the pledge of; — denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged; as, he affirmed or promised on his word, or on his honor.

12. To the account of; — denoting [illegible] [illegible] or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting upon; as, *on* [illegible] all the blame.

13. In consequence of, or following; as, on the ratification of the treaty the armies were disbanded.

14. In reference or relation to; as, *on* our part expect punctuality.

☞ *Upon* is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, but frequently without necessity or advantage [illegible]

On a sudden, suddenly [illegible] *On* [illegible] in [illegible] or in [illegible] [illegible] — *On high*, in an elevated place [illegible] — *On the alert*, in [illegible] (*Colloq. and vulgar.*) — [illegible] [illegible] of vigilance or [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] journey, or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. Forward, in progression; onward; as, [illegible] on.

[illegible] onward [illegible] as, from father to son [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] continuance, without interruption or cessation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. Adhesion; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither on nor off," that is, he is not steady, he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not on.

☞ *On* is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerly on, courageous friends, that is, go on, move on.

To put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

On'a-ġer, *n.* [Lat. *onager*, *onagrus*, Gr. ὄναγρος, Fr. *onagre*, Pr. *onager*, *onagre*, *onagra*, Sp., Pg., & It. *onagro*.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The wild ass (*Equus onager*), a solipedous, pachydermatous mammal, originally inhabiting the great deserts of Central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.

2. (*Antiq.*) A military engine acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket, and was operated by machinery. *Fairholt.*

O'nan-ism, *n.* [From *Onan.* *Gen.* xxxviii. 9; Fr. *onanisme*, Sp. & It. *onanismo.*] The crime of self-pollution; masturbation.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* [O. Eng. *ones*, *ones*, *anes*, *enes*, from *one*, D. *eens*, from *een*, and O. H. Ger. *eines*, N. H. Ger. *einst*, from *ein*, one.]

1. At one time; on one occasion; one time only.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but once in two years. *Bacon.*

2. At one former time; formerly.

My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

3. At some one indefinite future time; — nearly in the sense of *ever*.

When will thou [illegible] give thy Redeemer the possession of thy soul? When shall it once be? *Law.*

☞ *Once* is used as a noun when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.

At once. (*a*) At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "[illegible] and at [illegible] the curse of your pursue, but go at once." *Shak.* "I . . . withdrew at once and altogether from the management." *J. Scott.* (*b*) At the same time; as, they all moved at once; hence, when referring to two or more together, at once.

This hath all its force at once, on the first impression. *Atterbury.*

— *Once and again*, at repeated times; repeatedly. "A dove sent forth once and again, to spy." *Milton.*

Ounce (ŏns), *n.* [Fr. *once*, Sp. & Pg. *onza*, It. *lonza*, from Lat. *lynx*, Gr. λύγξ, a lynx, with *l* taken off as if it were the article; N. Lat. *felis uncia*. Cf. OUNCE.] (*Zoöl.*) A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind; the ounce. See OUNCE.

On-çid'i-um, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of orchideous plants, the flower of one species of which (*O. papilio*) resembles a butterfly. *Baird.*

On-cŏt'o-my, *n.* [Fr. *oncotomie*, Gr. ὄγκος, a tumor, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the removal of a tumor. [Written also *onkotomy*.] *Dunglison.*

On dit (ŏng'dē), [Fr.] They say, or it is said; hence, as a noun, a flying report; as, it is a mere *on dit*.

One (wŭn), *a.* [A-S. *ân*, *an*, O. Sax. *ên*, O. Fries. *an*, *en*, D. & Dan. *een*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *einn*, O. & N. H. Ger. *ein*, Goth. *ains*, *ain*, allied to Lat. *unus*, *oenus*, *oinus*, W. *un*, Ir. & Gael. *aon*, *an.*]

1. Being but a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual; — used as a cardinal number. "The dream of Pharaoh is one." *Gen.* xli. 25.

☞ In this use it often takes a sense nearly equivalent to the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *one* horse, man, stove, &c.

2. Denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely, — used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective; as, "If one should [illegible]" "I am the sister of one Claudio" [*Shak.*], that is, of a certain individual named Claudio.

☞ It is [illegible] [illegible] in this sense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with another, to denote a reciprocal [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] One another; as, they [illegible] [illegible] reciprocally; mutually [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The words may be taken as part of the [illegible] [illegible] *Tennyson.*

All one, — the same; of no consequence; as, it is all one to me. — *One day*, on a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
With all her [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One (wŭn), *v. t.* To cause to become one; to [illegible] into one. [*Obs.*]

One'-ber'ry (wŭn'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Herb Paris*, true-love.

One'-hôrse (wŭn'-), *a.* Drawn by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a one-horse carriage.

O-neī'ro-crĭt'ic, *n.* [Fr. *onirocritique*, Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός. See *infra.*] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. *Warburton. Addison.*

O-neī'ro-crĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός, from ὄνειρος,
O-neī'ro-crĭt'ic-al, } a dream, and κριτικός, critical, from κρίνειν, to judge, discern; Fr. *onirocritique.*] Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams. "No oneirocritical correspondence." *Addison.*

O-neī'ro-crĭt'i-çism, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams. "No common [illegible] than [illegible] oneirocriticism." *Browne.*

O-neī'ro-crĭt'ics, *n. sing.* The art of interpreting dreams. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

O-neī'ro-dyn'i-a, *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, and ὀδύνη, pain.] (*Med.*) Painful dreaming; disturbed sleep, including nightmare and somnambulism. *Dunglison.*

O-neī'ro-măn'çy, *n.* [Fr. *oniromancie*, from Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by dreams. "Oneiromancy or prophecy by means of dreams." *[illegible]*

O-neī'rŏs'co-pĭst, *n.* One who interprets dreams.

O'neī-rŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, and σκοπεῖν, to consider.] The interpretation of dreams.

One'li-ness (wŭn'li-nes), *n.* The state of being one or single. [*Obs.*]

Oneliness, or singularity, is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One'ly, *a.* The same as ONLY. [*Obs.*]

One'ment (wŭn'ment), *n.* State of being at one, united, or reconciled. [*Obs.*] *[illegible]*

One'ness (wŭn'nes), *n.* [From *one.*] The state of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Our God is one, or rather very oneness. *Hooker.*

Ŏn'er-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden; Fr. *onéraire*, It. & Sp. *onerario.*] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

Ŏn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ONERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ONERATING.] [Lat. *onerare*, *oneratum*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden.] To load; to burden. [*Obs.*]

Ŏn'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of loading. [*Obs.*]

Ŏn'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *onerosus*, from *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden; Fr. *onéreux*, Sp. & It. *oneroso.*] Burdensome; oppressive. "Too onerous a solicitude." *L. Taylor.*

Onerous cause (*Scots Law*), a good and legal consideration, — opposed to *gratuitous*.

Ŏn'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an onerous manner; oppressively.

One'-sīd'ed (wŭn'-), *a.* 1. Having one side [illegible]; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a one-sided view or statement. "Such unguarded and one-sided language." *[illegible]*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem; as, one-sided flowers.

One'-sīd'ed-ness (wŭn'-), *n.* State of being one-sided.

[illegible] **'ey-er**, *n.* [From *o. ni.*, to settle accounts in the Exchequer, from the mark *o. ni.*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form *oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem.*] An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]quer. [*Obs.*]

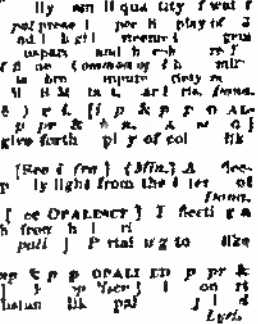
[illegible]**ing**, *n.* Act of going forward [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] at least in which feeling and [illegible] [illegible]
all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], and everyday life. *[illegible]*

A corruption of *anguish.* [illegible]

[illegible] One who [illegible] [illegible] on, or [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



ṡy, n. [Fr ophiomancie from G ... ed perris di inatio n.] The art f to tell g eve ts by serpents, by of eating by them co s.

...phite ... n. [G ... serpent ...] (Fossil.) The fossil shell f a mollusk; an ammonite. See Am...

...phoid, a. [Fr ophiomorphe, ophio... ser ent, and ... form] having the form of a serpent.

...gous (...fa-gus), a. [F. ophiophage ... serp t and ... to eat.] Eating serpents. [Obs.] Browne.

... n. [F ophite, Gr ... from ...] Pertaining to a serpent. [Obs.]

... n. [F ophite, Lat. ophites ...] kind of marble spotted like serpent. (Min.) Serpentine; also, article of serpentine ... antique green porphyry — so called from the ... colors which give it a mottled ... resembling the skin of a snake.

(Eccl. Hist.) A member of a Gnostic sect ... century who paid worship to a ...

... n. [Lat., Gr. ... literally serpent ... serpent and ... to hold.] (Astron.) A constellation in the north hemisphere.

Oph·thal·mi·a ... or ..., n. See OPHTHALMY.

Oph·thal·mic ... or ..., a. [Gr ... from ... eye; F. ophthalmique; It. oftalmico ...] Pertaining to the eye.

Oph·thal·mog·ra·phy ... [G ... and ... to describe.] An anatomical description of the eye. Dunglison.

Oph·thal·mol·o·gist ... or ... One skilled in ophthalmology.

Oph·thal·mol·o·gy ... or ..., n. [G ... eye, and ... discourse.] (Anat.) A ... description of the eye. Dunglison.

Oph·thal·mom·e·ter ... or ..., n. [G ... eye and ... measure.] (Anat.) An instrument for the purpose of measuring the capacity of the ... and posterior chambers of the ... a nominal ... Dunglison.

Oph·thal·mo·scope ... or ..., n. [G ... eye and ... to view.] (Med.) An instrument by which the interior of the eye ... rendered visible. Light is thrown into the pupil by a concave mirror, and the organ thus illuminated is examined with a lens.

Oph·thal·mos·co·py ... or ..., n. [Fr. ophthalmoscopie, from G ... eye, and ... to view.] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of man's temper and ... from the appearance of the eyes.

Oph·thal·mo·stat ... or ..., n. ... Incorrectly formed for oph ... spod ... in naval ... or ... [Obs.] One versed in ophthalmology.

Oph·thal·mol·o·gy ... or ..., n. [Incorrectly formed for ophthalmology ... ophthalmo ... from ... and ... discourse.] The science of ophthalmia ... treatise on ophthalmy.

Oph'thal·my (ŏf'thal·mȳ, ŏp'thal·mȳ), n. [... from ... the eye, from the root ... to see; future ... perf. ... aorist ... p ... ophthalmie, Sp. & It. oftalmia.] (Med.) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball. [Written also ophthalmia.]

O'pi·ate, n. [N. Lat. opiatum, from Lat. opium ... Fr. opiat, Sp. opiata ...] 1. Originally, a medicine of thicker consistence than ... prepared with opium. ... 2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. 3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They ... chiefly ... in an opiate. Bentley.

O'pi·ate, ... [Lt. opiatus ... opium. See OPIUM.] 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. 2. Hence, causing rest or inaction.

O'pi·ate, v. t. ... To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep. [Rare.]

O'pi·at·ed, a. Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

... n. [Lat. opifer, from opis, opis, help ... ferre, to bear; Fr. opifère.] Bringing help.

O'pi·fice ... [Lat. opificium, from opifex ... see ...] Workmanship. [Obs.]

O·pif'i·cer ... n. [Lat. opifex, opificis, from opus, ... work, and facere to do or make.] One who performs any work ... [Obs.] Bentley.

O·pin'a·ble, a. [Lat. opinabilis, from opinari. ... See OPINE.] Capable of being opined ... [Obs.]

Op'i·na'tion, n. [Lat. opinatio, O. Fr. opination.] Act of thinking; opinion. [Obs.]

O·pin'a·tive, a. [It. Sp. ... opiniâtre ...] Obstinate ... opinions; opinionated. [Obs.] Burton.

O·pin'a·tive·ly, adv. In an opinative manner; conceitedly. [Obs.] More.

O·pin'a·tor, n. [Lat. It. opinatore, O. Sp. opinador, Fr. opinateur.] One who holds an opinion. [Obs.] Gl...

O·pine', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OPINED; p. pr. & vb. n. OPINING.] [F. opiner, Pr. op. & Sp. opinar, It. opinare, Lat. opinari.] To think; to suppose. [Obs. or ...] South.

O·pine', v. i. To think; to be of ... to suppose.

O·pin'er, n. One who thinks or holds an opinion; one who supposes. [Obs.]

O·pin'i·a·tor, ... n. [O. Fr. opiniastre. N. F.

O·pin'i·a·tred, ... opiniâtre; Lat. as if opinator,

O·pin'i·a·tre ... from opinio, opinion.] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in ... it ... [Obs.] Fuller.

O·pin'i·ate (...), v. t. To maintain as one's opinion with obstinacy. [Rare.] Browne.

O·pin'i·at·ed, a. Unduly attached to ... own opinions. [Obs.]

O·pin'i·a·tive, a. [See OPINIATER.] Stiff in opinion; obstinate. [Obs.]

O·pin'i·a·tive ... 1. Very stiff in adherence to one's individual or preconceived opinion. ... South.

2. Founded on mere opinion; imagined; fancied; fantastic. Opinative ... several ...

O·pin'i·a·tive·ly, adv. In an opinative manner; conceitedly.

O·pin'i·a·tive·ness, n. The state of being opinative. Raleigh.

O·pin'i·a·tor, n. One who opiniates. [Obs.]

O·pin'i·a·tre, n. [Fr. opiniâtre. See OPINIASTER.] An opinionated opinionist. [Obs.]

O·pin'i·cus, n. (Her.) An imaginary animal borne as ... having wings like a griffin ... short ... tail like that of a camel — sometimes represented without wings.

O·pin'ion (o-pĭn'yun), n. [Lat. opinio, F. & Sp. opinion, It. opinione; Sp. opinion; Pg. opinião, ... O. Fr.]

1. That which is opined; a mental conviction of the truth of some statement, founded on a low degree of probable evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without ... mixture of uncertainty or doubting. Hale.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; estimation; especially, favorable judgment; good esteem. I have bought golden opinions. Shak.

Friendship gives ... peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend. ...

However I have no opinion of these things. Bacon.

3. Honor; reputation; fame. [Obs.]

This gained Aurelia much ... he ... very ... guided ... such progress into laborious enterprises. Bacon.

4. Obstinacy; holding to one's belief or impressions; opinionatedness. [Obs.]

5. Sentence; judgment; ... [Rare.]

6. (Law.) The formal decision of judges, umpires, counselors or other parties officially called upon to consider and decide upon a difficulty or dispute.

To be of opinion, to agree with. [Obs.] Thou mayst ... waver in my faith to hold opinion with Pythagoras. Shak.

Syn.—Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; ... estimation. See SENTIMENT.

O·pin'ion, v. t. To think; to opine. [Obs.] Browne.

O·pin'ion·ate, a. Firmly or ... opinions; firmly or

O·pin'ion·at·ed, a. unduly adhering to one's own ... belief; ... opinion.

Albert Lee ... the active, but opinionated, man ... Wood.

O·pin'ion·at·ly, adv. Obstinately; conceitedly.

O·pin'ion·a·tist, n. An opinionated person. [Obs.]

O·pin'ion·a·tive, a. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions. The ... the Pharisees. Milton.

O·pin'ion·a·tive·ly, adv. With ... fondness for ... own opinion; stubbornly.

O·pin'ion·a·tive·ness, n. Excessive attachment to one's own opinion or theory; ... opinion.

O·pin'ion·a·tor, n. One who is inclined to adopt an opinion without sufficient knowledge; ... opinionative person. [Obs.] If any should think he ... mak... by bare reason, as possibly ... opinionators may. South.

O·pin'ion·a·tre·ty, n. [From opiniâtre ...

O·pin'ia·try, ... O. F. opiniastrer, N. Fr. opiniâtreté.] Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy ... Browne.

O·pin'ioned, a. Attached to particular opinions; ... conceited ... opinion ...

So thought I, with ... ... Browne.

O·pin'ion·ist, n. [F. ... Pr. ...] ... one ... ed ...

O·pin'ion·ed ...

... power riches and power to prop ... Pr. ... pinions. [Obs.]

O·pin'ion·ed·ly, adv. ... [Obs.]

O·pis'tho·cœ'li·an (...), a. [G ... behind and ... hollow.] (Zoology.) Having the bodies ... surfaces concave, as in the vertebræ ... P. Owen.

O·pis'tho·dome, n. [G ... from ... behind, ... house; Fr. opisthodome; ... opisthodomo.] (Arch.) A building in the rear of ... especially in ancient Greece ... in the rear of temples ... used to contain ... treasures.

O·pis·thog'ra·phy, n. [Gr ... behind, and ... to write.] A writing upon the back of anything; especially, the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side. [Rare.]

O·pit'u·la'tion, n. [Lat. opitulatio, from opitulari, to bring help, from ops, help and tuli ... whence ... perfect ... ferre, to bring ...] The act of helping or aiding; help. [Obs.]

O'pi·um, n. [Lat. opium, Gr ... from ... poppy juice, a nutritive ... vegetable juice; Fr. ... opium; Pr. opion, Sp. & Pg. opio, It. oppio.] The ... juice of the ... poppy ... white poppy.

☞ Opium is first obtained, from ... incisions made in the capsules of the plant ... the ... from the ... It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant ... weighing from ... ounces to ... pound. It is ... of a fine texture ... color not perfect ... an impression ... It has ... its taste is ... It is of great use as a medicine. Brande. Ure.

O'pi·um-eat·er ... [Lat. ... kind ...] The ... [Obs.] ...

Op·o·bal'sa·mum ... [Gr. ... juice from ... vegetable juice and ... balsam; Lat. & F. opobalsamum, It. & Sp. opobalsamo.] A ... juice ... called also balm of Gilead and balsam of Mecca, of a yellow ... with ... greenish ... a warm bitter aromatic taste ... fragrant smell ... It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an ... and cosmetic. It is procured by wounding the ... balsamodendron ... or ... gileadense and ... Balm ...

O·pod'el·doc, n. (So called by Paracelsus.) The plaster ... who liked to ... arbitrary and unmeaning ...

1. A kind of plaster said to have been ... by ... Paracelsus, and ... external ... [Obs.]

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; ... solution of soap in ... and ... with ... and ... camphor and essential oils.

O·pop'a·nax, n. [Gr ... juice from ... vegetable juice ... and ... panax, ... a plant ... all ... and ... heal ... Lat. & Fr. opopanax.] An inspissated juice of ... readily from ... brought in loose grains also ... sometimes in larger masses, of a reddish yellow color with specks of white. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the root of an umbelliferous plant (the Pastinaca opoponax or Opoponax chironium), a native of Turkey and the East Indies. It was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue. ... Dunglison.

O·por'ice, n. [Lat. ... from Gr ... ripe ... fruit ... from ... fruit.] (Med.) A medicine composed of ... especially quinces, pomegranates, &c. ... formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery ... diseases of the stomach, and the like. Dunglison.

O·pos'sum, n. ... the language of the Indians of Virginia.] (Zool.) An animal of several species forming a ... quadruped ... genus Didelphys. The common species of the United States is the D. Virginiana. Another species common in Texas and California, is D. Californica, and other species are found in South America.

Virginia Opossum (Didelphys Virginiana)

Op'pi·dan ... [Lat. oppidanus, from oppidum, town.] Pertaining to a town. [Obs.] ...

Op'pi·dan, n. [Lat. oppidanus. See supra.] 1. An inhabitant of a town. [Obs.] Wood.

2. A student of Eton College, England, who boards in the town, and not in the college.

Op·pig'no·rate ... [Lat. oppignerare, oppignorare, from prefix ob and pignerare, to pledge, from pignus, genitive pigneris, pignoris, a pledge.] To pledge; to pawn. [Obs.] Bacon.

Op'pi·late ... [imp. & p. p. OPPILATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OPPILATING.] [Lat. oppilare, oppilatum, from prefix ob and pilare, to ... down ... Fr. oppiler, ... Pr. ... opi ...] To crowd together; to fill with ...

Op′ta-tive, *a.* [Lat. optativus, Fr. optatif.] [illegible] desire [illegible] wish.

[illegible] mood, that form of the verb in which [illegible] is expressed.

Op′ta-tive, *n.* [illegible] [illegible]

1. Something [illegible] desired. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) A mode [illegible] expressing desire.

Op′ta-tive-ly, *adv.* In an optative manner; with the expression of desire.

God himself was [illegible], and [illegible] God [illegible]. *Jer. Tay.*

Op′tic, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

The difference is as great between
The optic seeing as the objects seen. *Pope.*

Op′tic, } *a.* [Fr. optique, [illegible] from the
Op′tic-al, } [illegible] future [illegible] [illegible]]

1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight.

The [illegible], whence [illegible]
Through optic glass, the Tuscan artist views. *Milton.*

2. Relating or pertaining to the organ of sight.

3. Relating to the science of optics; as, optical works.

[illegible] axis, the angle included between the two lines [illegible] and perpendicular [illegible].

Op′tic-al-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight.

Op-ti′cian (-tĭsh′an), *n.* [Fr. opticien. See Optic.]

1. One who is skilled in relation to vision, or the science of optics. [*Rare.*]

2. One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

Op′tics, *n. sing.* [Fr. optique, Lat. optice, [illegible] [illegible]. See Optic.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by [illegible] and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision. [See Note under Mathematics.]

Op′ti-graph, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] belonging to seeing or sight, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] suspended [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the outline of [illegible] object, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Op′ti-ma-cy, *n.* [Fr. optimatie. [illegible]] The body of nobles; the nobility. [*Rare.*] *Howell.*

Op′ti-mate, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] belonging to the nobles. [*Rare.*]

Op′ti-mat, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] [illegible], pl. optimates, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the best men, the aristocracy, [illegible] from optimus, the best.] A nobleman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

For optimates,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Chapman.*

Op-ti-ma′tes, *n. pl.* [See supra.] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome as opposed to the populares.

Op′ti-me, *n.* [Lat. optime, the best.] One of those who stand in the second or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the wranglers, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Cambridge, England. They are divided into senior and junior optimes.

Op′ti-mism, *n.* [Fr. optimisme, Sp. optimismo, It. ottimismo, from Lat. optimus, the best.] The opinion or doctrine that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in nature is ordered for the best, or the ordering of things [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to produce the highest good. "The true and amiable philosophy of optimism." *Walsh.*

A [illegible] of [illegible] optimism may be the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] both [illegible]. *Palm.*

Op′ti-mist, *n.* [Fr. optimiste, Sp. optimista, It. [illegible].] One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

Op-ti-mis′tic-al-ly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Op′tion (ŏp′shun), *n.* [Lat. optio, from optare, to wish; Fr. option, [illegible] [illegible]]

1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election.

There [illegible] an [illegible] left to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *West. Rev.*

2. The exercise of the power of choice; election; preference.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the option of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Burke.*

3. The power of wishing; wish.

4. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

5. (*Eng.* [illegible] *Law.*) The right which an archbishop has to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] by him. *Hook.*

Syn. — Choice; preference; selection. — Option, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and has respect to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] such option, and he [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible]. When the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Jugurtha. We have no other option. *[illegible]*

Op′tion-al (ŏp′shun-al), *a.* [See supra.]

1. Left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] preference; as, it is optional with you to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] because the movement was not optional, it was the [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] optional. [illegible]

2. Involving an option or power of choice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are either optional or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

Op′tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an optional manner; with the [illegible] [illegible] of choice.

Op′tom-e-ter, *n.* [For *optometer*, Fr. *optomètre*, [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] measure. See [illegible] [illegible].] An instrument for measuring the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of different persons, chiefly with a view to the selection of spectacles and glasses.

Op′u-lence, *n.* [Lat. opulentia, Fr. opulence, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] Wealth; riches; affluence. *[illegible]*

Op′u-len-cy, *n.* The same as Opulence. [*Rare.*]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and opulency. *Shak.*

Op′u-lent, *a.* [Lat. opulens and opulentus, from ops, opis, power, wealth, riches; Fr. opulent, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affluent.

Op′u-lent-ly, *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly.

O-pun′ti-a (-shĭ-a), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of cactaceous plants, the prickly pear or Indian fig.

O′pus, *n.*; pl. **Op′e-ra**. [Lat.]

1. Work.

2. (*Mus.*) A musical composition.

[illegible] Each composition is called an opus, and they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Opus operatum [Lat. the thing done] (*Theol.*), [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without respect to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the recipient.

O-pus′cle, } *n.* [Lat. opusculum, dim. of opus, work; Fr. opuscule, [illegible]
O-pus′cule, } [illegible] [illegible].] A small work.

O-pus′cu-lum, *n.* [Lat., diminutive of opus, work.] A small work; an opuscule. [illegible]

Or. A termination of Latin nouns, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of English origin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] words of Latin, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] origin. See Er.

Or, *conj.* [Contracted from A.-S. *áther*, *auther*, [illegible], Goth. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Dan. [illegible]] A connective that marks an alternative. You may read or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to either. You may [illegible] either to London or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law, or medicine, or divinity, or he may enter into trade.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sentence, but in the [illegible].

For [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
That [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Cowley.*
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Pope.*

Or is often used to [illegible] an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words; as, a certain figure is square, or [illegible] figure under four equal sides and angles.

Or, *adv.* [A.-S. [illegible], ere, before. See Ere.] Ere; before; sooner than. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *E. Browne.*
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Chaucer.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *[illegible]*

Or, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *oro*, gold.] (*Her.*) The yellow or gold color represented [illegible] an escutcheon by small dots.

Or′a-ch, } [illegible] Orach. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Or′a-che, } [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Or′a-cle (ŏr′a-kl), *n.* [Fr. oracle, It. oracolo, [illegible] [illegible], Lat. oraculum, from orare, to speak, utter, from os, oris, the mouth.]

1. The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, among the heathen, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] respecting some affair of importance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] success of an [illegible] [illegible]. Hence the deity who was supposed to give the answer; and [illegible] the place where it was given; as, the Delphic oracle.

The oracles are dumb;
No voice nor hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. *Milton.*

2. Hence, the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets; hence also, the [illegible] sacred [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — usually in the plural.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which be the first principles of the oracles of God. *Heb.* [illegible]

3. (*Jewish Hist.*) The sanctuary, or most holy place, of the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant.

[illegible] oracle he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant of the Lord. *1 Kings.*

4. One who communicates a divine command [illegible] people; hence, also, any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose opinions are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are of great authority.

God hath now sent his living oracle
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Milton.*

The country rector [illegible] thought him an oracle on points of learning. *Macaulay.*

5. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

Or′a-cle, *v. i.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] oracling.] To utter oracles.

O-rac′u-lar, *a.* [From Lat. oraculum. See supra.]

1. Pertaining [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] uttering oracles; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tongue.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *[illegible]*

They have something venerable and oracular in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

3. Hence, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] oracle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. (*a.*) Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.

O-rac′u-lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

O-rac′u-lar-ness, *n.* The quality of being oracular; [illegible] [illegible].

O-rac′u-lous, *a.* [*Rare.*] 1. Pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles; having the character or authority of an oracle; oracular. "The oraculous seer." *Pope.*

2. Ambiguous; doubtful; obscure. "Equivocations, [illegible] [illegible] speeches." [illegible]

O-rac′u-lous-ly, *adv.* In an oraculous manner; oracularly. [*Rare.*]

O-rac′u-lous-ness, *n.* The state of being oracular.

Or′ai-son (-zun), *n.* [Fr. oraison, Pr. oraison, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Lat. oratio, from orare, to speak, pray. See Oral and Chart.] Verbal supplication, or oral worship; prayer; orison. [*Obs.*] See Orison.

O′ral, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. oral, It. orale, from Lat. os, oris, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; [illegible] by the mouth or by word of [illegible]; [illegible] not written; as, oral tradition; oral testimony; oral law.

O′ral-ly, *adv.* In an oral manner; by mouth; in words, without writing; as, traditions derived orally from ancestors.

Orange.

Or′ange (ŏr′enj), *n.* [Fr. orange, [illegible] [illegible] orancia, arancia, L. Lat. arangia, aurantium, Venetian naranza, [illegible] [illegible] naranja, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or nârang and then changed into [illegible] Lat. pomum aurantium, [illegible] gold-apple, because [illegible] resembles [illegible] [illegible] color.]

1. The fruit [illegible] tree of the genus Citrus, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] round and consists of a [illegible] [illegible] of pulpy carpels inclosed in a leathery rind, which is easily separable, and is yellow when ripe. There are many varieties, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] orange, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], and formerly much used, as it was supposed to be produced by grafting the pomegranate. The mandarin orange [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] free from the rind so as to be easily shaken loose in the ripe fruit. *[illegible]*

2. The tree that produces oranges — usually called orange-tree.

Or′ange, *a.* [illegible] Pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

Or-ange-ade′ [illegible], *n.* [Fr. from orange.] A [illegible] made of orange-juice, corresponding to lemonade. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Ŏp'pi lā'tion, *n* [Lat *oppilatio*, It *oppilazione*, Sp *opilacion*, Pr *opilacio*, Fr *opilation*] The act of filling or crowding together, a stopping by redundant matter, obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines "Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *oppilations*" *Bp Taylor*

Ŏp'pi lā'tive, *a* [It *oppilativo*, Sp & Pg *opilativo*, Pr. *oplativ*, Fr *oplatif*. See *supra*] Obstructive [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Op-plēte', } *a* [Lat *oppletus*, p p of *opplere*, to
Op-plē'ted, } fill up, from prefix *ob* and *plere*, to fill, *plenus*, full] Filled, crowded [*Obs*]

Op plē'tion, *n* The act of filling up, or the state of being filled [*Obs*]

Op pōne', *v t* [Lat *opponere*, from prefix *ob* and *ponere*, to set, put, place, Pr *opponer*, Sp *oponer*, It *opporre*] To oppose [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Op pō'nen çy, *n* [See *infra*] The act of opposing, or of opening in academical disputation, the proposition of objections to a thesis, an exercise for a degree *Todd*

Op pō'nent, *a* [Lat *opponens*, p pr of *opponere*, to set or place against, to oppose, It *opponente*, Sp *oponente* See OPPOSE]

1 Inclined to oppose, adverse, opposing, antagonistic

2 Situated in front, opposite

Op pō'nent, *n* 1 One who opposes, or opposes, an adversary, an antagonist, a foe

2 Especially, one who opposes in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy

3 (*Academic Usage*) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator! *More*

Syn —Adversary, antagonist, opposer See ADVERSARY

Ŏp'por tūne' (53), *a* [Lat *opportunus*, literally at or before the port, from prefix *ob* and *portus*, the port, harbor; It *opportuno*, Sp *oportuno*, Pr & Pr *opportun*] Present at a proper time, recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion, seasonable, timely, fit, becoming

This is most *opportune* to our need *Shak*

Perhaps in view
Of those bright confines whence with neighboring arms,
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heaven *Milton*

Ŏp'por tūne', *v t* To be fit or suitable for, to suit [*Obs*]

Ŏp'por tūne'ly, *adv* In an opportune manner, seasonably

Ŏp'por tūne'ness (109), *n* The quality or condition of being opportune or timely

Ŏp'por tū'ni ty, *n* [Lat *opportunitas*, It *opportunità*, Sp *oportunidad*, Pr *opportunitat*, Fr *opportunité* See *supra*]

1 Fit or convenient time, a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances

"A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds *Bacon*.

I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend *Browne*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good *Atterbury*

2 Fitness, convenience [*Obs*] "Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity* both to sea and land affairs" *Milton*

3 Importunity, earnestness [*Obs*]

He that creates us, and daily feeds us, he that entreats us to be happy with an *opportunity* so passionate, as if not we but himself were to receive the favor *Bp Taylor*

4 Occurrence, occasion [*Obs*] "The *opportunity* of temptations" *Bp Taylor*

Syn —Occasion, convenience, occurrence —OPPORTUNITY OCCASION An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time place &c., for the doing of a thing Hence, *opportunities* often spring out of *occasions* We may have *occasion* to meet a person frequently without getting an *opportunity* to converse with him (as we do desire) on a given subject We act as the *occasion* may require, we embrace or improve an *opportunity*

How all *occasions* do inform against me,
And spur my dull revenge! *Shak*

Farewell I will omit no *opportunity*
That may convey my greetings love to thee *Shak*

Op pōs'a ble, *a* 1 Capable of being opposed or resisted

2 Admitting of being opposed to something else, in position or action

Op pōs'al, *n* Opposition. [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Op-pōse', *v t* [*imp & p p* OPPOSED, *p pr & vb n* OPPOSING] [Fr. *opposer*, from Lat *opponere*, *oppositum* See OPPONE]

1. To place in front of, to set opposite

Her Grace sat down
In a rich chair of state *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people *Shak*

2. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or counteract and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect, to set against,—with a direct or indirect object

I may, without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his *Locke*

3 To resist, either by physical means by arguments, or other means, to act against,—with a direct object

4 To compete with, to strive against, as, to *oppose* a rival for a prize

5 To check, to resist effectually, as, the army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy

I am too weak to *oppose* your cunning *Shak*

Syn —To combat, withstand, contradict deny, oppugn, contravene check, obstruct

Op pōse', *v n* 1. To act adversely;—with *against*, as, a servant *opposed* against the act. [*Rare*] *Shak*

2 To make objection or opposition in controversy

Op pōse'less, *a* Not to be opposed or checked, irresistible [*Obs*] *Shak*

Op pōs'er, *n* One who opposes, an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument, an antagonist, an adversary

Ŏp'po site (-zit), *a* [Lat *oppositus*, p p of *opponere*, Fr *opposite*, It *opposito*, *opposto*, O Sp *opuesto*, N Sp *opuesto* See *supra*]

1 Placed over against, standing or situated in front, facing,—often with *to*, as, a house *opposite* to the Exchange

As I bent down to look just *opposite*
A shape within the watery gleam appeared *Milton*

2 Contrasted with, exclusive of, hostile, adverse,—usually with *to*, applied to effects or tendencies, to signification, feeling, and the like "Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem" *Dryden*

3 Mutually antagonistic; inconsistent, contrary, repugnant, diverse.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations *Locke*

4 (*Bot*) Opposed in position,—said of similar parts or organs so arranged in pairs, that one of them is immediately on the reverse side of some interposed body, or of the axis about which they are disposed, as compared with another *Henslow*

Opposite Leaves

Ŏp'po site (-zit), *n* 1 One who opposes, an opponent, an adversary, an enemy, an antagonist, a competitor

Who were the *opposites* of this day's strife *Shak*

2 That which is opposed or contrary

The virtuous man meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other *Lauder*

Ŏp'po site ly (ŏp'po zit lĭ), *adv* 1 In a situation to face each other, in front

2 Adversely, against each other

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow *May*

Ŏp'po site ness, *n* The state of being opposite or contrary

Op pōs'i tī fō'li-ŏūs, *a* [Lat *oppositus* and *folio sus*, Fr *oppositifolie* See OPPOSITE and FOLIOUS] (*Bot*) Opposite to the leaf, as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle

Ŏp'po sĭ'tion (ŏp'po zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *oppositio*, Fr *opposition*, Pr *oppozitio*, Sp *oposicion*, It *opposizione* See OPPOSE]

1 The state of being opposed, or placed over against, situation so as to front something else, a standing over against, repugnance, contrariety, as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings

2 The act of opposing, attempt to check, restrain, or defeat, resistance "The counterpoise of so great *opposition*" *Shak*

Virtue which breaks through all *opposition*
And all temptation *Milton*

3 That which opposes, an obstacle, as, a river will find its way to the sea in spite of every *opposition*

4 The collective body of opposers, in England, the party in Parliament which opposes the ministry, in America, the party that opposes the existing administration

5 (*Astron*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it, especially, the position of a planet or satellite when its longitude differs from that of the sun 180°,—signified by the symbol ☍, as, ♂ ☍ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun

Ŏp'po sĭ'tion ĭst, *n* One who belongs to an opposing party, usually to the party opposed to the government

Op pōs'i tive, *a* [Fr *oppositif* See OPPOSE and OPPOSE] Capable of being put in opposition

Op prĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* OPPRESSED (-prĕst'), *p pr & vb n* OPPRESSING] [Lat *opprimere*, *oppressum*, from prefix *ob* and *premere*, to press, It *opprimere* *oppressar*, Sp *oprimir*, *opresar*, Pr *oprimer*, Fr *opprimer*, *oppresser*]

1 To press down, to press severely, cruelly, or unjustly to burden or constrain, to overburden, to overpower

Yet thee *oppressed* king am I cast down *Shak*

Behold the kings of the earth how they *oppress*
Thy chosen! *Milton*

2 To sit or lie heavy upon, as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

Op prĕs'sion (prĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *oppressio*, Fr *oppression*, Pr *oppressio*, Sp. *opresion*, It *oppressione* See *supra*]

1. The act of oppressing, the imposition of unreasonable burdens, sufferings, labors, or sacrifices, cruelty, severity

2 The state of being oppressed or overburdened, misery

3 That which oppresses, hardship, injustice, cruelty, severity *Addison*

4 A sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind, depression, dullness, lassitude

There gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized
My drowsed sense *Milton*

Op-prĕs'sive, *a* [It *oppressivo*, Sp *opresivo*, Fr *oppressif* See OPPRESS]

1 Unreasonably burdensome, unjustly severe, as, *oppressive* taxes, *oppressive* exactions of service

2 Proceeding from a design to oppress, tyrannical, as, *oppressive* authority or commands

3 Heavy, overpowering, overwhelming, as, *oppressive* grief or woe

Op prĕs'sive ly, *adv* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

Op prĕs'sive ness, *n* The quality of being oppressive

Op prĕs'sor, *n* [Lat, It. *oppressore*, Sp *opresor*, Fr *oppresseur* See OPPRESS] One who oppresses, one who imposes unjust burdens on others, one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity

Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor* becomes a great blessing *Swift*

Op prĕs'ture (-prĕsh'ur), *n* Oppression [*Obs*]

Op prō'bri oūs, *a* [Lat *opprobriosus*, from *opprobrium*, q v, It *obbrobrioso*, Sp. *oprobrioso*, *oprobioso*]

1. Expressive of opprobrium, reproachful and contemptuous, scurrilous, as, *opprobrious* language *opprobrious* words or terms

2 Blasted with infamy, despised, rendered hateful, as, an *opprobrious* name "This dark *opprobrious* den of shame" *Milton*

Op prō'bri oūs ly, *adv* In an opprobrious manner, scurrilously

Op prō'bri oūs ness, *n* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt, scurrility

Op prō'bri ŭm, *n* [Lat, from prefix *ob* and *probrum*, reproach disgrace, It *obbrobrio*, *obbrobio*, Sp *oprobrio*, *oprobio*, Fr *opprobre*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium* and at an era of English society when the weight of that *opprobrium* was heaviest. *De Quincey*

Op prō'bry, *n* Opprobrium [*Obs*]

Op pūgn' (op pūn'), *v t* [*imp & p p* OPPUGNED, *p pr & vb n* OPPUGNING] [O Fr. *oppugner*, Sp *opugnar*, It & Lat *oppugnare*, fr Lat *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight, *pugna*, a fight fist to fist, man to man, from *pugnus*, fist] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition, to attack, to oppose, to resist

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament. *Clarendon*

Op pūg'nan çy, *n* [See *infra*] The act of oppugning, opposition, resistance *Shak*

Op pūg'nant, *n* One who oppugns, an opponent [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Op pūg'nant, *a* [Lat *oppugnans*, p pr of *oppugnare* See OPPUGN] Tending to awaken hostility, hostile, opposing "The *oppugnant* forces of two or more powers which have a natural fitness to counteract each other" *J Taylor*

Op pug nā'tion, *n* [Lat *oppugnatio*, O Fr *oppugnation*, Sp *opugnacion*, It *oppugnazione* See OPPUGN] Opposition, resistance [*R*] *Bp Hall*

Op pūgn'er (op-pūn'er), *n* One who opposes or attacks, that which oppugns

Op sĭm'a thy, *n* [Fr *opsimathie*, Gr, ὀψιμαθεία, from ὀψε, late, and μανθάνειν, to learn] Late education, education late in life. [*Obs*] *Hales*

Ŏp'si ŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *opsiomètre*, from Gr ὄψις, sight, from the root ὀπ, future ὄψομαι, to see, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and from that to determine the focal length of a lens necessary to correct imperfect sight *Brande*

Ŏp'so nā'tion, *n* [Lat *opsonatio*, *obsonatio*, from *obsonare*, *obsonari*, to buy provisions, to cater, fr *obsonium*, Gr ὀψώνιον, provisions, victuals] A catering, a buying of provisions [*Obs*]

Ŏp'ta ble, *a* [Lat *optabilis* See *infra*] Desirable [*Obs*]

Ŏp'tāte, *v t* [Lat *optare*, *optatum*, Fr *opter*, O It *ottare*] To choose to wish for, to desire [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Op tā'tion, *n* [Lat *optatio*, O Fr. *optation*,] The act of opting the expression of a wish [*Obs*] "Regulating determined relations unto their private *optations*" *Brome*

Op ta tive [illegible] [L. [illegible] F. *optatif*.] E[illegible] [illegible] desire; [illegible] wish.

Optative mood (*Gram.*), th[illegible] form of th[illegible] verb [illegible] which [illegible] desire is [illegible]pressed.

Op ta tive, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] Pr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. [illegible] It. [illegible] L. [illegible]]

1. Som[illegible] to be desi[illegible]d. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. (*Gram.*) A mood [illegible] pressi[illegible]g desire.

Op ta tive ly, *adv.* [illegible] ptative man[illegible] with [illegible] expressio[illegible] of desire.

God blesseth man imperat[illegible]ely and man blesseth God op[illegible] [illegible]tively. *Bp. Hall.*

Op tic, *n.* A org[illegible] of sight; an eye.

The d[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
To [illegible] [illegible] as he [illegible] seen. *Pope.*

Op tic, [illegible] [Fr. [illegible] [illegible] Sp. & Pg. [illegible]
Op ti cal, [illegible] [illegible] from th[illegible] root [illegible] [illegible]

1. Rel[illegible]ing or p[illegible]rtai[illegible]ing to vi[illegible]ion or sight.

The moon, whose orb,
Thro[illegible] [illegible] *optic* glass, the T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Milton.*

2. R[illegible]ting [illegible] p[illegible]rtai[illegible]ing to th[illegible] [illegible] of sight [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]

3. Relati[illegible]g to th[illegible] sci[illegible]ce of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Optic [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible] included between th[illegible] tw[illegible] lines [illegible] from [illegible] extrem[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Op ti cal ly, *adv.* By opti[illegible] [illegible]ght.

Op ti cian [illegible] See [illegible]

1. On[illegible] who[illegible] skill[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ision, [illegible] science of optics. [*Rare.*]

2. O[illegible] who make[illegible] [illegible] optical glasses and i[illegible]

Op tics, [illegible] [Fr. *optique*, [illegible]] That bra[illegible]h of physical scie[illegible] which treats [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Op ti mism, [illegible] [illegible]

Op ti mist [illegible]

Op tion, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] L. *optio*, [illegible]]

1. The pow[illegible] [illegible] choosing [illegible] right of choice [illegible]

2. The exercise of th[illegible] pow[illegible] of choice [illegible]

3. Th[illegible] p[illegible]wer [illegible]

Syn. — Choice; pref[illegible]r[illegible]nce; selection.

Op tion al [illegible]

1. Left to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. I[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pow[illegible] [illegible]

Op tion al ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Op u lence [illegible]

Op u lent [Lat. [illegible]] [illegible]

Op u lent ly, *adv.* [illegible]

O pun ti a [illegible] [illegible] Indian fig.

O pus [illegible] [Lat.]

1. W[illegible]k.

2. (*Mus.*) A m[illegible] [illegible] composition.

Each composition is call[illegible]d [illegible] [illegible] they are [illegible] in the order of their [illegible]

Opus operatum [illegible] (*Theol.*) [illegible]

Opus cle [illegible]

Or, *conj.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Or, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] L. *aurum*, gold.] (*Her.*) Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

O ra cle [illegible] [Fr. [illegible] L. *oraculum*, [illegible] *orare*, to speak.]

1. Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Th[illegible] oracles are d[illegible]m[illegible]
[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. (*Jewish Antiq.*) Th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. O[illegible] wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5. A wise se[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

O rac u lar [illegible]

O ral [illegible]

O ral ly, *adv.* [illegible]

O ra tion [illegible]

Or ange, *n.* [Fr. [illegible] [illegible] L. Lat. [illegible]]

Orange.

1. Th[illegible] fruit [illegible] tree of [illegible]

2. Th[illegible] tree that prod[illegible]ces [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] orange tree.

Or ange, *a.* P[illegible]rtai[illegible]ing to an o[illegible]

Or ange ade [illegible] *n.* [F. [illegible]] A dri[illegible]k made of ora[illegible]e[illegible] [illegible]

Orangeat (ŏr'an zhit'), *n* [Fr., from *orange*]
1 Orange peel covered with candy.
2 Orangeade

Ŏr'ange-ed'dored (ŏr'enj kŭl'urd), *a* Having the color of an orange.

Ō'range man (ŏr'enj-), *n*, *pl* ŌR'ANGE-MEN A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, whose aim was to uphold Protestantism, and discourage Roman Catholicism It had lodges, office bearers, a distinctive color, being *orange*, whence the name This organization was suppressed by act of Parliament in 1836 *Brande.*

Ŏr'ange-mŭsk, *n* A species of pear.

Ō'range-pip'pin, *n* A kind of apple *Simmonds*

Ō'ran ger-y, *n* [Fr *orangerie*, from *orange* See *supra*] A place for raising oranges, a plantation of orange trees

☞ Pronounced *o-ran n'zher* ȳ by Walker

Ŏr'ange-tăw'ny, *a* Of a color between yellow and brown

Ō'range-tăw'ny, *n* A color between yellow and brown

Ŏr'ange-wīfe, *n* A woman who sells oranges

O răng'-ou tăng' (synop, § 130), *n* [Malayan *orâng ûtan*, i e, man of the woods, fr *orang*, man, and *ûtan*, a forest, wood, wild, savage] (*Zool*) A large monkey (the simia [or *Pithecus*] *satyrus*), in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known monkey It is about five feet high, and covered with coarse hair of a brownish red or black color, and has a bare face and a beardless chin Its arms are very long, reaching to the ankles The animal is a native of Sumatra and Borneo

Orang-outang (*Pithecus satyrus*)

☞ The name is often abbreviated to *orang*, and is also written *orang-outan* *orang-utan*, and *ourang-o tang*

O rā'tion, *n* [Lat *oratio*, fr *orare*, to speak, utter, pray, O Fr *oration* N Fr *oraison*, Sp *oracion*, It *orazione* Cf ORAISON] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner, especially, a discourse having reference to some occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like, a stately or dignified address, a labored harangue, — distinguished from an argument or plea delivered in court, from a sermon made off hand, from a sermon delivered at a religious service, from a lecture designed to convey knowledge, and the like

Syn — Harangue, address, speech See HARANGUE

O rā'tion, *v i* To deliver an oration, to make a speech [*Obs and rare*] *Donne*

Ŏr'a tar, *n* [Lat, from *orare*, to speak, utter, It *oratore*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *orador*, Fr *orateur* See *supra*]
1 A public speaker, one who delivers an oration, especially, one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker, one who is eloquent, as, a great *orator*

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is *Shak*

Some *orator* renowned
In Athens or free Rome *Milton*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Equity*) One who prays for relief, a petitioner (*b*) A plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery *Burrill*
3 (*Eng Universities*) An officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are conferred, and the like, — called also *public orator*.

☞ *a* Belonging or pertaining to an orator, oratorical
, *adv* In an oratorical manner, or

[From Lat *oratorius*, belonging *supra*] Pertaining to an orator
rical, becoming an orator, as, an *oratorical* way
In a rhetorical manner
Lat *oratorius*, belong-
See *supra*]
consisting of rules, uses, &c, the subject the Scriptures
ory
to, an orator,

some *oratorious* *By Taylor*
manner *Selden.*

It

1 The art of an orator, the art of public speaking, in an eloquent or effective manner, the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse, eloquence "The *oratory* of Greece and Rome" *Milton*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory* *Shak*

2. A place of orison, or prayer, especially, a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions,

Do not omit the *prayers* for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in *By Taylor*

Seek in domes to *oratory* small
For prayer in stillness *Wordsworth*

Priests of the oratory (*Rom. Cath Church*), a society of priests founded by St Philip of Neri, living in community without being bound by special vow

Ŏ'ra tress, *n* [Lat. *oratrix*, f, of *orator* See
Ŏ'ra trix, } ORATOR] A female orator.

Ŏrb, *n* [Lat *orbis*, Fr, It, & Sp *orbe*]
1 A solid or hollow body of a round form, a globe a sphere
2 Especially, one of the celestial spheres, a sun, planet, or star

Whether thy prime *orb*,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled *Milton*

3 The eye, as luminous and spherical [*Poet*]

A deep serene hath quenched their *orbs* *Milton*

4 A circle, especially, a circle or nearly circular orbit, described by the revolution of a heavenly body, an orbit, also, one of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to inclose one within another, and carrying the heavenly bodies

The schoolmen were like astronomers, which did figure eccentrics, and epicycles, and such engines of *orbs*. *Bacon.*

You seem to me as Diana in her *orb* *Shak*

In *orbs*
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,
Orb within *orb*. *Milton*

5 Hence, a period of time marked off by the revolution of a heavenly body *Shak*
6 A revolving circular body, a wheel.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot rolled *Milton*

7 A globe surmounted by a cross, used as an emblem of power and sovereignty in the coronation of sovereigns, — called also *globe*, and *ball*
8 (*Mil*) A body of troops drawn up in a circle [*Obs*]

Syn — Globe, ball, sphere See GLOBE

Ŏrb, *n* [Norm Fr *orbe*, Lat *orbus*, destitute, deprived] (*Arch*) A blank window or panel *Oxf Glossary*

Ŏrb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORBED, *p pr* & *vb n* ORBING] To form into an orb, to surround

The wheels were *orbed* with gold *Milton*

Ŏrb, *v i* To become transformed like an orb, [*Poet and rare*]

Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far
And *orb* into the perfect star
We saw not, when we moved therein *Tennyson*

Ŏr'bate, *a* [Lat *orbatus*, p p of *orbare*, to bereave of parents, children, or other dear persons, from *orbus*, bereaved of parents or children, Gr ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, It *orbato*] Bereaved, fatherless, childless [*Obs*]

Or bā'tion, *n* [Lat. *orbatio*, from *orbare* See *supra*] The state of being orbate, or deprived of parents or children, privation in general, bereavement [*Obs*]

Ŏrbed (ŏrbd), *a* Having the form of an orb, round, circular, orbicular

The *orbed* eyelids are let down *Trench*

Ŏrb'-fish, *n* See ORBIS

Ŏrb'ic, } *a* [Lat *orbicus*, from *orbis*, orb, q v]
Ŏrb'ic al, } Spherical, orbicular [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Ŏrb'i cle (ŏrb'i kl), *n* [Lat *orbiculus*, diminutive of *orbis*] A small orb [*Obs*]

Such watery *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells *G Fletcher*

Or bic'ū lar, *a* [Lat *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, diminutive of *orbis*, orb, Fr *orbiculaire*, Sp *orbicular*, It *orbicolare*]
1 Resembling or having the form of an orb, spherical, circular "*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet" *De Quincey*
2 (*Anat*) Having a spherical or circular form or arrangement, as, the *orbicular* bone, the *orbicular* muscles *Dunglison*

Or bic'ū lar ly, *adv* Spherically

Or-bic'ū-lar ness, *n* The state of being orbicular, sphericity

Or bic'ū-late, *n* That which is orbicular, especially, a thing having a figure the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular

Or-bic'ū-lāte, } *a* [Lat *orbiculatus*, It *orbicolato*, Fr *orbiculé* See *supra*] Made or being in the form of an orb
Or-bic'ū lā'ted, }

Orbiculate or *orbicular leaf* (*Bot*), a leaf whose outline is nearly circular

Orbiculate Leaf

Or bic'ū lā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The state of being made in the form an orb, orbicularness [*Obs*]

Or bic'ū lus, *n*. [Lat diminutive of *orbis*, sphere, disk] (*Bot*) (*a*) A thick mass covering the ovarium of a flower, and adherent to the stamens *Lindley* (*b*) A round, flat organ, which contains the gills within the capsules of some fungi

Ŏrb'fish, *n* [See ORB] (*Ichth*) A fish of a circular form (the *Chætodon orbis* of Gmelin), inhabiting the Indian seas It is covered with a firm, hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales It is unfit for food, — called also *orb fish*.

Ŏrb'it, *n* [Lat *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, from *orbis*, a circle, Il, & Sp *orbita*, Fr *orbite* See ORB]
1. (*Astron*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury.
2 A small orb [*Rare*] "Roll the lucid *orbs* of an eye" *Young*
3 (*Anat*) The cavity in which the eye is situated
4. (*Ornith*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird

Ŏrb'it al, *a* Belonging or pertaining to an orbit "*Orbital* revolution" *J. D. Forbes.*

Ŏrb'it ar, *n* The same as ORBITAL [*Rare.*]

Ŏrb'it a ry, *a* Around the orbit, as, *orbitary* feathers

Or bit'ū-a-ry, *a*. Of, or pertaining to, an orbit; orbital [*Rare*]

Ŏrb'i-tude, } *n* [Lat. *orbitudo*, and *orbitas*, from
Ŏrb'i ty, } *orbus*: It *orbità*, O Sp *orbedad*, Fr *orbité*. See ORBATE] Bereavement by loss of parents or children, orbation [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Ŏrb'y, *a* [From *orb*] Resembling an orb, having the motion of an orb. [*Obs.*]

And *orby* hours
Had gone the round again through herbs and flowers *Chapman.*

Ŏrc, *n* [Lat *orca*, allied to Gr. ὄρκυς; It, Sp, & Fr *orca*, O Fr *orque*] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish the grampus See GRAMPUS [Written also *ork*].

Or kā'di an, *a* [From *Orcades*, the former name of the Islands] (*Geog*) Pertaining or belonging to the Orkney Islands

Ŏrch, *n* The same as ORC, q v

Ŏr'chal, *n* See ARCHIL

Ŏr'cha nēt, *n* [Cf ALKANET] (*Bot*) A plant; *Anchusa tinctoria* *Ainsworth*

Ŏr'chard, *n* [A S *ortgeard*, *wortgeard*, that is, wort-yard, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, *wurt*, *wort*, herb, and *geard*, yard; Icel, *urta*, *garðr*, *yrtagarðr*, Dan *urtegaard*, Sw *örtegård*, Goth *aurtigards* Cf HORTYARD] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees; especially, of apples, peaches, pears, or cherries, — rarely of nut bearing trees

Orchard-grass (*Bot*) a tall grass (*Dactylus glomerata*), with long, broad, shining leaves Introduced from England, and now common in the United States growing usually in shady places *Gray* — *Orchard house* (*Hort*), a glazed house or structure in which fruit trees are reared in pots

Ŏr'chard ing, *n* 1 The cultivation of orchards
2 Orchards in general.

Ŏr'chard ist, *n* One who cultivates orchards

Ŏr'chel, *n*. The same as ARCHIL See ARCHIL

Ŏr'che sŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr. *orchesographie*, from Gr ὀρχήσις, dance, and γράφειν, to write or describe] A treatise upon dancing

Ŏr'ches ter, *n* The same as ORCHESTRA

Ŏr'ches trā, or **Or chēs'trā**, *n* [Lat *orchestra*, Gr ὀρχήστρα, originally the place for the chorus of dancers, from ὀρχηστής, a dancer, ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance, It *orchestra*, Sp *orquestra*, *orquesta*, Fr *orchestre*]
1 The space in a theater between the stage and the audience, — originally appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and its evolutions, afterward by the Romans to persons of distinction, and by the moderns to a band of instrumental musicians
2 Hence, the place in any public hall appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians.
3 Hence, also, a band of instrumental musicians performing in a theater, concert hall, or other place of public amusement

Ŏr'ches tral (ŏr'kes tral), *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to an orchestra, suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra

Ŏr'ches trā'tion, *n* (*Mus*) The arrangement of music for an orchestra; the orchestral treatment of a composition; — called also *instrumentation*

Ŏr'ches tre, *n* [Fr See ORCHESTRA] The same as ORCHESTRA

Or chēs'tric (or kēs'trik, 123), *a* Belonging to an orchestra; as, the *orchestric* accompaniments

Ŏr'chid (ŏr'kid), *n* (*Bot*) A species of orchis, any orchidaceous plant *Gray*

Ŏr'chi dā'ceoŭs (ŏr'kĭ dā'shus), *a* [Fr *orchidacé*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a certain group of plants of which the orchis is the type

Or chid'e-oŭs, *a* [See *supra*] Of, or pertaining to, the orchis

Ŏr'chid ŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in the science of orchidaceous plants

Ŏr'chid ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. ὀρχις, the orchis, and λόγος, discourse] The science of orchidaceous plants

Ŏr'chil, } *n* The same as ARCHIL See ARCHIL
Or-chil'lā, }

Or'chis [illegible] n. [Lat. *orchis*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] with roots [illegible] tubercles from [illegible] (*Bot.*) An [illegible] genus of plants [illegible] and pistils [illegible] the column [illegible] which the petals [illegible] arranged. The flowers are [illegible] great beauty and singular form. [illegible] are the [illegible] the root, and the stamp. *Loudon*

Orchis mascula.

Or'cin [illegible] [Fr. *orcine*, from [illegible] Lat. [illegible], from Lat. [illegible]] (*Chem.*) [illegible] coloring matter [illegible] from [illegible] lichens.

Ord n. [illegible] edge or point [illegible] beginning [illegible] the beginning and end. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]

Or-dain' v. t. [imp. & p. p. [illegible]] [O. F. *ordener*, *ordener*, Fr. *ordonner*, [illegible] It. & Lat. *ordinare*, from Lat. [illegible] *ordo* [illegible]]

1. To set in order [illegible] according to rule [illegible] to set; to establish.

2. [illegible] to decree [illegible] to institute.

[illegible] *Milton*.

And [illegible] the power [illegible] *Byron.*

3. To set apart for an office; to consecrate [illegible] and now ordained [illegible]

[illegible] ordained his special governor. *Shak.*

4. Especially, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions [illegible] the office of the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands, or other appropriate form.

Or-dain'a-ble [illegible] capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

Or-dain'er n. One who ordains, appoints or institutes [illegible]

Or-dain'ing [illegible] (Fr.) [illegible] ordination [illegible] the power to ordain [illegible]

Or-dain'ment n. [illegible]

Or'de-al n. [A.-S. *ordāl*, *ordēl*, a judgment [illegible]] [illegible]

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude [illegible] of Europe, and still practiced in many parts of the East.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] severe trial [illegible]

Or'de-al a. [illegible] trial by ordeal.

Or'der n. [illegible] *ordre*, [illegible] *ordo*, *ordinis* [illegible]

1. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession [illegible] [illegible] the book [illegible] library [illegible] method.

[illegible] harmonious [illegible] *Milton.*

Good order is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. [illegible] proper condition; a normal [illegible] [illegible] good [illegible] order.

[illegible] out of order [illegible] *Locke.*

3. The customary mode of procedure [illegible] usage [illegible] in the transaction of business [illegible] fashion.

[illegible] order [illegible]

[illegible] all forms of order broke. *Daniel.*

4. Regular government [illegible] consequent upon conformity with [illegible] general [illegible] quillity, public quiet; as, to preserve good order in a community.

There [illegible] order [illegible] *Pearson.*

5. That which prescribes a method of procedure; a rule of government [illegible] regulation [illegible] [illegible] rules and orders [illegible] House.

[illegible] *Hooker*

6. Hence, a particular [illegible] command [illegible] direction [illegible]

[illegible] order was made by [illegible] *Clarendon.*

7. Hence, also, [illegible] care.

[illegible] *Shak.*

8. Specifically, a commission to make [illegible] to supply goods [illegible] a direction in writing to pay [illegible] place of public amusement.

[illegible] *C. Lamb.*

9. A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed [illegible] place [illegible] rank [illegible] grade [illegible] group [illegible] occupying the same social [illegible] degree of dignity [illegible] *Jer. Taylor*

Various orders [illegible] *Glover.*

10. Hence, [illegible] ecclesiastical [illegible] military [illegible] as, the order of the Knight Templar. *W. Scott*

[illegible]

11. (*Episcopal Church*) The [illegible] of a deacon, priest, or bishop [illegible] of the Christian ministry [illegible] to take orders, to become a deacon or priest [illegible] holy orders.

12. (*Eccl.*) A book containing the ritual form used [illegible]

13. (*Arch.*) One of the [illegible] principal [illegible] [illegible] column [illegible]

14. (*Zoöl.*) [illegible] marked [illegible] class [illegible] families and genera.

15. (*Bot.*) A group or collection of allied [illegible] family [illegible]

16. (*Theol.*) The plan [illegible] of [illegible] procession, or to the [illegible] tration of the [illegible].

General orders, the commands or notices which [illegible] (*Eccl.*) [illegible] *Holy orders* [illegible] *In order to*, for the purpose of; to the end [illegible] *Order of the day* (*Legislative bodies*) [illegible] business appointed for [illegible] day.

Or'der v. t. [imp. & p. p. [illegible]]

1. To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to arrange; to set in order [illegible] to order [illegible] *Milton.*

2. To manage; to conduct; to regulate [illegible] *Ps. l. 23.*

3. To give an order to; to command; as, to order troops [illegible]

4. To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry.

The book [illegible] are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Order arms (*Mil.*), the command [illegible] the ground.

Or'der v. i. To give orders; to issue commands; as direction.

Or'der-a-ble a. Capable of being ordered; being very orderable [illegible]

Or'der-er n. One who orders, methodizes, regulates, or who gives orders.

Or'der-ing n. Disposition; distribution; management.

Or'der-less a. Without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Or'der-li-ness n. [From *orderly*.] The state of being orderly; methodical; regularity.

Or'der-ly a. 1. Conformed to order; methodical; regular.

[illegible] will decide our [illegible]

2. Observant of order, method, or rule; hence, quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, orderly children [illegible]

3. Performed in good or established order; well regulated. A orderly march. *Clarendon.*

4. Being on duty; as, orderly office [illegible] conveyed [illegible] aid-de-camp and orderly man. *W. Scott.*

Orderly book (*Mil.*), a book for every company in which the sergeant [illegible] general and regimental orders. — *Orderly sergeant*, [illegible] non-commissioned officer or a soldier [illegible] officers [illegible] and carry messages [illegible] *Bent.*

Or'der-ly adv. According to due order; regularly; methodically.

You are too blunt; go to it orderly. *Shak.*

Or'der-ly n. 1. (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer [illegible] superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders [illegible] other service [illegible]

2. A street-sweeper. *Simmonds.*

Or'di-na-bil'i-ty n. Capability of being appointed. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Bull.*

Or'di-na-ble a. [See ORDAIN and O[illegible]] Capable of being appointed. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Or'di-nal a. [Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis* [illegible] Fr. & Sp. *ordinal*, It. *ordinale*.] Indicating the established order or succession; as, the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.

Or'di-nal n. 1. A number noting order.

2. A book containing the service as prescribed in the English church for the ordination of deacons [illegible] *Hook.*

Or'di-nal-ism n. The state or quality of being [illegible] [*Rare.*] *Latham.*

Or'di-nance n. [O. F. *ordenance*, [illegible] F. *ordonnance*, Pr. *ordenansa*, Sp. *ordenanza*, It. *ordinanza*, [illegible]]

1. An ordaining or establishing by authority [illegible]

Thou'lt die by God's just ordinance. *Shak.*

2. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; a statute, law, edict, decree, precept.

[illegible] are sometimes called ordinances [illegible] of Congress under the [illegible] are called ordinances [illegible] This word is often used to [illegible] law or [illegible] of municipal corporations [illegible] *Burrill. Bouvier.*

3. (*Eccl.*) An established rite or ceremony.

4. The same as ORDNANCE. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Or'di-nand [illegible] [Lat. *ordinandus*. See ORDAIN and O[illegible]] One about to be ordained.

Or'di-nant n. One who ordains.

Or'di-nant a. [illegible] See O[illegible]] Ordaining; decreeing. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'di-na-ri-ly adv. According to established rules; methodically [illegible] commonly; usually; in most cases [illegible] more than ordinary [illegible] were. Those who ordinarily [illegible] *I. Taylor.*

Or'di-na-ry (44) a. [Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis* [illegible] *ordinaire*, It. *ordinario*, Sp. & Pr. *ordinario*.]

1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as, the ordinary forms of law or justice.

2. Of common rank, not distinguished by superior excellence; as, an ordinary reader [illegible]

[illegible] would have acquired little or no useful knowledge [illegible] *Berkeley.*

3. Common; usual.

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

4. Hence, inferior; of little merit; as, the book is a very ordinary performance.

5. Plain; not handsome; as, an ordinary woman; a person of ordinary form; an ordinary face.

[illegible] killed, and [illegible]

Syn. — Normal; common; usual; customary [illegible] [illegible] A thing is common [illegible] many persons have or partake [illegible] A [illegible] is ordinary when it is apt to come round in the orderly or regular succession of events [illegible] ordinary [illegible] ordinary face [illegible] ordinary [illegible] of ordinary [illegible] common objects. *Crabb.*

Or'di-na-ry (sometimes *ord'nar-y*), n.

1. (*Law.*) (*a.*) [illegible] An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by [illegible] (*b.*) (*English Law.*) One who has [illegible] jurisdiction [illegible] ecclesiastical [illegible] the bishop [illegible] ancient

ly appointed to give malefactors their neck verses, also to perform divine service for them and assist in preparing them for death The term is still applied to the clergyman who performs the latter offices for condemned criminals (c) (*Im Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate *Wharton Burrill*

2 That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a permanent establishment or institution [*Rare*]

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary* *Bacon*

3 Hence, that which is in common use "Water buckets, wagons, cart-wheels, plough-socks, and other *ordinaries*" *W Scott*

4 A dining room or eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged, a table d'hôte; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining room.

All the old words they have picked up in a coffee-house or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style *Swift*

And, for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only *Shak*

5 (*Naval Usage*) The establishment of the ship plan, not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers, as, a ship laid up in *ordinary*

6 (*Her*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines It is the simplest species of charge

☞ The ordinaries proper called also *honorable* or *greater* ordinaries are nine in number namely, the chief pale bend, bend sinister fess bar, chevron, cross, and saltier The name is also applied to the *lesser ordinaries* or *sub-ordinaries*, such as the gyron, pile, orle, treasure, &c, and also, sometimes, to other charges

In ordinary, in actual and constant service statedly attending and serving, as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary* An embassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court

Ôr'di na ry shĭp, *n* The state of being an ordinary

As to the second exception the same saith he, doth not destroy his *ordinaryship* but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner *Fulke*

Ôr'di nate, *v t* [Lat *ordinare, ordinatum* See ORDAIN] To appoint [*Obs*]

Ôr'di nate, *a.* [Lat *ordinatus*, p p of *ordinare* See *supra*] Regular, methodical

Ordinate figure (*Math*), a figure whose sides and angles are equal

Ôr'di nate, *n* (*Geom*) The distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured

☞ The ordinate and abscissa, taken together, are called *co-ordinates*, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named the intersection of which is called the *origin of co ordinates* See CO-ORDINATE

Ôr'di nate lȳ, *adv* In a regular, methodical manner [*Rare*] *SLelton*

Ôr'di nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ordinatio*, Fr *ordination*, Pr *ordinatio*, Sp *ordinacion*, It *ordinazione*]

1 The act of ordaining

2 Especially, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry.

3 The state of being ordained or appointed, tendency

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively *Norris*

4. The act of disposing, or the state of being disposed or arranged, in regular order [*Rare*]

Cyrus disposed his trees, like his armies, in regular *ordination* *Browne*

Ôr'di nā'tive, *a* [Lat *ordinativus*, It & Sp *ordinativo*, Fr *ordinatif*, O Fr *ordinalif*] Tending to ordain, directing, giving order [*Rare*]

Ôr'di nā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ordinatore*, Fr *ordinateur*] One who ordains or establishes [*Obs*]

Ôrd'nance, *n* [From *ordinance*] Heavy weapons of warfare, cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers, artillery

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire. *Shak*

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled *ordnance* *F Everett*

Ordnance map a very accurate map of the country, made from a survey conducted under direction of the ordnance department [*Eng*]

Ôr'don nănce (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr See ORDINANCE] (*Fine Arts*) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts

He attempted to imitate their artificial construction of the whole work—their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts *Coleridge.*

Ôr'don nant, *a.* Of or pertaining to, ordonnance, tending or serving to dispose in proper order, arranging, ordering "Acting as the impregnant, distinctive, and *ordonnant* power" *Coleridge.*

Ôrd'ūre, *n* [Fr *ordure*, Pr & It *ordura*, Pr *ort, orrudus* horrid]

1. Dung, excrements; feces

2 Defect, imperfection [*Obs and rare*]

All the world these beetles have these faults to wit white half yellow [illegible] and filthy *ordure* *Holland*

Ôrd'ūr ous, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, ordure or dung filthy [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Ôre, *n* [A S *ôr, ore, âra*, Icel *eyr*, O S M H *ier er*, Goth *aur*, allied to Lat *æs, æris*, Skr *ayas*, but not to N. H Ger *erz*, O H Ger *arnizi* Cf Oak]

1 The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost Metals found free from such combination, and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called *ores*, but *native* metals

2 (*Mining*) The ore of a metal with the stone in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to throw out what is quite worthless

3 Metal, as, the liquid *ore* *Milton*

Ô're ăd, *n* [Lat *Oreas, Oreadis*, Gr Ὀρειάς, Ὀ, *ειάδος*, from ὄρος, mountain, Fr *Oreade.*] A mountain nymph *Milton*

Ôre-o gráph'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, oreography

Ôre ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe] The science of mountains

Ôre'-weed, } *n* Sea weed [*Obs*] *Carew*
Ôre'-wood, }

Ôr'f'gild, *n* [A-S *orfe gild, yrfe gild*, from *orfe, yrfe*, inheritance, property, and *gild, geld*, payment of money] (*O Eng Law*) The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time

Ôr'frāy, *n* [Fr *orfraie* See OSSIFRAGE] The osprey [*Obs*] *Holland*

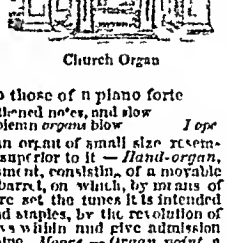
Ôr'frāys, *n* [O Fr *orfrais*, N Fr *orfroi*, for *orfreis*, Pr *aurifrez*, O Sp *orofres*, I Lat *auriphrigium*, from Fr *or*, Pr *aur*, Sp *oro*, gold, and Fr *trait*, *frise*, Sp *friso*, *freso*, fringe, ruff See FRAISE, and cf ORPHREY] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ôr'gal, *n* [See ARGAL and ARGIL] Unrefined or crude tartar, argal. *Ure*

Ôr'gan, *n* [Fr *organe*, Sp & It *organo*, Lat *organum*, Gr ὄργανον]

1 An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed, or an important object is accomplished, especially, a natural part or feature of a living existence or being, capable of a special function that is essential to the life or well being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c, also an artificial or conventional structure which performs a duty or function that is determined by the nature or the welfare of such an existence, as, the *organs* of government, law, &c

2 A medium of communication between one person or body, and another, as, the secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power



Church Organ

3 [A S *organ*, It & Sp *organo*, Pr & Fr *orgue*, Ger & D *orgel*] (*Mus*) A wind instrument containing numerous pipes of various dimensions and kinds, which are filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys similar to those of a piano forte

While in more lengthened notes, and slow
The deep majestic, solemn *organs* blow *Pope*

Cabinet-organ (*Mus*) an organ of small size resembling the reed organ, but superior to it — *Hand-organ*, or *barrel organ*, an instrument, consisting of a movable turning cylinder, called a barrel, on which, by means of wires pins, and staples, are set the tunes it is intended to perform These pins and staples, by the revolution of the barrel, act upon the keys within and give admission from the bellows to the pipe *Moore* — *Organ point*, a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move

Ôr'gan, *v t* To supply an organ or organs to or for, to fit with organs, to organize [*Obs*]

Wouldst thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions for a lower commerce of perception *Hammond*

Ôr'gan-bŭild'er (-bĭld'er), *n* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs

Ôr'gan-har mō'nī ŭm, *n* (*Mus*) An harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ See HARMONIUM

Ôr'gan die, } *n* [Fr *organdi*] A kind of muslin
Ôr'gan dy, } or cotton fabric, characterized by great transparence and lightness

Ôr găn'ic, } *a* [Fr *organique*, Pr *organic*, Sp,
Ôr găn'ic al, } & It *organico*, Lat *organicus*, Gr ὀργανικός]

1 Pertaining to an organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants

2 Produced by the organs as, *organic* pleasure

3 Instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain destined function or end "These *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously" *Milton*

Organic bodies such as possess organs on the action of which depend their growth and perfection, as animals and plants — *Organic substances* substances which proceed from, or constitute, organic bodies — *Organic remains* the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone — *Organical description of a carve* (*Geom*), the description of a curve or a plane, by means of instruments *Treacle.*

Ôr găn'ic al ly, *adv* In an organic manner, with organical structure or disposition of parts, as, the bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.

2 by means of organs

Ôr găn'ic al ness, *n* State of being organical

Ôr găn'i cism, *n* (*Med*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. *Hamilton*

Ôr'gan If'ic, *a* [Lat *organifacere*, organ, and *facere*, to make] Making an organic or organized structure, producing an organism; acting through or resulting from, organs *E A Poe*

Ôr'gan ism, *n* [Fr *organisme*, Sp & It *organismo*]

1 A structure composed of or acting by means of organs, the mutual arrangement or dependence of organs and their functions.

2 An organized being, a being endowed with, or composed of, organs, a being consisting of parts of which the function of each are essential to the existence of the whole, and of each of the parts, a whole, of which the parts are reciprocally means and ends; an existence, of which the parts partake of a common life, an artificial structure, consisting of parts mutually dependent.

Man is not an *organism* he is an intellect served by organs *Dr W. Hamilton*

Ôr'gan ist, *n* [Fr *organiste*, Sp & It *organista*.]

1 (*Mus*) One who plays on the organ

2 One who organized or sung in parts [*Obs*]

Ôr'gan iz'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being organizable, capability of being organized.

Ôr'gan iz'a ble, *a* Capable of being organized; as, the *organizable* quality of fibrin *Hamilton*

Ôr'gan i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *organisation*, Sp *organización*, It *organizzazione*]

1 The act of organizing "The first *organization* of the general government" *Pickering.*

2 The state of being organized; the relations included in such a state or condition

What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once end and means? *Coleridge*

3 That which is organized, an organized existence, an organism

Ôr'gan īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORGANIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* ORGANIZING] [Fr *organiser*, Pr *organizar, organar*, Sp & Pr *organizar*, It *organizzare*, Gr ὀργανίζειν See ORGAN]

1 To furnish with organs, to endow with the capacity for the functions of life, as, an *organized* being, — in this sense chiefly used in the participle, and applied to living beings

These noble faculties of the mind, matter *organized* can'd never produce *Ray*

2 To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, effect, or relation, — applied to products of the human intellect, or to human institutions, as a science, a government, an army, and the life

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *H Grotius*

3 (*Mus*) To sing in parts; as, to *organize* an anthem [*Rare*] *Busby*

Ôr'gan-lĭng, *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, orgelin

Ôr'gan-lŏft, *n* The loft where an organ stands.

Ôr'gan o gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γενεῖν, to produce] Pertaining to the development of organs in plants and animals *Dana*

Ôr'gan o grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *organographique*]
Ôr'gan o grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to organography

Ôr'gan-ŏg'ra phĭst, *n* [Fr *organographe*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies

Ôr'gan ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *organographie*, from Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to describe] (*Nat Hist*) A description of the organs of plants or animals, or of the names and kinds of their organs

Ôr'gan o lĕp'tic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ or instrument, and λαμβάνειν, to lay hold of] Seizing upon, or making an impression upon an organ or organs, — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, smell, and taste, and also on living organisms It was first used by M Chevreul

Ôr'gan-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr. *organologie*, from Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, discourse]

1 The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses

The science of style as an organ of thought of style in relation to the ideas and feelings might be called the *organology* of style *De Quincey*

2. (*Physiol*) That branch which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals. See MORPHOLOGY

Ôr'gan o-me tăl'lic, *a* Characterizing, or pertaining to, a chemical combination of certain organic radicals with metals

Organo-metallic bodies chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals such as ethyl, methyl, &c

are united with metals in a manner [illegible] to that in which the [illegible] is combined [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] chloride of [illegible] *Enc. Cy.*

Or'ga-non, } [See ORGAN.] An organ or instrument; hence, method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted; — term adopted from the Aristotelian writers by Lord Bacon, [illegible] the title of part of his treatise on philosophical method, namely, "The Novum Organon."

Or'ga-no-plas'tic [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and [illegible], to form.] Having the property of producing the tissues or organs of living beings, as the organoplastic cells. *Dana.*

Or'gan-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, organ, and [illegible], to perceive.] The theory that the figure and extent of certain divisions of the brain [illegible] discovered externally; phrenology. *Fleming.*

Or'gan-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pipe of a musical organ.

Or'gan-zīne, *n.* (*Her.*) A figure of uncertain [illegible] borne by certain [illegible] families.

Or'gan-stop, *n.* (*Mus.*) The stop of an organ; any collection of pipes under one general name.

Or'gan-y, *n.* See ORIGAN.

Or'gan-zine, *n.* [It. *organzino*, Fr. *organsin*, Sp. *organ*-[illegible], It. *organzino*.] A kind of thrown silk of very fine texture, that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

Or'gasm, *n.* [Fr. *orgasme*, Sp. & It. *orgasmo*, Gr. ὀργασμός, from ὀργᾶν, to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire.] Immoderate excitement or action, as the turgescence of the blood or of the [illegible].

Or'geat (or'zhat or or'zhä), *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley; Fr. *orge*, It. *orzo*, Lat. *hordeum*.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds, used as a [illegible] beverage or edibles.

Or'gīs, *n.* (*Ich.*) A certain fish, [illegible] ling, — supposed to be so called from the Orkney [illegible], the coast of which it is taken. *Johnson.*

Or'gil-lous, *a.* [O. Fr. *orgueilleus*, N. Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, *orgueu*, pride, haughtiness; Pr. *orgolh*, *orgueil*, Sp. *orgullo*, It. *orgoglio*, Pr. & [illegible] *orguel*, *orgel*, pride; O. H. Ger. *urgouli*.] Proud; haughty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'gue (ôrg), *n.* [Fr. *orgue*, pl. *orgues*, from Lat. *organum*. See ORGAN.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A defensive apparatus consisting of a number of parallel beams, or heavy timbers, made of long thick pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron, hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. (*b.*) A kind of ancient firearm consisting of several musket-barrels arranged in a parallel form, so that a number of [illegible] may be fired at once, with their touch-holes, and a discharge be secured almost on the instant, instantly.

Or'gu-lous, *a.* The same as ORGILLOUS. [*Obs.*]

Or'gy, *n.*; *pl.* **Or'gies** (ŏr'jĭz) — used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. *orgie*, pl. *orgies*; Sp. *orgia*, pl. *orgias*; It. *orgia*, pl.; Lat. *orgia*, pl.; Gr. ὄργια, [illegible] from ἔργον, work; [illegible] was used of performing sacred rites; or more probably from ὀργή, violent passion, from ὀργᾶν, to swell with lust.]

1. Originally, a sacrifice accompanied by secret ceremonies, [illegible] the ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry, [illegible] often by acts of drunkenness and licentiousness; hence, in general, drunken revelry; secret rites; carousal.

> As when, with crowned cups, unto the Elian god,
> Those priests high orgies held. *Drayton.*

2. A frolic; ceremony. [*Obs.*]

> Are [illegible] orgies of so slender price. *B. Jonson.*

Ŏr'i-chal'ce-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, orichalch; having a color or luster between that of brass and that of gold. *Maunder.*

Ŏr'i-chalch, *n.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, from ὄρος, mountain, and χαλκός, brass; It. *oricalco*, Sp. [illegible], Fr. *orichalque*, and *archal*.] A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the nature of, or resembling, brass.

Ŏr'i-chal'cum, *n.* The same as ORICHALCH.

O'ri-el, *n.* [Fr. *oriol*, [illegible] *auriolo*; L. Lat. *oriolum*, portico, hall; probably diminutive of Lat. *area*, [illegible] an open space.] [W. [illegible] also *oriel* and *oryel.*]


Oriel, or Bay-window.

1. A gallery for minstrels. [*Obs.*] *Wedgwood.*

2. A small apartment next the hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowel.*

3. (*Arch.*) A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel, or other apartment, usually projecting outward from the face of the wall, with a [illegible] base, and [illegible] or more [illegible] in [illegible] of an [illegible] of [illegible]. When [illegible] the ground [illegible] supported by [illegible] or [illegible] *Gwilt.*

O'ri-en-cy, *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*Rare.*] *Waterhouse.*

O'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *oriens*, p. pr. of *oriri*, to rise.]

1. Rising, as the sun. "Moon, that now meet'st the orient sun." *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; hence, of superior quality; perfect. "[illegible] pearls [illegible] and orient." *Jer. Taylor.* "[illegible] orient liquor in a crystal glass." *Milton.*

> Whereas her brows began to form that side,
> Were planted to her [illegible] pearls [illegible]
> Yet sometimes fall an orient drop beside. *Shak.*

O'ri-ent, *n.* [Lat. *oriens* (sc. *sol*), Fr. & Pr. *orient*, Sp. & It. *oriente.* See *supra.*]

1. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the East.

2. Hence the countries of Asia, the early seat of civilization.

O'ri-ent, *v. t.* [Fr. *orienter*, Sp. *orientar*, It. *orientare.*] (*Surv.*) To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east; to ascertain the bearings of; to locate; hence, figuratively, to correct or set right by recurring to first principles.

O'ri-ent'al, *a.* [Lat. *orientalis*, Fr., Pr., & Sp. *oriental*, It. *orientale.*]

1. Pertaining to the orient or east; — opposed to *occidental* or *western*; as, *oriental* countries or seas.

2. Proceeding from or situated in the east or east. "The sun's [illegible] secondary and oriental radiation." *Browne.*

O'ri-ent'al, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

O'ri-ent'al-ism, *n.* [Fr. *orientalisme*, Sp. *orientalismo.*] Any system, doctrine, or peculiarity of orientalists.

O'ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* [Fr. *orientaliste*, Sp. *orientalista.*]

1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental.

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

O'ri-en-tal'i-ty, *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

O'ri-ent'al-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTALIZING.] To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners.

O'ri-en-tate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTATING.] To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction; to veer toward the east.

O'ri-en-tate, *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.

O'ri-en-ta'tion, *n.* 1. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis.

3. An aspect or fronting to the east; the placing of a church so as to have its chancel point to the east.

O'ri-ent-a'tor, *n.* An instrument used to determine the position of a church so that its chancel may point directly to the east.

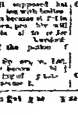
O'ri-ent-ness, *n.* The state of being orient, bright, or of a color. [*Obs.*]

Or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [Fr. *orifice*, Pr. *orifici*, Sp. & It. *orificio*, Lat. *orificium*, from *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *facere*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening; as, the orifice of an artery or vein; the orifice of a wound.

> Then was bored through the top with [illegible] *Addison.*

Ŏr'i-flāmb, } *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme*, Pr. *auriflamma*, It. *orifiamma*, L. Lat. *auriflamma*, from Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame, L. Lat. [illegible] be [illegible] equivalent to Lat. *flammula*, a diminutive of *flamma*, so called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points, and borne on a gilded lance.] The ancient royal standard of France.

Ŏr'i-flamme,


Oriflamme.

Ŏr'i-gan, } *n.* [Lat. *origanum*,
O-rĭg'a-num, } Gr. ὀρίγανον, [illegible] probably from ὄρος, mountain, and γάνος, brightness, beauty; Fr. *origan*, Sp. *origano*, It. *origano.*] (*Bot.*) A plant; marjoram.

Or'i-gen-ism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, one of the earliest and most learned of the Greek fathers. He supposed that human souls existed before their union with bodies, that they were originally pure, but became so [illegible] in the pre-existent state [illegible] all men, probably, will at last be saved, and that Christ is [illegible] to be [illegible] *Murdock.*

Or'i-gen-ist, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen.

Or'i-gin, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *origine*, Sp. *origen*, It. *origine*, Lat. *origo*, *originis*, from *oriri*, to rise, become visible.]

1. The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement.

This mixed system of [illegible] and [illegible] had its origin in the ancient chivalry. *Burke.*

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; the spring; the cause; the occasion.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — ORIGIN, SOURCE. *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of that [illegible]; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The *origin* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the source of most of the [illegible] of our race. "[illegible] he would have [illegible] to [illegible] to the origin of [illegible] — the proper station [illegible] of grammarians, [illegible] is to [illegible] of [illegible]." *Tyr.*

> Famous Greece,
> That source of art and cultivation, thus
> Which they to Rome and Roman father, brought. *Waller.*

O-rĭg'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being originated.

O-rĭg'i-nal, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *original*, Sp. & Pg. *original*, It. *originale.* O. Fr. *original.*]

1. Origin; commencement; source.

> It hath its original from much grief. *Shak.*

2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; first copy; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, and the like, as distinguished from a copy; as, to go back to the original.

3. The precise language employed by a writer; — often called *original language.*

> Few [illegible] the [illegible] languages which have been quoted, that the Scriptures [illegible] be read in their own [illegible] *Whately.*

4. A person of marked peculiarity or eccentricity. [*Colloq.*]

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) The stock or species of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated; as, the wolf is thought by some to be the original of the dog.

6. One who has new and striking characteristics or ideas; [illegible] writer.

O-rĭg'i-nal, *a.* [Fr. *original*, *originel*, Pr. *original*, Sp. [illegible], It. *originale*, Lat. *originalis.*]

1. Pertaining to the origin or being.

2. Preceding all others; first in order; primitive; pristine; as, the original state of man; the original laws of a country.

> [illegible]
> All its original brightness. *Milton.*

3. Not translated; employed by the writer; as, the original language of the scripture.

4. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an original genius.

> Original sin (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, namely, the eating the forbidden fruit; [illegible] either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or [illegible] corruption and tendency to sin [illegible] from him.

O-rĭg'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original; an original thinker. [*Rare.*]

O-rĭg'i-nal'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *originalité*, Sp. *originalidad*, It. *originalità.*] The quality or state of being original.

O-rĭg'i-nal-ly, *adv.* 1. In the original time, or in the original manner; primarily; from the beginning or origin.

> God is originally holy in himself. *Pearson.*

2. At first; at the origin.

3. By the first author; [illegible] the time of formation or construction; as, a book originally written in another [illegible].

O-rĭg'i-nal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

O-rĭg'i-nant, *a.* Tending to originate. [illegible] originate [illegible] *Khodd.*

> The primitive Trinity were [illegible] three original [illegible] three [illegible] places, but [illegible] *[illegible]*

O-rĭg'i-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *originarius*, Fr. *originaire*, Sp. & It. *originario.*]

1. Causing existence; productive.

> The production of animals in the originary way requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; original. "The grand origin of right of all rights." *H. [illegible]*

O-rĭg'i-nate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIGINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIGINATING.] To give an origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce as new.

> The change is to be effected without a [illegible] of the whole [illegible] and political [illegible] *Burke.*

O-rĭg'i-nate, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to begin; to [illegible] or arise; as, the scheme originated with the governor and council.

O-rĭg'i-na'tion, *n.* [Lat. *originatio*, O. Fr. *origination.*] [illegible]

1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

> Descartes first introduced the theory of making [illegible] the origination of the universe, from [illegible] *Keill.*

2. Mode of production, or bringing into being.

> This [illegible] is propagated by [illegible] *[illegible]*

O-rĭg'i-na-tive, *a.* Having power to originate [illegible]

ly appointed to give malefactors their neck verses, also to perform divine service for them and assist in preparing them for death The term is still applied to the clergyman who performs the latter offices for condemned criminals (e) (*Am Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate *Wharton Burrill*

2. That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a permanent establishment or institution [*Rare*]

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary* *Bacon*

3 Hence, that which is in common use "Water-buckets, wagons, cart wheels, plough socks, and other *ordinaries*" *W Scott*

4 A dining room or eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged, a table d'hote, hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining room

All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style *Swift*

And, for his *ordinary*, pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only *Shak*

5 (*Naval Usage*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers, as, a ship laid up in *ordinary*

6 (*Her*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines It is the simplest species of charge

☞ The ordinaries proper called also *honorable* or *greater* ordinaries are nine in number namely, the chief pale bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltier The name is also applied to the *lesser ordinaries*, or *sub-ordinaries*, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c, and also, sometimes, to other charges

In ordinary, in actual and constant service, strictly attending and serving, as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary* An embassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court

Or'di nary ship, *n* The state of being an ordinary

As to the second exception the same saith he, doth not destroy his *ordinaryship* but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner *Fuller*

Or'di nate, *v t* [Lat *ordinare*, *ordinatum* See ORDAIN] To appoint [*Obs*]

Or'di nate, *a* [Lat *ordinatus*, p p of *ordinare* See *supra*] Regular, methodical

Ordinate figure (*Math*), a figure whose sides and angles are equal

Or'di nate, *n* (*Geom*) The distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured

☞ The ordinate and abscissa, taken together, are called *co-ordinates*, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named the intersection of which is called the *origin of co ordinates* See CO ORDINATE

Or'di nate ly, *adv* In a regular, methodical manner [*Rare*] *Skelton*

Or'di nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ordinatio*, Fr *ordination*, Pr *ordinatio*, Sp *ordinacion*, It *ordinazione*]

1 The act of ordaining

2 Especially, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry

3 The state of being ordained or appointed; tendency.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively *Norris*

4 The act of disposing, or the state of being disposed or arranged, in regular order [*Rare*]

Cyrus disposed his trees, like his armies, in regular *ordination* *Prowse*

Or'di nā'tive, *a* [Lat *ordinativus*, It & Sp *ordinativo*, Pr *ordinatiu*, O Fr *ordinatif*] Tending to ordain, directing, giving order [*Rare*]

Or'di nā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ordinatore*, Fr *ordinateur*] One who ordains or establishes [*Obs*]

Ord'nance, *n* [From *ordinance*] Heavy weapons of warfare, cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire *Shak*

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his rolled *ordnance*. *E Everett*

Ordnance map a very accurate map of the country made from a survey conducted under direction of the ordnance department [*Eng*]

Or'don nance (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr See ORDINANCE] (*Fine Arts*) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts

He attempted to imitate their artificial construction of the whole work—their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts *Coleridge*

Or'don nant, *a* Of or pertaining to, ordonnance, tending or serving to dispose in proper order, arranging or ordering "Acting as the impregnant, distinctive, and *ordonnant* power" *Coleridge*

Or'dure, *n* [Fr *ordure*, Pr & It *ordura*, Pr *ort*, *orre*, O Fr *ord*, It *ordo*, filthy, foul, from Lat *horridus*, horrid]

1 Dung excrements· foces

2. Defect imperfection. [*Obs and rare*]

All the as (of these days) have these faults to wit, white baby's cakes, lices, ven, and other little *ordures* *Tusser*

Ord'ūr-oūs, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, ordure or dung, filthy [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Ore, *n* [A S *ōr*, *ōre*, *ora*, Icel *eyr*, O & M H Ger *ei*, Goth *aiz*, allied to Lat *as*, *æris*, Skr *ayas*, but not to N H Ger *erz*, O H Ger *eruzi* Cf ORA]

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost Metals found free from such combination, and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called *ores*, but *native* metals

2 (*Mining*) The ore of a metal with the stone in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to throw out what is quite worthless

3 Metal, as, the liquid ore *Milton*

Ō're ăd, *n* [Lat *Oreas*, *Oreadis*, Gr Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειάδος, from ὄρος, mountain, Fr *Oreade*] A mountain nymph *Milton*

Ō're ō grăph'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, orography

Ō're ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe] The science of mountains

Ōre'-weed, } *n* Sea weed [*Obs*] *Carew*
Ōre'-wōōd, }

Ōrf'ĕ lĭd, *n* [A-S *orfe-gild*, *yrfe-gild*, from *ōrfe*, *yrfe*, inheritance, property, and *gild*, *geld*, payment of money] (*O Eng Law*) The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time

Ō'frăz, *n* [Fr *orfraie* See OSSIFRAGE] The osprey [*Obs*] *Holland*

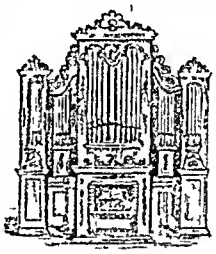
Ōr'frăz e, *n* [O Fr *orfrais*, N Fr *orfrol*, for *orfrois*, Pr *aurfres*, O Sp *orofres*, L Lat *auriphrigium*, from Fr or, Pr *aur*, Sp oro, gold, and Fr *frise*, *frise*, Sp *friso*, *freso*, fringe, ruff See FRAISE, and cf OUPHREY] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ō'gal, *n* [See ARGAL and ARGIL] Unrefined or crude tartar, argal *Ure*

Ō'gan, *n* [Fr *organe*, Sp & It *organo*, Lat *organum*, Gr ὄργανον]

1 An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed, or an important object is accomplished, especially, a natural part or feature of a living existence or being, capable of a special function that is essential to the life or well being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c, also, an artificial or conventional structure which performs a duty or function that is determined by the nature or the welfare of such an existence, as, the *organs* of government, law, &c

2 A medium of communication between one person or body, and another, as, the secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power



Church Organ

3 [A S *organ*, It & Sp *organo*, Pr & Fr *orgue*, Ger & D *orgel*] (*Mus*) A wind instrument containing numerous pipes of various dimensions and kinds, which are filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys similar to those of a piano forte

While in more lengthened notes and slow,
The deep majestic, solemn *organs* blow *Pope*

Cabinet-organ (*Mus*) an organ of small size, resembling the reed organ, but superior to it —*Hand-organ*, or *barrel organ*, an instrument consisting of a movable turning cylinder, called a barrel, on which, by means of wires, pins, and staples, are set the tunes it is intended to perform These pins and staples, by the revolution of the barrel, act upon the keys within and give admission from the bellows to the pipe *Moore* —*Organ-point*, a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move

Ō'gan, *v t* To supply an organ or organs to or for, to fit with organs, to organize [*Obs*]

Wouldst thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions for a lower commerce of perception *Mannyngham*

Ōr'gan-build'er (bĭld'er), *n* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.

Ō'gan-har mō'nī ŭm, *n* (*Mus*) An harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ See HARMONIUM

Ōr'gan-dīe, } *n* [Fr *organdi*] A kind of muslin
Ōr'gan dy, } or cotton fabric, characterized by great transparency and lightness

Or găn'ic, } *a* [Fr *organique*, Pr *organic*, Sp
Or găn'ic al, } & It *organico*, Lat *organicus*, Gr, ὀργανικός]

1 Pertaining to an organ or its functions, consisting of organs, or containing them, as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants

2 Produced by the organs, as, *organic* pleasure

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain destined function or end "Those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously" *Milton*

Organic bodies, such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection, as animals and plants —*Organic substances* substances which proceed from, or constitute, organic bodies —*Organic remains* the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone.—*Organical description of a curve* (*Geom*), the description of a curve on a plane, by means of instruments. *Brande*

Or găn'ic al ly, *adv* 1. In an organic manner; with organical structure or disposition of parts, as, the bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed

2 By means of organs

Or găn'ic al ness, *n* State of being organical

Or găn'i clism, *n* (*Med*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. *Dunglison*

Ō'gan if'ic, *a* [Lat *organum*, organ, and *facere*, to make] Making an organic or organized structure, producing an organism, acting through, or resulting from, organs *T. A. Park*

Ōr'gan ĭzm, *n* [Fr *organisme*, Sp & It *organismo*]

1 A structure composed of or acting by means of organs, the mutual arrangement or dependence of organs and their functions

2 An organized being, a being endowed with or composed of, organs, a being consisting of parts of which the functions of each are essential to the existence of the whole, and of each of the parts, a whole, of which the parts are reciprocally means and ends, an existence, of which the parts partake of a common life, an artificial structure, consisting of parts mutually dependent

Man is not an *organism*, he is an intelligence served by organs *Sir W Hamilton*

Ōr'gan ĭst, *n* [Fr *organiste*, Sp & It. *organista*]

1 (*Mus*) One who plays on the organ

2 One who organized or sung in parts [*Obs*]

Ō'gan ĭz'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being organizable, capability of being organized

Ō'gan ĭz'a ble, *a* Capable of being organized, as, the *organizable* quality of fibrine *Dunglison*

Ō'gan i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *organisation*, Sp *organizacion*, It *organizzazione*]

1 The act of organizing "The first *organization* of the general government" *Pickering*

2 The state of being organized; the relations included in such a state or condition

What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge*

3 That which is organized, an organized existence, an organism

Ōr'gan īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORGANIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* ORGANIZING] [Fr *organiser*, Pr. *organizar*, *organar*, Sp & Pg *organizar*, It *organizare*, Gr ὀργανίζειν See ORGAN]

1 To furnish with organs, to endow with the capacity for the functions of life, as, an *organized* being,—in this sense chiefly used in the participle, and applied to living beings

These nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce *Ray*

2 To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation,—applied to products of the human intellect, or to human institutions, as a science, a government, an army, and the like

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government *W Crosby*

3 (*Mus*) To sing in parts, as, to *organize* an anthem [*Rare*] *Bibby*

Ōr'gan-lĭng, *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, orgels

Ōr'gan-lŏft, *n* The loft where an organ stands

Ōr'gan o gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γενεῖν, to produce] Pertaining to the development of organs in plants and animals *Dana*

Ōr'gan o grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *organographique*]
Ōr'gan o grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to organography

Ō'gan ŏg'ra phĭst, *n* [Fr *organographe*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies

Ōr'gan-ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *organographie*, from Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to describe] (*Nat Hist*) A description of the organs of plants or animals, or of the names and kinds of their organs

Ōr'gan o lŏp'tic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ or instrument, and λαμβάνειν, to lay hold of] Seizing upon, or making an impression upon an organ or organs,—said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, smell, and taste, and also on living organisms It was first used by M Chevreul

Ō'gan-ŏl'o-ĭ̆y, *n* [Fr *organologie*, from Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, discourse.]

1. The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style *De Quincey*

2 (*Physiol*) That branch which treats in particular, of the different organs of animals See MORPHOLOGY.

Ōr'gan-o-me tăl'lic *a* Characterizing or pertaining to, a chemical combination of certain organic radicals with metals

Organo-metallic bodies, chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals such as ethyl methyl &c,

[illegible] with metals [illegible] alkali [illegible] is combined with [illegible] also in sea-salt and chloride of [illegible] *Cyc.*

Or'gan-on, } *n.* [See ORGAN.] A [illegible] method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted; — a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers by Lord Bacon as the title of a part of his great [illegible] philosophical method, namely, "The Novum Organum."

Or'gan-o-plas'tic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible]] Having the property of producing the [illegible] organs of living beings, as the organoplastic cells. *Dana.*

Or'gan-os'co-py, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]] The theory that the figure and [illegible] of the skull [illegible] discerned externally; phrenology. *Fleming.*

Or'gan pipe. (*Mus.*) The pipe of a musical organ.

Or'gan-rest, *n.* (*Her.*) A figure of uncertain [illegible] borne by [illegible] families.

Or'gan-stop, *n.* (*Mus.*) The stop of an organ; a collection of pipes under [illegible].

Or'gan-y, *n.* [illegible]

Or'gan-zine (-zin), *n.* [It. organzino, [illegible] organ-, *organa*] A kind of thrown silk, of very fine texture, that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands [illegible] length.

Or'gasm, *n.* [Fr. *orgasme*, Sp. & It. *orgasmo*, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] to swell, especially with [illegible] excitement [illegible] desire.] Immoderate excitement or action, as the orgasm of the blood or spirits.

Or'geat (or'zhat or ôr'zhä), *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley, Pr. *ordi*, It. *orzo*, L. *hordeum*.] A liquor extracted from barley [illegible] now also [illegible] with almonds, [illegible] edible.

Or'ge-lo [illegible] (*Bot.*) A certain [illegible] orgal [illegible] called from the Orkney [illegible] of which it is [illegible] *Johnson.*

Or'gil-lous, *a.* [O. Fr. *orguilleus*, N. Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, pride, [illegible] It. *orgoglio*, Sp. [illegible] pride.] Proud; haughty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Or'gues (ôrgz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *orgue*, pl. *orgues*, from Lat. [illegible] See ORGAN.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A [illegible] long and thick pieces of timber pointed [illegible] shod with [illegible] to be let down [illegible] (*b.*) A [illegible] of several [illegible] barrels arranged [illegible] parallel form, so that [illegible] discharged at once.

Or'gu-lous, *a.* The same as ORGILLOUS. [*Obs.*]

Or'gy, *n.*; *pl.* **OR'GIES** (ôr'jiz). — usually in the pl. [Fr. *orgie*, pl. *orgies*, Sp. *orgía*, pl. *orgías*, It. *orgia*, pl. Lat. *orgia*, pl. Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] work [illegible] was [illegible] performed [illegible] probably from [illegible] to swell with lust.]

1. Originally, a rite accompanied by certain ceremonies [illegible] observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Dionysus, or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry [illegible] by drunken [illegible] nocturnal [illegible] drunken revelry; nocturnal [illegible].

> A [illegible] crowned [illegible] to the Ellian god,
> Those priests high orgies held. *Drayton.*

2. A rite or ceremony. [*Obs.*]

> At [illegible] tender priest. *B. Jonson.*

O'ri-chal'ce-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling orichalch; having a color or luster between that of brass and gold. *Mus. des* [illegible]

Or'i-chalch, *n.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] mountain, and [illegible] brass; It. *oricalco*, Sp. *oricalco*, Fr. *orichalque*, and [illegible]] A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a metal of the ancients [illegible] resembling brass.

Or'i-chal'cum, *n.* The same as ORICHALCH.

O'ri-el, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol*, alley, corridor, L. Lat. *oriolum*, portico, hall, probably diminutive of Lat. *area*, an open space.] [Written also *oriol* and *oriell*.]

1. A gallery for minstrels. [*Obs.*] *W. H. Myers.*

2. A small apartment next the hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

3. (*Arch.*) A large bay or recessed window [illegible] hall, chapel, or other part [illegible] usually projecting outwardly from the face of the wall, either on the ground or some higher place, and of [illegible] and [illegible]. When [illegible] ground [illegible] it is supported by a corbel, or bracket. — Called also *oriel window*.

Or[illegible]

O'ri-en-cy, *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

O'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *oriens*, p. pr. of *oriri*, to rise.]

1. Rising, as the sun. "Mother of this [illegible] orient." *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gleaming; [illegible] pearls. "Many to be [illegible] pearls round and orient." *Jer. Taylor.* "Orient liquor in a crystal glass." *Milton.*

> Whereat her tears began to turn their tide,
> [illegible] pearls [illegible]
> [illegible] sometimes fall on green, drop [illegible] *Shak.*

O'ri-ent, *n.* [L. Lat. *oriens* (sc. *sol*), Fr. & Pr. *orient*, Sp. & It. *oriente*. See *supra*.]

1. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears [illegible] the morning; the East.

2. [illegible] the countries of Asia; the early seat of civilization.

O'ri-ent, *v. t.* [Fr. *orienter*, Sp. *orientar*, It. *orientare*.] (*Surv.*) To define the position of, in relation to the [illegible] east; to ascertain the bearings of; hence, figuratively, to correct or set right by recurring to first principles.

O'ri-ent'al, *a.* [Lat. *orientalis*, Fr. & Pr. *oriental*, Sp. *oriental*, It. *orientale*.]

1. Pertaining to the orient or east; — opposed to *occidental* or *western*; as, *oriental* [illegible]

2. Proceeding from [illegible] situated in the [illegible] "The [illegible] ascendant and oriental radii." *Browne.*

O'ri-ent'al, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

O'ri-ent'al-ism, *n.* [Fr. *orientalisme*, Sp. *orientalismo*.] Any system, or doctrine peculiar to the orientals.

O'ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* [Fr. *orientaliste*, Sp. *orientalista*.]

1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental.

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

O'ri-en-tal'i-ty, *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

O'ri-ent'al-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTALIZING.] To render oriental; to conform to oriental manners.

O'ri-ent-ate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTATING.] To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction [illegible] to veer toward the east.

O'ri-ent-ate, *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.

O'ri-ent-a'tion, *n.* 1. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis.

3. An aspect or fronting to the east; the placing of a church so that its chancel points to the east.

O'ri-ent-ed, *a.* A term used to denote the position of a church so that its chancel may point directly to the east.

O'ri-ent-ness, *n.* The state of being orient or bright; splendor. [*Obs.*]

Or'i-fice (-fis), *n.* [Fr. *orifice*, Pr. *orifici*, Sp. & It. *orificio*, Lat. *orificium*, from *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *facere*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening; as, the orifice of an artery or vein; the orifice of a wound.

> [illegible] bored through the top [illegible] monstrous [illegible] *Addison.*

Or'i-flamb } (-flăm), *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme*, O. Fr. *oriflambe*, *oriflamme*, Pr. *auriflor*, L. Lat. *auriflamma*, from Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame, L. Lat. [illegible] banner, equivalent to Lat. *flammula*, little banner, from *flamma*.] So called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points and borne upon a gilded staff.] The ancient royal standard of France.

Or'i-flamme }

Oriflamme.

Or'i-gan, } *n.* [Lat. *origanum*, Gr. [illegible] probably from [illegible] mountain, and [illegible] brightness, beauty, Fr. *origan*, Sp. *orégano*, It. *origano*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Origanum*.

Or'i-gan-um, }

Or'i-gen-ism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, one of the most learned of the Greek fathers. He supposed that human souls [illegible] created before the existence of the bodies [illegible] that they were rightly [illegible] that the [illegible] probability will at the [illegible] and the Christ [illegible] again to die for them. [illegible] *Schaff.*

Or'i-gen-ist, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen.

Or'i-gin, *n.* [Fr. & It. *origine*, Sp. *origen*, Lat. *origo*, *originis*, from *oriri*, to become visible, to rise.]

1. The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement.

The sacred system of [illegible] had its origin [illegible] *Locke.*

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; the spring; the cause; the occasion.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — ORIGIN, SOURCE. Origin denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; source presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth [illegible] The origin of moral evil has been much disputed; but no one can doubt that it is the source of most of the evils which afflict our race. [illegible] would have set out. [illegible] deal with the origin [illegible] was — the proper starting-point of grammarians who is to treat of the signs. *Ford.*

> From Greece
> The source of art [illegible]
> Which [illegible] to Rome [illegible] *Waller.*

O-rig'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being originated.

O-rig'i-nal, *a.* [Fr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *original*, It. *originale*, O. Fr. *original*.]

1. Origin; commencement; source.

> It hath its original from much grief. *Shak.*

2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; first copy; hence, an original work [illegible] or to script; as, the [illegible] distinguished from a copy; as, to go back to the original.

3. The precise language employed by a writer; as, translated from the original.

> [illegible] the [illegible] tongues might have been [illegible] that the Scriptures may now be read [illegible] *Milton.*

4. A person of marked peculiarity or eccentricity. [*Colloq.*]

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) The stock or [illegible] of [illegible] form [illegible] which [illegible] variety [illegible] figured to have originated; as, the wolf is thought by some to be the original of the dog.

6. One who [illegible] new and striking ideas [illegible] [illegible] speaks [illegible]

O-rig'i-nal, *a.* [Fr. *original*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *original*, It. *originale*, Lat. *originalis*.]

1. Pertaining to the origin or beginning.

2. Preceding all others; first in order; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the original state of man; the original laws of a country.

> [illegible] from [illegible]
> All its original brig[illegible] *Milton.*

3. Not translated; employed by the author; as, the original language.

4. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an original genius.

Original sin (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, more [illegible] the [illegible] on the [illegible] as [illegible] nature [illegible] corruption and tendency to sin [illegible]

O-rig'i-nal-ist, *n.* One who is original. [illegible] [*Rare.*]

O-rig'i-nal'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *originalité*, Sp. *originalidad*, It. *originalità*.] The quality or state of being original.

O-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* 1. In the original; in the original manner; primarily; from the beginning or origin.

> God is originally holy in himself. *Pearson.*

2. At first; at the origin.

3. In the first stage; at the time of formation or construction; as, a book originally written by [illegible]

O-rig'i-nal-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

O-rig'i-nant, *a.* Tending to originate. A [illegible] to originate [illegible] will. *Shelley.*

> The [illegible] represented [illegible] have originated principles, [illegible] phases but [illegible] become [illegible] *R. T. Palmer.*

O-rig'i-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *originarius*, Fr. *originaire*, Sp. & It. *originario*.]

1. Causing existence; productive.

> The production of animals, in the originary [illegible] certain [illegible] earth. *Bentley.*

2. Primitive; original. The ground [illegible] of [illegible] origin. *H. Mead.*

O-rig'i-nate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIGINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIGINATING.] [illegible] *originare*, Fr. *originer*.] To give an origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce [illegible] new.

> The [illegible] is to be effected [illegible] disproportion of the whole [illegible] political mass, [illegible] or [illegible] of the [illegible] society. *Burke.*

O-rig'i-nate, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to begin [illegible] as, the scheme originated with [illegible] governor [illegible]

O-rig'i-na'tion, *n.* [Lat. *originatio*, O. Fr. *origination*, It. *originazione*.]

1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

> Descartes [illegible] introduced [illegible] of [illegible] deducing the origination of [illegible] from [illegible] *Keill.*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

> This [illegible] is propagated [illegible] animal parents [illegible] after [illegible] origination of [illegible] *Hale.*

O-rig'i-na-tive, *a.* Having power to originate, or bring into existence; originating. [illegible]

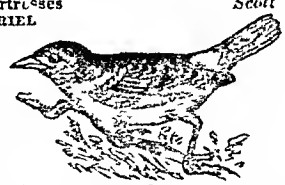
O rĭg'i na tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an originative manner, so as to originate

O rĭg'i nā'tor *n* [Lat as if *originator*, It *originatore* See ORIGINATE] One who originates or commences

O rĭl'lon, *n.* [Fr *orillon, oreillon*, literally a little ear, from *oreille*, an ear, from Lat *oricula, auricula*, diminutive of *auris*, an ear] (*Fort*) A projecting tower at the shoulder angle of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view; — frequently found in old fortresses *Scott*

Ō'ri-ol, *n* See ORIEL

Ō'ri-ōle, *n* [O Fr *oriol, orioux, oreus, lorion*, for *loriol*, with the article, Sp *oriol*, Pr *auriol*, N Fr *loriot*, from Lat. *aureolus*, golden, diminutive of *aureus*, adj, from *aurum*, gold] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow, mixed with black The European oriole is the *Oriolus galbula* The *Baltimore oriole* (*Icterus Baltimore*) has orange in place of the yellow, and is also called *golden-robin*, and *hang-bird*, or *fiery hang bird* *Baird*



Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*).

O rĭ'on, *n* [Lat *Orion*, Gr Ὠρίων, originally a celebrated hunter in the oldest Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named] (*Astron*) *A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line*

O rĭs'mo lŏj'ic al, *a* [Fr *orismologique* See *infra*] Pertaining to orismology

Ō'rĭs mŏl'o jy, *n* [Fr *orismologie, horismologie*, from Gr ὁριστός, a marking out as a boundary, especially the definition of a word, from ὁρίζειν, to separate as a boundary, to mark out as a boundary, from ὅρος, a boundary, limit] (*Nat Hist*) That department which treats of technical terms, whether discriptive or denominative

Ōr'i-son (ŏr'i zon), *n* [O Fr *oraison, oreson, oreison, oraison* See ORAISON] A prayer or supplication [*Poet*]

Lowly they bowed, adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid. *Milton*

Ōrk, *n* [see ORC] A kind of sea-fish, the grampus, or orc See ORC.

Ōrle, *n* [See *infra*.] 1 (*Her*) An ordinary, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border

2 The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight.

In orle placed round the escutcheon leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else — said of figures or charges when arranged upon the shield in the form of an orle

Ō lle, } *n* [O Fr *orle, orlet*, N Fr. *ourlet*, border,
Ō'let, } edge, margin, hem, Sp *orla, orilla*,
Ōr'lo, } It *orlo*, L Lat *orlum*, diminutive of Lat *ora*, border, margin] (*Arch*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

Ōr'lo, *n* (*Mus*) A wind instrument of music in use among the Spaniards. *Simmonds*

Ōr'lop, *n.* [D *overloop* the upper deck, literally a

Ōr'na-ment-er, *n.* One who ornaments

Ōr'na-ment ist, *n* One employed in ornamentation

Ōr'nāte, *v t* [Lat *ornare, ornatum* It *ornare*, Sp., Pg, & Pr *ornar*, Fr *orner*] To adorn; to honor [*Obs*]

They may *ornate* and sanctify the name of God. *Latimer*

Ōr'nate', *a* [Lat *ornatus*, p p of *ornare* See *supra*.] Adorned, decorated, beautiful "So bedecked, *ornate*, and gay" *Milton*

Ōr'nate-ly, *adv* In an ornate manner, with decoration

Ōr'nate ness, *n* The state of being ornate

Ōr'na tūre, *n* [O Fr. *ornature*, It & Lat *ornatura* See *supra*] The art of decoration decoration, ornament (*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Ōr'nis-cŏp'ics, *n sing* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view, Fr *ornithoscopie*, Gr ὀρνιθοσκοπία, ὀρνιθοσκοπία] The art of divination by the observation of birds [See Note under MATHEMATICS] [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Or nis'co-pist, *n* [Fr *ornithoscope*, Gr ὀρνιθοσκόπος, ὀρνιθοσκόος See *supra*] One who views the flight of birds in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Or nĭth'ic, *a* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird] Of, or pertaining to, birds, as, *ornithic* fossils *R. Owen*

Or-nĭth'ich nite (49), *n* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and ἴχνος, track] (*Paleon*) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone *E Hitchcock*

Or-nĭth'ich-nŏl'o jy, *n* [Gr ὄρνις, a bird, ἴχνος, a track, and λόγος, discourse] (*Paleon*) A treatise on ornithichnites, the branch of science which treats of ornithichnites *E Hitchcock*

Ōr'ni tho dĕl'phĭd, *a* Pertaining to animals like the ornithorhynchus *Dana*

Ōr'ni-thoid ich'nite (49), *n* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, εἶδος, form, and ἴχνος, footstep, track] (*Paleon*) A fossil track resembling that of a bird, a fossil track or mark resembling an ornithichnite *E Hitchcock*

Or nĭth'o-lite (49), *n* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and λίθος, stone, Fr *ornitholithe*] (*Paleon*) (*a*) The fossil remains of a bird (*b*) A stone of various colors bearing the figures of birds *Luchanan.*

Ōr'ni tho lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *ornithologique*, Sp
Ōr'ni tho lŏj'ic al, } & It *ornitologico*] Pertaining to ornithology

Ōr'ni thŏl'o jĭst, *n* [Fr *ornithologiste*, Sp & It *ornitologo*] One who is skilled in ornithology, one who describes birds

Ōr'ni thŏl'o-jy, *n* [Fr *ornithologie*, Sp & It *ornitologia*, from Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and λόγος, discourse] That branch of natural science which investigates and treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds

Or nĭth'o măn'cy, *n* [Fr *ornithomancie*, Sp. *ornitomancia*, It *ornitomanzia*, Gr ὀρνιθομαντεία, from ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird and μαντεία, divination] A species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c

Ornithomancy grows into an elaborate science *De Quincey*

Ōr'ni thŏn, *n* [Lat *ornithon*, Gr ὀρνιθών, from ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird] A building for the keeping of birds *Times*

Ōr'ni tho rhŭnch'us (rĭnk'us), *n* [Gr ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird and ῥύγχος, snout, beak, fr ῥύζειν, to growl, snarl, Fr

Ōr'phan, *n* [Gr ὀρφανός, allied to Lat *orbus*, Gr ὀρφός, It *orfano*, Sp *huerfano*, O Fr *orphenin*, N Fr *orphelin*, Pr *orfe, hor-fe*] A child who is bereaved of both father and mother, sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living

Orphans' court (*Law*) a court, in some of the States of the Union having jurisdiction over the estates of persons of orphans *Bouvier*

Ōr'phan, *a.* Bereaved of parents.

Ōr'phan, *v t* To cause to become an orphan, to deprive of parents *Young*

Ōr'phan-age, *n* The state of being an orphan, orphanism

Ōr'phaned, *a* Bereft of parents or friends

Ōr'phan ĕt, *n* A young orphan [*Rare*] *Brayton*

Ōr'phan hood, *n* The state or condition of being an orphan

Ōr'phan ism, *n* The state of being an orphan

Ōr'phan ŏt'ro phism, *n* [See *infra*] The care and support of orphans [*Very rare.*] "Orphanotrophism, or, Orphans well provided for. An Essay By Cotton Mather, D D 1711 "

Ōr'phan ŏt'ro-phy, *n* [Gr ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, fr ὀρφανός, an orphan and τρέφειν, to feed, bring up, Lat *orphanotrophium*] A hospital for orphans [*Rare*] *Ch Imers*

Or phăr'i on, *n* (*Mus*) A kind of musical instrument, in the form of a lute *Hullcell*

Or phē'an, or Ōr'phe an (124), *a* [Lat *Orphēus, Orphicus*, Gr Ὀρφεῖος, Ὀρφικός.] Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician, as, *Orphean* strains

Ōr'phe lĭne, *n* The same as ORPHALINE [*Obs*]

Ōr'phe ŭs, *n* [Lat. *Orpheus*, Gr Ὀρφεύς.] (*Myth*) A poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre

Ōr'phic, *a* Pertaining to Orpheus, Orphean, as, *Orphic* hymns

Ōr'phrey, *n* [Fr. *orfroi* See ORFRAYS] A band, or bands, of gold and rich embroidery affixed to vestments, especially those of ecclesiastics *Puglin*

Ōr'pi ment, *n* [Fr. *orpiment, orpin*, It *orpimento*, Sp *oropimento*, Pg *onropimento* Fr. *auripigmentum, auripimen, aurpigment*, Lat *auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment.] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color, and having a resinous taste It occurs in nature, as an ore of arsenic, and usually in combination with realgar Orpiment is used in dyeing

Red orpiment realgar the red sulphuret of arsenic.— *Yellow orpiment*, King's yellow.

Ōr'pin, *n.* [Fr *orpin* See *infra*] A yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red *Brande*

Ōr'pine, *n* [Fr *orpin*, so called from its yellow blossoms See ORPIMENT] (*Bot*) A low plant with fleshy leaves (*Sedum telephanum*), having bunches of purple flowers It is found on dry, sandy places, and in old walls in England and has been naturalized in America, — called also *stone-crop*, and *live forever* [Written also *orpin*.]

Ōr'rach, *n.* See ORACH

Ōr're ry, *n* [So named by Sir Richard Steele, in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first machines was made] A piece of apparatus

A̤g′o-nis′tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an agonistic manner [illegible]

Ag′o-nis′tic, *n.* The science of gymnastics [illegible] See GYMNASTIC.]

Ag′o-nize, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGONIZING.] [Fr. *agoniser*, L. Lat. *agonizare*, Gr. [illegible]] To writhe with agony; to suffer violent pain; to struggle; [illegible]

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound Upon a wheel of fire. *Pope.*

Ag′o-nize, *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to distress with extreme pain; to torture.

He agonized his mother by his behavior. *Thackeray.*

Ag′o-niz′ing-ly, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

Ag′o-no-thete, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] to set, appoint.] (*Antiq.*) An officer who presided over the games [illegible] Greece.

Ag′o-no-thet′ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible]] Pertaining to the officer who presided over the Grecian games.

Ag′o-ny, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] a contest, struggle, [illegible] of the mind, anguish [illegible] goal, L. Lat. *agonia* [illegible] See AGON, [illegible]]

1\. Violent contest or striving. [illegible] have not felt. *Milton.*

2\. Extreme and sudden pain; violent contortions of the body, [illegible] in those of death; the [illegible] in Gethsemane; and hence [illegible] extreme pain [illegible] anguish, specifically the [illegible] final [illegible] of the [illegible]

Being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly. *Luke* [illegible]

Syn. — Anguish; torment; throe; distress; pang; suffering. — [illegible] ANGUISH. [illegible] are all words expressing [illegible] pain of body or mind. *Agony* [illegible] throes, and pa[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] producing contortions [illegible] severe pressure, [illegible] sharp [illegible] wound, [illegible] A pang is [illegible] The pangs of [illegible] the anguish of a wound [illegible] the pangs of [illegible] the [illegible] of a wounded [illegible]

A-good′, *adv.* [Pref. *a* and good.] In earnest; [illegible] [illegible] between good [illegible] *Shak.*

A-gou′ti (*See* AGOUTY.)

Agouti.

A-gou′ty, *n.* [Fr. [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] animal of the size of a rabbit [illegible] (*D. A.*) [illegible] [illegible] the size and shape [illegible] peculiar to [illegible] America [illegible] The most common species is the *Dasyprocta* [illegible]

Ag′ra-ce [illegible] See AGGRACE.

A-graffe, *n.* [Fr. *agrafe*. See AGGRAFFES.] A hook and clasp.

The [illegible] of [illegible] fastened to her locks [illegible] *Scott.*

A-gram′ma-tist, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] Lat. *a* [illegible]] [illegible] without learning, unlettered, from [illegible] letters [illegible] (*Obs.*) *B*[illegible]

A-gra′ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *agrarius*, from [illegible] field. See ACRE.]

1\. Relating to lands, or to [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] by the agrarian [illegible] in which [illegible] distributed [illegible] conquered and other public lands [illegible]

[illegible] *Burke.*

2\. [illegible] agrarianism.

A-gra′ri-an, *n.* 1. [illegible] one in favor of an equal division of [illegible] property among the [illegible]

2\. An agrarian law. [illegible] of [illegible]

A-gra′ri-an-ism, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-gra′ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To distribute on the principles of agrarianism.

A-gree′, *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer*. See AG [illegible]] [illegible] (*Obs.*) [illegible]

A-gree′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGREEING.] [illegible] [illegible] from Lat. [illegible] and gratus [illegible]

1\. To harmonize [illegible] statement, action [illegible] in union or [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] all parties agree in the [illegible] of [illegible] who agreed in nothing [illegible] *Cowley.*

Their minds agreed [illegible]

The more you agree together the less hurt can your enemies do you. *Browne.*

2\. To yield assent; — followed by *to*; as, to agree to a [illegible]

3\. To make a [illegible] [illegible] price [illegible] terms [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] *Matt.* [illegible]

4\. To be conformable; to resemble; [illegible] [illegible]

5\. To be suited in its effects; as, the same food does not agree with every [illegible]

6\. (*Law*) To come [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

Syn. — To assent; concur; consent; acquiesce; comply; correspond; harmonize; [illegible] [illegible] suit.

A-gree′, *v. t.* 1. To admit [illegible] come to one mind concerning; as, to agree the fact.

2\. To reconcile [illegible] to put an end to variance between. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-gree′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *greable*. Fr. *agréable*.] [illegible] [illegible] (*Obs.*) *Chaucer.*

A-gree′a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *agréable*. Fr. [illegible] gratus.]

1\. Agreeing or suitable; conformable; [illegible] [illegible]

That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

Concerning [illegible] agreeable to the institutions of the word of God, to be [illegible] *R. Hook.*

2\. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance; as, agreeable to the [illegible] the house took up the report of the committee.

☞ This was once [illegible] used as an adverb in [illegible] for it was [illegible] agreeable [illegible] [illegible] with the line [illegible] of the sentence [illegible] The [illegible] agreeable [illegible] the [illegible] this use is now [illegible]

3\. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; as, agreeable manners; fruit agreeable to the taste. [illegible] of a [illegible] *O. Edwards.*

4\. Willing; ready to agree or consent. [*Colloq.*]

These Frenchmen give [illegible] to the mill [illegible] [illegible] of money [illegible] *Latimer.*

Syn. — Pleasing; pleasant. See PLEASANT.

A-gree′a-ble-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being agreeable; suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the agreeableness of virtue to human nature. *Pearce.*

2\. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses. "That other [illegible] has an agreeableness in [illegible]" *Pope.*

3\. Resemblance; likeness; similarity; — with *to* or *between*. [*Obs.*]

The agreeableness between man and other parts of creation. *Grew.*

A-gree′a-bly, *adv.* 1. In an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; pleasingly; as, agreeably entertained. *Goldsmith.*

2\. In accordance; suitably; consistently; conformably; — see AGREEABLE, 2.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, agreeably to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

3\. Alike; in the same manner. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] *Ascham.*

A-greed′ness, *n.* [illegible] conformity. *Sh. Ides.*

A-gree′ment, *n.* [Fr. *agrément*; L. Lat. *agreamentum*.]

1\. State of agreeing; harmony of opinion, statement, action [illegible] [illegible] concurrence; [illegible] form [illegible] good agreement subsists among the members of the council.

What agreement hath the temple of God with idols? *2 Cor.* vi. 16.

Expansion and duration have this further agreement. *Locke.*

2\. (*Gram.*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person.

3\. (*Law*) The union of two or more minds in [illegible] to be done or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] compact [illegible] treaty.

A-gres′tic, *a.* [Lat. *agrestis*, from *ager*, field.] [illegible] to the country; rural; rustic; unpolished; "agrestic [illegible]" *Gregory.*

A-gri-cul′ta-tion, *n.* [Lat. *agricultio*, equiv. to *agricultura*.] [illegible] cultivation [illegible] [illegible] Cultivation of the soil. [*Obs.*]

Ag′ri-cul′tor, *n.* A cultivator of the soil. [illegible] [illegible]

Ag′ri-cul′tur-al, *a.* [Lat. *agricultura*, [illegible]] Of or pertaining to agriculture; [illegible] whose [illegible] [illegible] husbandman

Ag′ri-cul′ture, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Cowley.*

Ag′ri-cul′tur-al-ist, *n.* An agriculturist. [*Improper*] [illegible]

Ag′ri-cul′ture (-kŭlt′yur; 53), *n.* [Lat. *agricultura*, [illegible] *ager*, field, and *cultura*. See ACRE and CULTURE.] The art or science of cultivating the ground, [illegible] in the large [illegible] the preparation of the soil [illegible] and [illegible] rearing of [illegible] *Syn.* — Husbandry; tillage; tilth.

Ag′ri-cul′tur-ism, *n.* The art of agriculture.

Ag′ri-cul′tur-ist, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a husbandman.

The farmer [illegible] procedure to agriculturism may be [illegible] *Grose.*

A-griff′ (a-grĭf′), *adv.* [See A and GRIEF.] In grief. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ag′ri-mo-ny (-nȳ), *n.* [Lat. *argemone*, [illegible] Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] from Gr. [illegible] which this plant was [illegible] to cure [illegible] [illegible] A genus [illegible] [illegible] *Loud.*

☞ The *Agrimonia eupatoria* is the common agrimony [illegible] [illegible] parts of [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A-grise′ (a-grīz′), *v. i.* [A-S. *grisan*, to dread, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] To shiver [illegible] *Chaucer.*

A-grise′, *v. t.* To terrify; to fright. [*Obs.*]

It [illegible] that did it [illegible] *Spenser.*

2\. To make frightful; to disfigure. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] ghosts [illegible] from [illegible] grave [illegible] *Spenser.*

A-grom′, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease frequent in [illegible] [illegible] the East Indies, in which the tongue [illegible] [illegible] rough and is covered [illegible] white [illegible]

Ag′ro-nom′ic, } *a.* [illegible] *agronomy*
Ag′ro-nom′ic-al, } [illegible] agricult[illegible]

A-gron′o-my, *n.* [Fr. *agronomie*, Gr. [illegible] agri[illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] rural economy [illegible] field, and [illegible] deal [illegible] to assign [illegible] law.] The art of cultivating the ground; [illegible] *Brande.*

A-gros′tis, [Lat. *agrostis*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] a grass [illegible] A genus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] known by the name of bent-grass [illegible] *herds-grass* [illegible] which grow [illegible] [illegible] places. *Gardner.*

Ag′ros-tog′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] grass, [illegible] [illegible] agrostographer.] A description of the grasses.

Ag′ros-tol′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] grass, and [illegible] dis[illegible] course [illegible] *agrostologic*.] That part of botany which relates to the grasses. *Brande.*

A-ground′, *adv.* [Pref. *a*, and *ground*.] On the ground; stranded; — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ship when its bottom rests on the ground so as to [illegible] sufficient depth of water. *Totten.*

A-group′ment (a-gro͞op′-), *n.* [Fr. *agroupement*, from Fr. *agrouper*.] [illegible] [illegible] arrangement of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] voluntary; grouping.

A′gue (ā′gū), *n.* [From the O. Fr. *ague*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *acutus* [illegible] acute [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *acuta* [illegible] *febris*, acute fever [illegible] [illegible]

1\. Chilliness; chill, or [illegible] shaking with cold [illegible] though in a warm place. *Dryden.*

2\. (*Med.*) [illegible] intermittent fever attended by [illegible] [illegible] cold and hot fits.

A′gue, *v. t.* To strike with an ague, as with an ague fit. *Heywood.*

A′gue-cake, *n.* A [illegible] enlargement of the spleen produced by ague. "A more [illegible] cake." [illegible]

A′gue-drop, *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassa. *Dunglison.*

A′gue-proof, *a.* [Fr. *guerre*, war, from *guerre* [illegible] *guerre*, from O. H. G. [illegible] [illegible] Eng. *werre* [illegible] O. H. G. *werra*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] To inure to the hard ship of war; to instruct in the art of war. [*Obs.*] *Lyt. Fab.*

A′gue-spell, *n.* A charm or spell [illegible] [illegible] prevent ague.

A′gue-tree, *n.* The sassafras — sometimes called on account of its febrifuge qualities.

A-guise′, *v. t.* [From *a* and *guise*.] To dress; to adorn. [*Obs.*]

Wherewith [illegible] knight [illegible] [illegible] *Spenser.*

A′gu-ish, *a.* 1. Having the qualities of an ague; [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] *like* [illegible] [illegible] what cold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Her [illegible] now [illegible] and burns. *Cowper.*

A′gu-ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being aguish [illegible]

A′guil [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Laugh-* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ah (ä), *interj.* [Lat. *ah*; Ger. *ah*, [illegible]] An exclamation expressive of surprise, [illegible] pity, contempt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A-ha′, *interj.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1\. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, [illegible] surprise, but the sense is determined by [illegible] utterance and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] features.

2\. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A-head′ (a-hĕd′), *adv.* [Pref. *a* and *head*.]

1\. Further forward [illegible] [illegible] in front; [illegible] onward; forward. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

or lateral axis is a monoclinic solid which is at right [illegible] with the vertical [illegible]. *Dana.*

Or'tho-dox, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], right, and [illegible], opinion, from [illegible], to think; Lat. *orthodoxus*, Sp. *ortodoxo*, It. *ortodosso*, Fr. *orthodoxe*.]

1. Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; — opposed to heretical; as, an orthodox Christian.

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as, an orthodox creed or faith.

Or'tho-dox'al, *a.* Pertaining to or evincing orthodoxy. *Fuller.*

Or'tho-dox-al'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxness. [Obs.] *Cudworth.*

Or'tho-dox'al-ly, *adv.* [illegible] orthodoxly. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Or'tho-dox'ic-al, *a.* Orthodox. [Obs.] *Fuller.*

Or'tho-dox'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing orthodoxy; orthodox.

Or'tho-dox-ly, *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

Or'tho-dox-ness, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.

Or'tho-dox-y, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]; Fr. *orthodoxie*, Sp. & It. *ortodossia*. See *supra*.]

1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.

Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's orthodoxy. *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines; as, the orthodoxy of a creed.

Or'tho-drom'ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], running [illegible] straight [illegible] to run.] Pertaining to orthodromy.

Or'tho-drom'ics, *n. sing.* The art of sailing in a direct course or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; great circle sailing; orthodromy. [See Note under [illegible].]

Or-thod'ro-my, *n.* [Fr. *orthodromie*, It. *ortodromia*. See *supra*.] The art of sailing [illegible].

Or'tho-ĕp'ic, **Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Pertaining to orthoepy.

Or'tho-ĕp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an orthoepical manner; with correct pronunciation.

Or'tho-e-pist, *n.* [See ORTHOEPY.] One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Or'tho-e-py, *n.* [Fr. *orthoépie*, Sp. & It. *ortoepia*, [illegible], from [illegible], right, and [illegible], a word, from the root [illegible], to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; correct pronunciation of words.

Or'tho-gnath'ous, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, erect, and [illegible], jaw.] [illegible] in which the lines of the face [illegible] of the head [illegible] do not recede backward from them. See PROGNATHOUS. *Retzius.*

Or'tho-gon, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], right, and [illegible], angle; [illegible] rectangular.] (*Geom.*) A rectangular figure, or one which has all its angles right angles.

Or-thog'o-nal, *a.* [Fr. *orthogonal*, It. *ortogonale*, Sp. *ortogonal*, Lat. *orthogonius*. See *supra*.] Right angled; rectangular; at right angles; [illegible] *orthogonal* intersection of one curve with another.

Orthogonal projection. See ORTHOGRAPHIC.

Or-thog'o-nal-ly, *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; by perpendicular lines; [illegible] circle projected orthogonally.

Or-thog'ra-pher, *n.* [See ORTHOGRAPHY.] One who spells words correctly, or properly according to usage.

Or'tho-graph'ic, **Or'tho-graph'ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *orthographique*, It. & Sp. *ortografico*, Lat. *orthographus*.]

1. Pertaining to orthography; as, orthographical rules, or correct letters.

2. (*Geom.*) Pertaining to right lines or angles.

Orthographic or orthogonal projection, that projection which is made by drawing lines from every point to be projected, perpendicular to the plane of projection. Such projection of the sphere represents [illegible] as seen in perspective by an eye supposed to be placed [illegible] distance, the plane of projection passing through the center of the sphere perpendicularly to the axis of sight.

Or'tho-graph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* 1. In an orthographical manner; according to the rules of proper spelling.

2. In the manner of an orthographic projection.

Or-thog'ra-phist, *n.* One who spells words correctly; an orthographer.

Or-thog'ra-phize, *v. i.* To use correct orthography; to spell words correctly. [Rare.]

Or-thog'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], right, and [illegible], to write; Lat. *orthographia*, It. & Sp. *ortografia*, Fr. *orthographe*.]

1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters according to common usage; spelling.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of spelling words correctly.

3. (*Arch.*) The delineation of an elevation [illegible] front of the section of a building by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object; an elevation showing all the parts in their proper proportions; — so called because all the lines are at right angles to those drawn from the spectator to the object, or to his line of sight.

Or-thol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], right, and [illegible], speech, description, [illegible], to say, speak; Fr. *orthologie*, Sp. & It. *ortologia*.] The right description of things. [Obs.] *Fotherby.*

Or'tho-met'ric, *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Crystallog.*) Having the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystalline forms. *Dana.*

Or-thom'e-try, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], right, and [illegible], measure.] The art or practice of constructing verses correctly; the laws of correct versification.

Or'tho-pe'dic, **Or'tho-pe'dic-al**, *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or employed in, orthopedy; relating to the cure of diseases of the feet.

Or-thop'e-dist, *n.* (*Med.*) One who cures deformities of the feet. *Dunglison.*

Or-thop'e-dy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Med.*) The art or practice of curing the deformities of the feet.

Or-thoph'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], voice, from [illegible], to sound.] The art of correct utterance or speaking; right articulation.

Or-thop-ne'a, **Or-thop'ny**, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], straight, right, and [illegible], to breathe; Lat. *orthopnoea*, Sp. & It. *ortopnea*, Fr. *orthopnée*.]

1. (*Med.*) A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.

2. Hence, any difficulty of breathing.

Or-thop'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], feather, wing, from [illegible], to fly; Fr. *orthoptères*.] (*Entom.*) An order of insects having two pairs of wings, [illegible] through [illegible] the anterior [illegible] lap at the top when at rest, while [illegible] the true wings, which fold longitudinally like a fan [illegible].

Or-thop'ter-an, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of the Orthoptera.

Or-thop'ter-ous, *a.* Of or pertaining to the order Orthoptera, or having the wings of that sort.

Or'tho-rhom'bic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], rhomb.] (*Crystallog.*) The same as [illegible].

Or'tho-stade, *n.* [Fr. *orthostade*; Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], straight, and [illegible], to stand, fixed in place.] (*Anc. Costume.*) A long and ample tunic with straight [illegible] folds.

Or'tho-stich-y, *n.* [illegible] straight, and [illegible] (*Bot.*) A [illegible] in which [illegible] are placed in a straight line.

Or-thot'o-mous, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], to cut.] (*Crystallog.*) Having two cleavages at right angles with each other. *Dana.*

Or'tho-tone, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, right, and [illegible], accent.] (*Gr. Gram.*) Retaining the accent; not enclitic; — said of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are enclitic.

Or'tho-trope, **Or-thot'ro-pous**, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], to turn; Fr. *orthotrope*.] (*Bot.*) Turned or growing in a straight direction [illegible].

Or'tho-type, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], straight, and [illegible], figure, type.] (*Crystallog.*) Having perpendicular cleavage. *Shepard.*

Or'tive, *a.* [Lat. *ortivus*, from *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise; It. & Sp. *ortivo*, Fr. *ortif*.] Rising, or eastern; the time or act of rising of a star; the ortive amplitude of a planet.

Or'to-lan, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, It. *ortolano*, from Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortulus*, diminutive of *hortus*, garden; so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens. Lat. *Emberiza hortulana*.] (*Ornith.*) A singing bird (*Emberiza hortulana*), about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Europe, and is esteemed delicious food. The American ortolan is the American rail, *Rallus* (*Porzana*) *Carolinensis*.

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

Or'tyx, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], quail.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of North American birds, including the partridges [illegible] *Lophortyx* [illegible] California quail.

California Quail, female.
[illegible]

Or'val, *n.* [Fr. *orvale*, [illegible] Lat. *horminum*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus [illegible].

Or'vi-e-tan, *n.* [Fr. *orviétan*, It. *orvietano*; — so called because it was invented by a mountebank or charlatan at Orvieto, in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison. [Obs.] *[illegible]*

Or'y-al. See ORIEL.

Or'yc-tog-nos'tic, *a.* [Fr. *oryctognostique*.] Pertaining to oryctognosy.

Or'yc-tog-nos'tic-al-ly, *adv.* According to oryctognosy.

Or'yc-tog'no-sy, *n.* [Fr. *oryctognosie*, from Gr. [illegible], dug, fossil, from [illegible], to dig, and [illegible], knowledge, from [illegible], to know.] The science which has for its object the description and classification of minerals, according to well ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations; mineralogy. [Obs.]

Or'yc-tog'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr. *oryctographie*, from Gr. [illegible], dug, fossil, and [illegible], to write.] That part of natural history in which minerals or fossils are described; mineralogy.

Or'yc-to-log'ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *oryctologique*.] Pertaining to oryctology.

Or'yc-tol'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *oryctologie*, from Gr. [illegible], dug, fossil, and [illegible], discourse.]

1. That part of natural history which treats of fossils.

2. The science which treats of the arrangement, classification, and description of minerals; oryctognosy.

Or'yx, *n.* [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) A variety of South African antelope, called also gemsbok, having the [illegible] tail of the horse, the head and coloring of the ass, and [illegible] of the antelope. Its horns are [illegible] three feet in length, slightly curved backward, ringed at the base, and of a shining black color. It is gregarious in its habits, and very swift of foot. *C. J. Andersson.*

The Oryx (*Oryx* [illegible]).

O-ry'za, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. [illegible]. A [illegible].] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the rice-plant; rice.

Ŏs, (*Geol.*) *n.*; *pl.* **Ŏ'sar.** A low ridge of stones or gravel supposed to be a moraine formed by glaciers [illegible]. A similar ridge supposed to be of morainic origin [illegible] countries. [illegible] A ridge of sand and gravel formed [illegible] by [illegible] piling up the materials [illegible] by erosion.

Ŏs, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A bone.
2. A mouth.

Os'cil-lan-cy, *n.* [illegible] from [illegible] swing [illegible] the same.] [illegible] of the [illegible] erect [illegible].

Os'cil-lan-cy, *n.* The state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; [illegible] kind of motion.

Os'cil-la'ri-æ, *n. pl.* See OSCILLATORIA.

Os'cil-late, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OSCILLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OSCILLATING.] [Lat. [illegible] from *oscillum*, a swing; It. *oscillare*, Sp. *oscilar*, Fr. *osciller*.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate [illegible] to swing [illegible]; hence, to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.

The [illegible] of [illegible] oscillating, that is, it fluctuates [illegible].

Oscillating engine, a steam engine [illegible] which [illegible] of the piston [illegible] of motion [illegible] connecting rod.

Os'cil-la'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oscillatio*, Fr. *oscillation*.] The act of oscillating; moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum; vibration.

[illegible] *[illegible]*

Os'cil-la-tive, *a.* Tending to oscillate; vibratory. [illegible]

Os'cil-la-to'ri-æ, *n. pl.* [See *infra*.] (*Bot.*) A group of minute confervoid plants having a [illegible] vibratory motion. They are generally [illegible] filaments, sometimes branches, spiral [illegible] form. [illegible] and many were at first supposed to belong to the animal kingdom. [Written also *oscillatorians*.]

Os'cil-la-to-ry, *a.* [Fr. *oscillatoire*.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; [illegible] vibratory motion.

Os'ci-tan-cy, *n.* [See OSCITANT.]
1. The act of gaping or yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.

It might proceed from the oscitancy of transcribers. *Addison.*

Os'ci-tant, *a.* [Lat. *oscitans*, *p. pr.* of *oscitare*, to gape.]
1. Yawning; gaping.
2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull.

[illegible]

Os'ci-tant-ly, *adv.* In an oscitant manner; [illegible] drowsily.

Ŏs'ci tāte, *v i* [Lat *oscitare, oscitatum*, from *os*, the mouth, and *citare*, to put into quick motion, verb intensive, from *ciere*, to put in motion] To gape with sleepiness, to yawn

Ŏs'ci tā'tion, *n* [Lat *oscitatio*, Fr *oscitation*, Sp *oscitacion*, It *oscitazione*.] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness

Os'cu lant, *a* [Lat *osculans*, p pr of *osculari*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth, kiss, diminutive of *os*, mouth]

1 Adhering closely, embracing —applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars

2 (*Classification*) Intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups, as, the genera by which two families approximate are called *osculant* genera

☞ The term *inter osculant* is sometimes employed with the same meaning *Dana*

Ŏs'cu lātе, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OSCULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OSCULATING] [Lat *osculari, osculatum* to kiss from *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, diminutive of *os*, mouth]

1. To kiss

2 (*Geom*) To touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact

Ŏs'cu lātе, *v i* 1 To kiss one another, to kiss

2 (*Geom*) To touch as, curves *osculate*

Ŏs'cu lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *osculatio*, a kissing, Fr *osculation*, It *osculazione*.]

1. The act of kissing, a kissing

2. (*Geom*) The contact of one curve with another, when at the point of contact they both have the same curvature for the greatest number of consecutive points in common

Os'cu la to ry, (40), *a* [Fr *osculatoire*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, kissing, kissing

The two ladies went through the *osculatory* ceremony which they were in the habit of performing *Thackeray*

2 (*Geom*) Pertaining to, or having the properties of, an osculatrix, capable of osculation, as, a circle may be *osculatory* with a curve at a given point

Osculatory circle (*Geom*), a circle having the same curvature as that of a given curve at the point of contact or whose radius is the radius of curvature of the curve at that point.—*Osculatory plane* touches a double curvature, a plane which passes through three successive points of the curve —*Osculatory* line of double curvature, a sphere passing through four to osculate points of the curve.

Ŏs'cu la to ry, *n* [L Lat *osculatorium*] (*Feel Hist*) A tablet or board [illegible] of Christ, or the Virgin, &c , which [illegible] the priest, and then by the people [illegible]

Ŏs'cu lā'trix, *n* (*Geom*) A [illegible] with a given curve, at a given [illegible] leaving the mid-order for involves the equality [illegible] nothing else — [illegible] upon the shield [illegible] successive differential co efficients [illegible] of the curves taken at that point, [illegible] other curve of the same kind

Os'cule, *n* [Fr *oscule*, from Lat *osculum*, a mouth, from *os*, mouth] A small [illegible] ture

Ō'-side, *n* One side. "Vessels cast overboard [illegible] lying at *o-side* amid the sands " [*Obs*]

Ō'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n* [Fr *osier*, Prov Fr *ousis*, [illegible] *oseil, oseil*, Gr *ἰξός, ἰξός, ἰξία, ἰξεία*, allied [illegible] *vitex*] A species of willow, or water willow, [illegible] twig of the willow, used in making baskets

Ō'sier (ō'zhẽr), *a* Made of or like osiers [illegible] *osier* edge of oars " *Shak*

Ō'siered, *a* Covered or adorned with osiers

Ō'sier-hōlt, *n* A place where willows for basket-work are cultivated [*Fagg*] of brass

Ō'sier-y, *n* A place where osiers grow and twin

Os'mak, *n* [*pl* ŏs'mak-ler] ordinary brass coin, official, —so called [illegible] *Osmanli*, weightened by mint of Ottoman empire in Asia, also, less pr [illegible] *gold* Turk

Os'ma zōme, *n.* [Fr *osmazôme* [*Obs*] smell odor, from *ὀσμή*, to smell, *ζωμός*, broth] (*Chem*) A substance obtained from [illegible] & It r fiber which gives the characteristic odor [illegible] ambrosiate of soup, and was formerly supposed [illegible] fluite compound

Ŏs'mel lite (40), *n* [Gr [illegible]] (*Min*) A variety of pect [illegible] giving an odor of clay

Os'mi ate, *n* (*Chem*) A [illegible] the combination of osmic acid with [illegible]

Ō'smic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the metal os [illegible] as, *osmic* acid

Os'mi-ŏūs, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to or obtained from, osmium —said of a certain acid containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than osmic acid

Os'mite *n* (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of osmium with some other substance

Os'mi ŭm, *n* [N. Lat & Fr *osmium*, from Gr *ὀσμή*, a smell, odor See *supra*] (*Chem*) A brittle, grayish-colored metal, found with platinum Its oxide forms a volatile acid of an acrid, disagreeable odor, whence the name *Dana*

Os mōm'e ter, *n* [Gr *ὠσμός*, impulse, and *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of osmotic action

Os'mōse *n.* [Gr *ὠσμός*, equiv to *ὤσις*, impulse, *ὠθεῖν*, to push] (*Chemical Physics*) (*a*) The [illegible] tendency to flow into or become equal, diffused when in contact It was first observed between fluids of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called *endosmose*, and the opposite, slower current, *exosmose* Both are, however, results of the same force Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion (*b*) The action produced by this tendency

Os mōt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or having the property of, osmose; as, *osmotic* force

Os'mund, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Osmunda* The most remarkable species is the *osmund* royal, or flowering fern, growing in shady bogs, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen

Os'na-burg (ŏz'na bŭrg), *n* A species of coarse linen, imported originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany, —whence the name

Os phrē'sī ŏl'o ǧy, *n* [Gr *ὀσφρησις*, olfaction, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med*) A treatise on olfaction and odors *Dunglison*

Os'prāy, } *n* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, q v ;
Os'prey, } Fr, *orfraie*] (*Ornith*) A long winged eagle (*Pandion haliaëtus*), of a yellow brown, or brown color, above, and of a white color below, — called also *bald buzzard*, *fishing eagle*, and *fish hawk* It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water

Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*).

Ŏss, *v t* [See *infra*] To prophesy, to presage [*Obs*] *Ldgeworth*

Ŏss, } *n* [Lat *os, oris*, the mouth] Something
Ŏssc, } proceeding from the mouth, especially, words or sounds interpreted as omens, hence, an omen, a prophecy [*Obs*]

Ŏr'ni tab'lo-gy, *n* [Fr *ornithologie*, from *ὄρνις*, genitive *ὄρνιθος*, a bird, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science of birds, or the history of the bony skeleton of birds *Brande*

Ŏr'ni th'o-ma, *n* [Fr *ornithome*, from *ὄρνις*, genitive *ὄρνιθος*, a bird, and *ὁμός*, one] (*Physiol*) The soft, glue-like substance of a bone, left after the removal of the earths, or the tissue in which they are deposited to the embryo tissue, Bone tissue, in general

Os'se let, *n* [Fr *osselet*, literally a little bone, diminutive of *os*, Lat *os, ossis* bone] A hard substance inside of a horse's knee, among the growing on the [illegible] small bones

Os'se ous (ŏs'shŭs) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat. *osseus*, from *os, ossis*, bone, It *osseo*, Sp *oseo*, Fr *osseux*] Composed of bone, resembling bone, bony

Osseous breccia a breccia made up of fragments of bone in certain caverns and fissures of rocks

Os'si-cle (ŏs'sĭ kl), *n* [Fr *ossicule*, Lat *ossiculum*, dim of *os, ossis*, a bone] A small bone *Holder*

Os'si fied, *a* Having small bones

Os sif'ic shas, *a* [Lat *os, ossis*, bone, and *ferre*, to bear] Containing or yielding bone

Os sif'er ous, *a* [Lat *os, ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make, Fr *ossifique*, Sp *osifico*] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone

Os'si fi-ē'tion, *n* [Fr *ossification*, Sp *osificacion*, It *ossificazione*]

1 The change, or process of changing, into a bony substance, as, the *ossification* of an artery

2 The state of being changed into a bony substance

Ŏs'si frage, *n* [Lat. *ossifraga, ossifragus*, from *ossifragus*, bone breaking, from *os, ossis*, a bone, and *frangere, fractum*, to break, It *ossifrago*, Sp *ossifraga*, Sp *osifrage* Cf Osprey *orfraie*] (*Ornith*) The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle —formerly so called.

☞ In *Lev* xi 13 it does not appear to be a different bird, supposed to be the lammergeir

Os sif'ra-gŏūs, *a* [L *os*, a bone, and *frangere*, to break.] Serving to break bones, fracture the bones

Ŏs'si fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OSSIFIED; *p pr* & *vb n* OSSIFYING] [Lat *os, ossis*, bone, and *facere* to make, Sp *osificar*, It *ossificare*, Fr *ossifier*] To become bone, to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness

Os sī'vo rous, *a* [Lat. *os, ossis*, bone, and *vorare*, to devour, Fr *ossivore*] Feeding on bones, eating bones as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds *Dr Thos*

Ŏs'sū ā'ri ŭm, *n* [Lat] A charnel house, an ossuary [*Obs*] *Hollinshed*

Ŏs'su ary (ŏs'shu ar ĭ, 95), *n* [Lat. *ossuarium, ossarium*, from *ossuarius*, of or for bones from *os, ossis*, bone; Fr *ossuaire*, It *ossuario, ossario*] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited, a charnel house

Ŏst *n* A kiln for drying hops or malt. See OAST

Os-tēnd', *v t* [Lat. *ostendere*, to show.] To exhibit, to manifest [*Obs*]

Mercy to mean offenders well *ostend* *J Webster*

Ŏs'te ine (ŏs'te in), *n* [See OSSEIVE] The organic matter of bone, after the earthy matter has been removed It is converted into gelatine by boiling See OSSEIVE *Dunglison*

Os tēn'sī bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being ostensible

Os tēn'sī ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *ostensible*, It *ostensibile*. See OSTENT]

1 Capable of being shown, proper or intended to be shown [*Pare*]

2 Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest, apparent, as, an *ostensible* reason or motive, "One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter " *Parnell*

Os-tēn'sī bly, *adv.* In an ostensible manner

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the ends they are *ostensibly* designed to promote. *Wirt*

Os tēn'sīve, *a* [It & Sp *ostensivo*, Fr. *ostensif*] Showing, exhibiting

Ostensive demonstration (*Math*), a demonstration which concludes with the plain and direct proof of the truth of a proposition as opposed to the *apagogical* or *indirect* method; a direct or positive demonstration

Os tēn'sīve ly, *adv.* In an ostensive manner, in the way of exhibiting openly

Ŏs'tent, or **Os tēnt'**, *n* [Lat *ostentus, ostentum*, from *ostendere*, to show; It. & Sp *ostento*.]

1 Appearance, air, manner, mien *Shak*

2 Show, manifestation; token

We asked of God that some *ostent* might clear
Our cloudy business who gave us sign *Chapman*

3. A portent; any thing ominous *Dryden*

Ŏs'ten tā'tē, or **Os tēn'tāte** *v t* [Lat *ostentare, ostentatum*, v intensive from *ostendere* It *ostentare*, Sp *ostentar* See *supra*] To make an ambitious display of, to show or exhibit boastingly [*Pare*] *Bp Taylor*

Ŏs'ten tā'tion, *n* [Lat *ostentatio*, Fr. *ostentation*, Sp *ostentacion*, It. *ostentazione*]

1 The act of ostentating, or of making an ambitious display, unnecessary show pretentious parade, —usually in a detractive sense. "Which *ostentation* vain, of fleshly arm " *Milton*

He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes touched to *ostentation* *Atterbury*

2 A show or spectacle [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn.—Parade pageantry pomp, pompousness, vanting, boasting See PARADE.

Ŏ-ten-tā'tiŏūs (tā'shus) *a* 1 Fond of excessive or offensive display, boastful

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* as of the good you do *Dryden*

2 Evincing ostentation, pretentious "The *ostentatious* professions of many years " *Macaulay*

Syn —Pompous, boastful vaunting, showy, vainly

Ŏs'ten tā'tiŏūs ly *adv* In an ostentatious manner, with vain display, boastfully

Ŏs'ten tā'tiŏūs ness, *n* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity

Ŏs'ten tā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ostentatore*, Sp *ostentador*, Fr *ostentateur*] One who makes a vain [illegible] [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

[illegible] [*Obs*] *Stirling*

[illegible] of making a show, ostentation *Pellham*

[illegible] *os*, bone, and [illegible], tumor] [illegible] which the sac is cartilaginous [illegible] induration of one or [illegible] *Dunglison*

[illegible] bone and [illegible], Fr *osteocelle*] [illegible] lime which occurs in the stems of plants [illegible] that it has the [illegible]

[illegible] from bones [illegible] *osteocopus*, It [illegible] and [illegible] heat.] pain in [illegible]

[illegible] Lat [illegible] the

Os-te-og′ra-phy, *n.* [illegible] The same as [illegible] LOGY.

Os′te-o-lite [illegible], *n.* [illegible] stone.] (*Min.*) A [illegible] bone.

Os′te-ol′o-ger, *n.* [See OSTEOLOGY.] One who describes the bones [illegible] male.

Os′te-o-lŏg′ic, } *a.* [illegible]
Os′te-o-lŏg′ic-al, } [illegible] Pertaining to description of the bones.

Os′te-o-lŏg′ic-al-ly, *adv.* [illegible] logy.

Os′te-ŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in osteology; an osteologer.

Os′te-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Fr. ostéologie, Sp. & It. osteologia, from [illegible] bone, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones.

Os′te-o-măn′cy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] bone, and [illegible] divination, prophecy.] Divination or prophecy by means of bones. [*Rare.*]

Os′te-o-plăs′ty, *n.* [illegible] bone, and [illegible] to form.] (*Med.*) An operation by which the total or partial loss of bone is remedied. *Dunglison.*

[illegible] *a.* [illegible] bone and [illegible] Having bones in the fins.

Os′te-ŏt′o-my, *n.* [illegible] bone and [illegible] cutting, from [illegible] to cut.] That part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones. *Dunglison.*

Os′te-ŏ′zo-a [illegible], *n.* [Gr. [illegible] bone, and [illegible] possessed [illegible] being in a certain state [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] (*Med.*) The ossification of soft parts of the body. [illegible]

Os′ti-a-ry [illegible], *n.* [From Lat. ostium, door, entrance, the mouth [illegible] from os, mouth.]

1. (*Geog.*) The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

2. [illegible] who keeps the door, especially the door of a church; porter. [*Rare.*]

[illegible] ostiary, [illegible] to ring the bells and open and shut the church doors. *Burns.*

Ost′ler, *n.* From the [illegible] head.] [illegible] [illegible] the Turks [illegible] Wrangham. [illegible] a part of the [illegible] *Schoolcraft.*

[illegible] *n.* The same as HOSTLER.

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] (*Rare.*) *Fuller.*

[illegible] *n.* The same as HOSTELRY.

[illegible] *n. pl.* [illegible] east, see EAST.] Eastmen. Danish [illegible] *Lodbrog.*

Os-trā′ce-an [illegible], *n.* [N. Lat. ostracea, from Lat. ostrea, ostreum, [illegible] oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) A [illegible] family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type. *Brande.*

Os′tra-cīte, *n.* [illegible] oyster [illegible] shell [illegible] through [illegible] to the state of shell [illegible] *Brande.*

Os′tra-cĭşm, *n.* [Fr. ostracisme, It. & Sp. ostracismo, Gr. [illegible] from ὄστρακον, burnt clay, a tablet used in voting, a shell.]

1. [illegible] Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose [illegible] dangerous to them. It takes this name from the shell or tile on which the name of the person [illegible] was written.

2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the esteem, and confidence, and honors [illegible] of his country. *Hamilton.*

Os′tra-cize, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. OSTRACIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. OSTRACIZING.] [Gr. ὀστρακίζειν, from ὄστρακον. See OSTRACISM.]

1. To exile by ostracism; to banish by a popular vote, as from Athens, or some [illegible]

2. Hence, to banish from society; to put under the ban; to cast out from social or private favor.

Os′tra-nīte [illegible], *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-brown variety of zircon. *Dana.*

Os′tre-ā′ceous, *a.* [From Lat. ostrea, an oyster.] Of or pertaining to an oyster, or to the [illegible] The crustaceous or ostraceous [illegible] *Cudworth.*

Os′tre-ŏph′a-gist, *n.* [Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] One who feeds on oysters.

Os′trich, *n.* [Formerly written also estrich.] [O. Fr. ostruche, autruche, N. Fr. autruche, Pr. [illegible] Fr. [illegible] from Lat. avis [illegible] Pr. estruz [illegible] L. Lat. struthio, from Lat. struthio, an ostrich, i. e., great bird, a sparrow, [illegible] the large bird, [illegible] the [illegible] strauss, D. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] (*Ornith.*) A large bird, now [illegible] Struthio camel [illegible] having long and [illegible] neck [illegible] legs, with [illegible] short wings [illegible]

Ostrich (Stru[illegible] camelus).

[illegible] and it uses [illegible] its wings [illegible] feathers. It is said to be [illegible] running, and is said to outrun horses. [illegible] upon the sandy plains where it is found; [illegible] three or four grains, and weighs about [illegible] noted for [illegible] wall [illegible] larger size than [illegible] graminivorous little bit of a [illegible] stones to aid [illegible] digestion. The plumes of its wing are [illegible] ornaments. This bird is a native of Africa and [illegible]

American ostrich, a large bird of the genus Rhea (R. Americana), resembling the ostrich. It is [illegible] of South America.

Os-trĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. ostrifer.] Producing or containing oysters.

Ŏs′tro-gŏths, *n.* [Fr. Ostrogoths, Lat. Ostrogothi, pl.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths.

Ŏt′a-cous′tic, *a.* [Fr. otacoustique, from Gr. [illegible] ear, and [illegible] to hear.] [illegible] the sense of hearing [illegible] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an otacoustic instrument.

Ŏt′a-cous′tic, } *n.* An instrument to facilitate
Ŏt′a-cous′ti-con, } hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

O-tăl′gi-a, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] from οὖς, ὠτός, ear, [illegible] pain; Fr. otalgie.] (*Med.*) A pain in the ear.

O-tăl′gic, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] ear, and [illegible] pain.] (*Med.*) A remedy for pain in the ear. *Dunglison.*

O-tăl′gy [illegible], *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

O-ta-ri′i-dæ, *n. pl.* [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine otary.

O′ta-ry, *n.* [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) Eared seal; [illegible] given to all those animals of the seal family which have external ears.

Oth′er (ŭth′er), *pron.* & *a.* [A-S. other, O. Sax. [illegible] other, O. Fries. other, [illegible] O. H. Ger. [illegible] N. H. Ger. [illegible] Icel. [illegible] Dan. [illegible] Sw. [illegible] Goth. [illegible]]

1. Different from that which has been specified; not the same [illegible] and [illegible]

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt. v. 39.*

A shield in her other hand she had. *Spenser.*

2. Not this, but the contrary; opposite; as, the other side of a river.

☞ This is a correlative adjective or adjective pronoun, commonly used in contrast with one, some, this, or [illegible] expressed or understood. It is often written with the indefinite article as one word, another. [illegible] each [illegible] reciprocal action or relation, and is sometimes employed [illegible] other hand, or other [illegible] persons, in which [illegible] have [illegible] The [illegible] all the [illegible] person, and [illegible] to others. [illegible] is used for otherwise.

The other [illegible] certain than past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago; lately; as, the other day.

Had my lady wife on [illegible] yesterday?
No, not the other day. *B. Jonson.*

Oth′er-gāte [illegible], *adv.* [From other and gate, [illegible] manner.] In another manner. [*Obs.*]

Oth′er-guise [illegible], *a.* [From other and guise, manner.] Of another kind or sort.

☞ This word is often corruptly pronounced otherguess, and is not unfrequently so written. "This world contains otherguess matters than yours." *Addison.*

Oth′er-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being other or different; alterity; difference; separateness.

Oth′er-where, *adv.* In some other place, or in other places; elsewhere. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Oth′er-while, } *adv.* At other times; sometimes;
Oth′er-whiles, } occasionally. [*Obs.*] [illegible] *Kendall.*

Oth′er-wise (ŭth′er-wīz; — pronounced [illegible]), *adv.* [illegible] From other and [illegible] manner.] In a different manner; under different circumstances; in different respects.

Th[illegible] otherwise grown,
And moved, what [illegible] before but
But known, though otherwise. *Milton.*

It is said, truly, that [illegible] not otherwise [illegible] the best in regard to society. [illegible]

Ō′ti-ōse (ō′shĭ-ōs′), *a.* [Lat. otiosus, from otium, ease.] Being at rest or ease; unemployed; idle; busy; without labor. [illegible]

The five [illegible] of the Sabbath [illegible] incompatible [illegible] *Paley.*

O′ti-ŭm, *n.* [Lat.] [illegible] A [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

O-tī′tis, *n.* [illegible] ear. (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ear, attended with severe pain.

O′to-crāne, *n.* [illegible] (*Med.*) A [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible]

O-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [illegible] ear, and [illegible] to write. [illegible] the ear. [illegible]

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] ear, and [illegible] A small [illegible] or [illegible] of the ear [illegible] *Hooper.*

[illegible]

O-tŏp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] ear, and [illegible] suffering from [illegible] to suffer.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the ear. *Dunglison.*

O-tŏt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] ear, and [illegible] cutting, from [illegible] to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the ear; that branch of anatomy which relates to the dissection of the ear. *Dunglison.*

Ŏt′ta, *n.* [See ATTAR.] The essence, or perfume, [illegible] fragrant [illegible] obtained from [illegible] petals of [illegible] especially those of the rose. [Written also otter and ottar.]

Ŏt′ter, *n.* [A-S. oter, otor, otyr [illegible] Dan. odder [illegible] otter, O. H. Ger. [illegible] N. H. Ger. [illegible] Lith. udra, [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of the genus Lutra, of which several

Canada Otter (Lutra Can[illegible]).

species are described. They have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed [illegible] crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. They swim [illegible] and feed [illegible] fish. The common otter of Europe is Lutra vulgaris; the American otter is Lutra Canadensis. *L. [illegible]*

Otter-hound, a kind of hound employed [illegible] of hunting the otter. [illegible]

[illegible] *n.* The same as [illegible] q. v. [illegible]
[illegible] The same as OTTA. See OTTAR.

Ot′to-man, *a.* [Fr. ottoman, It. [illegible] from [illegible] Othman, [illegible] Osman, the [illegible] of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1[illegible] Pertaining to, or derived from, the empire of Turkey, or the Ottoman power or empire.

Ot′to-man, *n.* pl. OT′TO-MANS. 1. A Turk.

2. [Fr. ottomane.] A [illegible] sofa, and without back [illegible] by the Turks, and [illegible] toward elsewhere.

Ŏt′to-mīte [illegible] An Ottoman, or Turk. [Obs.] [illegible]

[illegible] *n.* [illegible] A [illegible] of a dark greenish or gray [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible]

Ouch, *n.* [illegible]

1. A bezel, or socket, in which a precious stone is [illegible] set.

2. A carcanet or ornament of gold. [illegible]

3. The [illegible]

Ought (awt), *n.* See AUGHT.

Ought (awt), *v.* [illegible] the present tense [illegible] have or become [illegible] the present and past tense [illegible]

[illegible]

wet, D once, A-S ynce, ymbe, ymbea, yntea Cf Inch]

1 A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois

☞ In troy weight, the ounce is twenty penny weights, each of twenty-four grains or, in all, 480 grains In avoirdupois weight the ounce contains 437½ grains

2. (*Zool*) A carnivorous, digitigrade animal (*Felis uncia*), resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail It is a native of Northern India and Persia [Written also *once*]

Ounce (*Felis uncia*).

Ounde, *n* [Fr *onde*, Lat *unda*, a wave] Some thing having a wavy or curled appearance, a wave, a curl, also, a band of lace [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Ounde, *a* Wavy, curly [Written also *ownde*] [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Ound'ed, } *a* [Fr *onde*, a wave, Pr *onda*, *unda*,
Ound'ing, } Sp, Pg, & It *onda*, Lat *unda*] Waving. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Oun'dy, *a* Waved, curled [Written also *ownde*] [*Obs*]

Ouphe (ōōf), *n* [Cf Oar and Auf] A fairy, a goblin, an elf [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ouph'en (ōōf'n), *a* Elfish [*Obs*] *Shak*

Our, *possessive pron* [A S *ure*, contracted from *ūser*, *ūsser*, from *us*, us to us, Goth *unsara*, N H Ger. *unser*, Dan *vor*, sw *vår*, in the A S oblique cases, *ūrum*, *ūre*, whence our vulgar *ourn*] Pertaining, or belonging to us, as, *our* country, *our* rights, *our* troops See I

☞ When the noun is not expressed *ours* (not *our*) is used, as, whose house is this? It is *ours*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects *Atterbury*

Ou rang'-ou tang', *n* See Orang outang

Ou'ra nōg'ra phist, *n* One versed in ouranography

Ou'ra nōg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ouranographia*, from *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphein*, to describe] Fr *uranographie*] The same as Uranography

Ou rit'ic, *a* [Gr *ouronikos*, from *ouron*, urine] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, urine, as, *uric* acid

Ou rōl'o gy, } *n* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *logos*,
Ou rōs'co py, } to say, speak and *skopein*, *ourescopein*, to look carefully] The examination of urine, in order to determine with respect to disease

Ours, *possessive pron* See Our

Our self', *pron*, *pl* our selves'

1 No, another, or others, we, us,—used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in the plural

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal further than we usually do *Locke*

Safe in *ourselves* while on *ourselves* we stand *Dryden*

3 Myself, also, we; us,—used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in the singular "Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us" *Clarendon*

We *ourself* will follow in the main. *Shak*

Ouse (ōōz), *n* & *v* The same as Ooze

Ou'sel (ōō'zl), *n* [Written also *ousel*, A S *ōsle* O H Ger *amsala*, N H Ger. *amsel*] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species of the thrush family. One of them is the European blackbird

Water Ousel (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

Oust, *n* See Oast.

Oust (ōōst), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ousted, *p pr* & *vb n* ousting] [O Fr *oster*, N. Fr. *ôter*, Pr *oustar*, Norm Fr. *oustier*, *ostiste*, ousted] 1 To take away; to remove.

Making all our actions now the contrary to what formerly we did under the name of law ousted *Hale*

2. To eject; to turn out

Ousted the house seven years or remain upon any tenant, such ejectment and the bane of his term *Bacon*

Ous'ter (ōōs'ter), *n* A putting out of possession, dispossession; ejectment, dissseizin

Ouster of the freehold is effected by statement, intrusion, disseisin, divest, surrender or determination *Burrill*

Ouster is more (*Ouster* and *Fr* *le* begin the bank Lat. *ostium*) (*Law*) a disturbance or hindrance of a man of his seisin or of the thing whereof he is seised, or of any of his liberties or of any of his privileges *Blackstone*

Out adv [A S, O Sax, O Frisic, & Icel ūt, Goth ūtaw, ut Dan, ud, D uit, O H Ger ūz, N H Ger ausz] Without, on the outside, not within, on the exterior or surface, without of any inclosed place or place from —opposed to in or within —used in a variety of senses, as, (a) Abroad—out at doors, as the weather is not fit for us to walk out (b) In a state of disclosure or discovery, as, the secret is *out*, that is, has come *out*, is disclosed (c) Not in concealment or secrecy

When these are gone,
The woman will be *out* *Shak*

(d) In a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution, in want or debt, with deficiency or loss, as, the candle, or the fire, is *out*, the wine is *out*, to be *out* fifty pounds (e) Not in office or employment, as, I care not who is in, or who is *out*, he is *out* of business (f) Not within or at home, abroad, or from home, to public, on display, and the like, as he was not *out* to day, the militia companies are *out*, the man was *out* in a frolic last night (g) To the end, during the whole of, completely, as, to sleep *out* the whole morning "Hear me *out*" *Dryden* (h) In an open or free manner without restraint, audibly or perceptibly, vividly or forcibly, as, to laugh *out*, to shine *out* (i) Not in the hands of the owner or, the land is *out* upon a lease (j) In error or mistake, not in the right, in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion

Wicked men are strangely *out* in the calculating of their own interest. *South*

As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon*

(k) In a puzzle, at a loss

I have forgot my part, and I am *out* *Shak*

(l) Not within shelter or cover, uncovered, with clothes torn, as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows (m) Away, off,—used as an exclamation, with the force of command "*Out* with the dog" *Shak*

☞ *Out* is used in composition prefixed to a great many words, with nearly the same significations as when it follows these words, having the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating bringing to open view, or, in short, the passing of a limit that incloses or restrains also, denotion, excess or the doing to a greater degree or in a better manner than, or bearing, the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end. [See Note under Over.]

Out and out completely without reservation —*Out of* from —a phrase in which, according to some authors, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition by others, the whole phrase is regarded as a preposition It indicates origin, source or derivation, and the like, and is used to express a great variety of relations, as, (a) Origin or source, derivation; as, plants grow *out of* the earth, he paid me *out of* his own funds "Keep thy heart with all diligence for *out of* it are the issues of life" *Prov* iv 23 "*Out of* the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing" *James* iii 10 (b) Result, consequence,—denoting the motive source or reason, as a thing is done *out of* envy, spite, or ambition "*Out of* that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny" *Shak* "What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience *Smalridge* (c) Copy from an original quotation,—equivalent to *from*, as, to cite or copy *out of* Horace (d) The state of being away from or not within, as, *out of* the door or house (e) Rescue or liberation, as to be delivered *out of* afflictions "Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors *Addison* (f) Exclusion, dismission departure, absence or dereliction, as, *out of* favor *out of* use, *out of* place *out of* fashion (g) Dereliction or departure neglect of proper observance, as he will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty, he attempted to laugh men *out of* virtue (h) Deviation from what is common regular or proper extraordinary, exorbitance, or irregularity as this is *out of* all method *out of* all rule he goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure he is *out of* order the ship is *out of* time (i) Departure or deviation from regular or normal state or condition disorder as the mouth is *out of* taste, the instrument is *out of* tune (j) The state of being beyond or not within the limits of us to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach time *out of* mind the time beyond the reach of memory (k) Excess great degree —equivalent to *beyond* as, *out of* the power of fortune They were astonished *out of* measure" *Mark* x 26 (l) Loss or exhaustion, as, to be *out of* breath *out of* hope —*Out of all ease* exceedingly "The poor jade is wrung in the withers *out of all ease*" *Shak* —*Out of all estopping*, beyond all means in [*Obs*] *Shak* —*Out of frame*, out of the proper or just order or condition irregular disordered "The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame*" *Latimer* —*Out of hand* immediately at once without delay, forthwith "And *out of hand* proclaimed live and peace through all his state" *Spenser* "And immediately hearing that, he and his fell down and died *out of hand*" *Latimer* "Gather we our forces *out of hand*" *Shak* —*Out of one's time* having reached the period of majority no longer a minor —*Out of print* not in market, or to be purchased the copies printed having been all sold or otherwise dispersed of —said of a book or other printed work. —*Out of season*, not in the proper time or season at an improper time as, he is wrong *out of season*, the seed was sown *out of season* —*Out of sorts*, out of an ordinary well —*Out of temper*, in bad humor irritated sulky perverse —*Out of trim* not properly prepared —applied to a ship when not properly arranged or balanced for sailing —*Out of tune* (a) Not in unison or harmonious hence discordant "Sweet bells jangled and *out of tune*" *Shak* (b) Hence not in good state or temper ruffled irritated, as he is *out of tune* —*Out of joint*, the same as *out of winding* [*Obs*] —*Out of a mind or out of mind* [It having a word in plural sense] "To a great error,—applied to an error to an error —*Out to out* (*Sing* A Scott style to cuts the knot as to be [illegible] wholly [illegible] —applied to improvements —*Out on* [illegible] —*Out of* [illegible] away with it you away with it —[illegible] —[illegible]

Out, *n* 1 One who, or that which is without, especially, one who is out of office See In

2 A place or space outside of, or around; a nook or corner, an angle projecting outward; an open space —chiefly used in the phrase *ins and outs* See In

3 (*Print*) A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy, an omission

To make an out (*Print*), to omit something in setting up copy

Out, *v t* To deprive by expulsion; to eject, to expel "A king *ousted* from his country" *Sanderson* "The French have been *ousted* of their holds" *Heylin*

Out-act', *v t* To do beyond, to exceed in acting

He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *out-act* a rich widow a whining *Otway*

Out-ăr'gūe, *v t* To surpass or excel in argument

Out-băb'ble, *v t* To excel in babbling; to surpass in prating talk. "*Outbabbling* creeds and sects" *Milton*

Out băl'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* outbalanced (băl'anst); *p pr* & *vb n* outbalancing] To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect

Let dull Ajax bear away my right
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden*

Out-bar', *v t* To shut out by bars or fortifications; to bar out *Spenser*

Out băt'ter, *v t* To surpass or outdo in battering, as in a siege, and the like

Out-bēg', *v t* To beg more than, to exceed in begging

Out-bĕl'lōw, *v t* To exceed in bellowing, to bellow louder than

Out bĭd', *v t* [*imp* outbade *p p* outbidden, *p pr* & *vb n* outbidding] To bid beyond; to go beyond or surpass in the offer of a price

For Indian spices for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope*

Out bĭd'der, *n* One who outbids

Out-blăze', *v t* To exceed in blazing. "*Outblazing* other fires" *Young*

Out blēnt', *v t* To exceed or surpass in blasting

Out-blōōm', *v t* To surpass in bloom, beauty, or perfection, to bloom more than

Out'blōwn, or **Out blōwn',** *a* Inflated or swollen with wind *Dryden*

Out blŭsh', *v t* To exceed in blushing, to surpass in rosy color *Shipman*

Out'bōard, *n* (*Naut*) Any thing that is outside of, or not on board of a ship

Out'born, *a* Foreign, not native [*Rare*]

Out'bound, *a* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country, or port, as, an *outbound* ship *Dryden*

Out'bounds, *n pl* The outward or exterior, bounds, limits; boundaries. [*Obs*]

Knockfergus Belfast Armagh and Carlingford are now the most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the English pale *Spenser*

Out-bow' (-bō), *v t* To exceed in bowing

His character and gloves are ever clean,
And then he can *outbow* the bowing dean *Young*

Out'bōwed, *a* Bowed outward, bent or curved outward

The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing *Ex Ib*

Out brăg', *v t* To exceed or surpass in bragging

Out brāve', *v t* To excel in bravery or boldness, to cow, or browbeat, to defy

I would outstare the fiercest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee lady *Scott*

Out brăv', *v t* To excel in braving; to exceed largely. [*Obs*] "The snake that on his crest bears fire *outbraved*" *Fairfax*

Out brăz'en (brăz'n), *v t* To beat down with a brazen face, or impudence

Out'breăk, *n* A bursting forth, eruption "The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind." *Shak*

Out'breăk-er, *n* A wave which breaks upon the shore or upon rocks, a breaker

The dim reflection of the darkened day
Grew sinister and he dark
O'ne outbreakers deadened *Southey*

Out'breăk ing, *n* That which bursts forth

Out breast', *v t* To surpass in the power of the breast especially, to excel in singing *Dryden* & *Fr*

Out brēathe', *v t* 1. To weary by having better breath *Shak*

2 To cause to issue forth, as breath, "*Outbreathed* life" *Spenser*

Out-brēathe', *v t* To issue, as breath, to be breathed out, to exhale

Out brĭbe', *v t* To surpass in bribing

Out-bring', *v t* To bring or bear out *Sanderson*

Out bŭd', *v i* To sprout forth

Out-build' (out bild'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* outbuilt, or outbuilded, *p pr* & *vb n* outbuilding] To exceed in building or in durability of building

Out'-build ing, *n* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling, as out houses, as barns and other outbuildings, may be destroyed by fire

Out brĭke', *v t* (*Obs*) To exceed in burning

Out'bŭrst, *n* A breaking or bursting out

Out-cănt t To surpass ing *Pope*

Out ă t, n. [*ucaste* to cast t] t act ou dm lod. M st f of wretch b ll *att*

Out ă t w ime who is t o pelle l an ile ne dri n from h m r con try h nce often, a d raded person agabond

Out ă ting n. An utcast rabond [*Obs.*]

Out pt *p ep.* Th au *F* *c* *pt* [*Ob*]

Out h t To eed in cheating

Out learance n Clearance t f from as free a p rt.

O climb' t To limb beyond to rpas l lmbi

O dm That whi h comes out f f h w f om somethi g lse issu result co seq ence The k p cess whi h forms the logical outcome common to th m all *H Spencer*

Out-cŏm pa v t T exceed the limits com pass f *Bacon*

Out c u t n A t exterio court. "Th saints and out-cou ts f hea en *South*

Out ătt t T ceed in co t g hat

Out c l n. One who ries g claims a he all pecially u wh p ocial a *cu*

Out ŏp n. (*ol*) (*a.*) The com t f tom to th ri e f the gr L *Lyell* (*b*) That part f an l lmad r t m whi h ppe at the face bassett. *Page*

Out-crŏp' i. (*Geol*) T com out t the face f the ro d —said of t a.

O t p n. 1 t wh ne t lo d cry f d rest

2. Clamo ; oley appealo d testation

3 Sal t p bli [*Obs.*] *A ascorth*

Out dă f T dare or en bey d to pas t da ing.

Out d t f T anti; ate as *out dated* cere monies [*Obs.*] *H mmond.*

Out la t T rpas t daz ling

Out dŏ v t (imp DID p p OUTDO p p v r n OUTDO] [u fo] T perf rm be y lanoth to x l to urpass.

A impostures aldem the original *L'Estrange*

I grieve to be outdone b Gay *Swyt.*

Out-dōor' D ing wi hout th house extraf m ttee

Out dōors *adv* Abroad t f th house out of doors

Out draw' v t T draw out f extra t pull l ll as (th teeth *f c* *Grew*

Out drĕam v t T dream beyond to dream d l g th co ti u nce f "T *out bre* m d ng *Ben J* *Fl.*

Out d lgh v t [See D ess] T xceed in d i ki g

Out dūre' t To end re beyond or longer tha to outlast. [*Obs*] *Beau. f Fl*

Out dwell t T dwell or stay bey nd. H *l dwells* his hour *Shak.*

Out r a. [*compar* f *out*] [A S *uter, utter*] Bei g on th si l b i l g situatio ; place pos t f rth r m re rem te th com the g , external — opposed er as, th *l r wall*; the oute part f a thing the *outer* court or gt

O t r ly *adv* T ward h table. [*Rare*] *Grew*

O t'er most a. [*superl* from *uter*] Being h extreme exter part remotest from th m dst as the *outermost* row *Boyle*

Out f ce v t [imp & p p OUTFACED (- st) p pr & vb n OUTFACING] T face los t f co nt nance, to re ist by bold look f fro te g to brave. "I ll *not* all the worl both as them I bere hem so *South*

Out f ll L A f ll f wate canal 2 A q arrel a fall g t [*Prov Eng*]

Out fang'th f [A S *ût fangen theof* from *ût*, out *f* n tak n, p p f *fon*, to take d *theof* thief] (*A c e Law* & O *Eng Law*) (*a*) A l i t from wi hout broad take withi a lord fee or l berty (*b*) The pri ilege f trying h l f. [*Obs*] *Cowell*

O t fawn t. T exceed i f wning or cd la *Hudibras*

O fē t v t T xceed i f ast g *Bp Taylor*

Out feat v t T rpas f perform g feat.

Out fiēld, n. 1 Ara l land which is conti ually cr ped, but i not m red OUTFIELD [*cot*] 2 C ucloced l l ituated at a distance from th homes ead field lying fa f om the home- ad [*Scot*]

Out'fit n. A f t ec f hip f r voyage h co rument of ne who goe t from hom here allowance fo the payment f xpenses co nec ed with an pecial service or d til to ne who f rni hes outfit fo *you* journe *H well*

Out flănk t T o beyond the flank sid to get the better f h exten ing one line bey d or around that of one's enemy

Ou fla h f T su pass i flash ng

Out flăt' er t T fla more than to exceed *ter* — *outfl tter* favoritism *Dennis*

Out'flow n. A fl wing ou T k flow' T w t

Ou fly v t [imp OUT w p p OUTFL en p pr & vb n. OUTFLYING] To rpass in fl g "W ged with fear *utfli* the wi d. *Wolle*

Out f l v t T ex ed i folly *Low g*

Out fōrm n. External ppearance. [*Obs*]

Out frown v t To frown dow to overbear by frowning *s*

Out fŭ n al n. A f eral h d at di tance away [*Obs*] *Pp H l*

Out găt , n An outlet a passage outw rd [*Ob*]

Ou gă v t T rpas t gal r to h rp ness f sight to ee f rth th n. [*Rare*]

Out gĕn ral, t [imp & p p OUTGENER ALED p p & vb n OUTGENE LI G] T e ceed i ge ral h p to gai a'vantage o by peri military kill

Out give' t T surpas in giving *Dryden.*

Out gō, v t [imp OUTWENT p p. OUTGO p p & vb OUTGOING]

1 T g beyond to advance bef re l goi g to go fa than

2 T surp to excel. *Dryd*

3 T ire mve t to verrea h *Denh m.*

Out-gō i. T go t to com t d to term nate

Out go n Th t whi h goes out outlay pendi t re — th pposite f *income*

Out go-r n. One wh goes t or dep rts.

Out go-ing n. 1. Th act th t e f goi g out. *P lev l*

2 That whi h goes t outgo outla

3 Th close g porio th limi h be d th end —h s the comp lete thing

The outgoings of the border were at the north b of th salt sea. *Josh. xviii. 19.*

Out grin t T rpas l gri i g *Addis.*

Out ground n Gro d t uated distance

Out-g ow t [imp OUTGREW p p r w p pr & vb n. OUTG OWING.]

1 T rpas in growth

2 T grow out f to becom too large t mak se f too ld t firm to hibit as t *out grow* lothi g to *out grow* ref lnes 0 cles

Out growth 1 Growth t exte b y nd th limits f thing

2. That which has grown out or proceeded from thing " hoo re lt.

Out guard n. (*Mil.*) A gu rd at dista ce from the m i body f army guard th f that distance he ce any thing f d fense placed t di tance from b bl e to be d f ded

Out-gŭsh t. T gu h to fl w f rth

Out haul n. (*Naut*) A rope sed for h l g ut th low t boom all *f ng*

Out H rod t T surpass i vi lence or excl y t excel in the resem lance to Herod h nce to go bey d i r cess f evil or def rmity t surpass *Out H rodi g* the preposterous f blore of th times *W cott*

Out h re' t T hire out. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Out'house n. A small house o buildi g at a li tl d stance from th mai house an outbuilding

Out ing n 1 Th act of goi g an outi g

2 That whi h goes out an vac ation

3 A f ast give t h friends b pore the when h is out f his t me [*Prov E g*] *Hall well*

Ou j t v t T overpow by jesting to su pass in jesti g *Sh k*

Out j t, n. That which projects from any thing. *H Miller*

Out jŭg'gl t T rpass i juggling. *Bp H ll.*

Out knave (out-nav') t T urpass in kna ery *L Estra ge.*

Out la'bo v t T ceed or surpass in labor in

Ou land n. [A S. *ût lend* a foreigner] F reign. [*Obs*] *crod*

Out'land r n. A foreigner *not* a *na* ive [*Ob*] *Wood*

Out-lănd'i h, a. [A-S *ût lendisc*, f reign]

1. F reign not native [*Obs*] "Many *out landish* and Indian curiosities. *Evelyn.*

Nevertheless, even him *did outlandish* women ca se t *sin*. *Neh. xiii. 26.*

2. Hence not according with usage strange, rud be barous ; clownish as, an *outlandish* dress or behavior

Out last v. t. T last longer than to exceed in d ration

Ou laugh (lăf') v. t. 1. To surpass o outdo in la ghi g

2 To discourage or discon t by laughing to la gh down

A young man of modesty is busily discouraged from attempting to mak any figure in lif his apprehe sions of be ng outlaughed will force him to conti ue in a restle s obscurity *B. Franklin.*

Out'law n. [A-S. *ûtlaga*, *ûtlah*.] A person x ded from th ben fit f th law deprived f its protection *Blackstone*

Out'law v. t [imp & p p OUTLAWED p pr & vb OUTLAWING] [A *ûtlah*ian *getûtlagian*.]

1 w deprive f the benefit nd protect of law to pr scribe *Bl kstone*

2. T remove from leg l j r diction f co mer t as, to *outla* a d bt claim to deprive of l gal force Law *outlawed* by necessity *Ful*

Out la y n. The act of outlawing th putting a man out of the protect n f law or the process by wh h ma is deprived f that protection as punishment or contempt in refusing to appear when called into co rt. *T ml ns*

Out lay' v t T lay out l xpose

Out lay 1. A la ing o or pendi g

2. That which is laid out expended; pendi t

Out leap' v t To leap beyond to pass by l p ing

Out lē p n. Sal flight escape [*Rare*] *Lock*

Out lē rn v t 1 T excel o surpass in lear ing

2 T find o t to get know edge f to l arn [*Ob*]

N ught. second g ut his m nd,
He could outlearn. *Spenser.*

Out'l t n The place the mean by which any hi is let out p ssag ward exit. Lik the Caspian s a, recei i g al nd h vi g let *Fuller*

Ou l t T l t out to set free mit.

Out'l k r [Corr pt ed fr *utligger* D *uit legger* Sw *utleggare* Dan *udl gger*] (*Naut*) A m ll piece of imber f ned to th top of the poop and standi g out stern *Jame n*

Out li i. T ed i lying *Bp H ll*

Out'li 1 One who doe not resid t th place with whi h hi ffice d on ecte h

2. (*G ol*) A part of a ock or strata lying w h t, b yon l th mai bod and from whi h i has be separated by den dation the removal f i rveni g part. *Page*

Ou limb (ou'lim) An ext eme member [*Ob*] *Fuller*

Out'lin n. 1 The lin whi h marks the xtent 1 f ure th exterior li esbior

2 Il ne ketch th d lin li of a figu wi hout shadi g

3 H nce, ketch y k m preliminary ge eral indication of plan, ystem, co rs of thought, &c.

Syn — ketch draught delineation. See Ch

Out'lin t [imp & p p OUTLINED p p & vb n. OUTLINING]

1 T draw th terior line f

2 T draw in ou line to ketch to delineate

Out-lin ar n. I rtaini g to, or b ing in e line forming an outline.

Out li e' (-liv'), t [imp & p p OUTLIVED p pr & vb n. OUTLI I G.]

1. To li beyond to rvive

They live too long who happiness outlive *Dryden.*

2. T live better or to be t er purpose. *Scott.*

Out li er n. One who outli e survivor

Out look t 1. T face d wn to browbeat.

2. T select to choose. [*Obs.*] *r*

Out look 1. Th ct f look g out watch.

2. The place from which one look out watch- tower

The sentinel, in his vertical position, shut out much of the light that dazzled and obstructed h vision. *Ulug er*

3 The view obtained by one looking out pros pect ight.

Appleton

Which seem to me t best suited to the terms. *Young.*

Out'loo A loosing from ; an escape an eva sion. [*Obs.*]

That wherein gives out an outlose. *Selden.*

Out'lope n. A rel [*Obs*] *Florio.*

Out lŭ t r } T excel in brightness *Sh k*
Out lŭs tre }

Out ly-ing a 1. Lying or bei g at distance from the main body d sign remote

2. Being the exterio from le

Out ma-neu ver } v t. To urpass i maneu er
Out ma noeu vre } i g

O t man tl v t T mantle m re than; to excel i covering with m tl [*Rare*] *Cowper*

Out march t T m rch faster th n to m rch so as t leave behind

The horse outmarched th foot. *Clarendon*

Out-mea ure (-mĕzh'), t To ex eed i m asure *B own*

Out mŏ t, a F rthest outward most rem te from th mid t

Out-mount v t To mou t abov to excel

Outmoun ing in th that superl tive
Most [illegible] *Marston*

Out nāme v t 1. T exceed in naming or de scribi g

2 To exceed i d gree r fame [*Obs*] To outna e m ll my other faults *Bea* & *Fl*

Out ness n. 1 Th state of being out or bey d eparat

2 Specifically distinguish bleness f m the per ceivi g mi d by bei g i space d possessi g mate rial quality; late es in pace or with spa l relati externali y; obj y objectivity A belief in th *outness* of th bjects f se *Sir W H milton*

Out n ise v t To exceed i noise to surpass in oisi ess. *Fuller*

Out num'ber v t T exceed i number

Out-of-dōor', Bei g out f th hou i the open air; out-door xtra o us ; as, *out of door* or *law, r*

Out'-of-dōors' *adv* Out of the house, out [illegible]

Out'-of-the-wāy', *a* Differ it from the ordinary way or fashion, uncommon, unusual, singular. [*Colloq*]

Out pāce', *v t* To outgo to leave behind [*Obs*]

Out pār'a mōur, *v. t* To exceed in keeping mistresses *Ng G.*

Out'-pārish, *n* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border *Gravat*

Out'plirt, *n.* A part remote from the center or main part

The *outparts* were graciously spared, to be a refuge to them who were chased away by the fire *Bacon*

Out-pass', *v t* To pass beyond, to exceed in progress

Out'-pā'tient, *n* A patient who receives medical aid from a hospital, but does not lodge within its walls

Out peer', *v t* To surpass or excel *Shak*

Out'-pēn'sion-er, *n* A pensioner attached to a hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea, who has liberty to live where he pleases [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Out poise' (out poiz'), *v t* To outweigh *Howell*

Out'pōrch, *n* An entrance *Milton*

Out'pōrt, *n* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade, a port away from the main custom house *Swan mds*

Out'pōst, *n* (*Mil*) (*a*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army (*b*) The troops placed at such a station

Out pōur', *v t.* To pour out, to send forth in a stream, to effuse *Milton*

Out pow'er, *v. t* To exceed in power, to overpower [*Obs*] "One who *outpowered* all the rest" *Fuller*

Out prāy', *v t* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty *Scott*

Out prēach', *v t.* To surpass in preaching, to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth

And for a villain a quick conversion
A pillory can *out-preach* a parson *J Taswell*

Out prīze', *v t* To exceed in value or estimated worth [*Obs*] *Shak*

Out quēnch', *v t* To put out, to extinguish "The candle light *outquenched*" *Spenser*

Out'rage (120) (Synnp, § 120), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTRAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTRAGING] [Fr *outrager*, Sp & Pg *ultrajar*, It *oltraggiare* See the noun]

1 To rage beyond or more than, to exceed in rage [*Rare*] *Young*

2 To treat with violence and wrong, to abuse by rude or insolent language, to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hopes of doing it without a return *Atterbury*

This interview *outrages* all decency *Broome*

Out'rage, *v i* To commit an outrage *Ascham*

Out'rage, *n* [Fr *outrage*, Pr *outratge*, *oltratge*, Sp & Pg *ultraje*, It *oltraggio*, L Lat *ultraginum*, from Lat *ultra*, beyond] Injurious violence offered to persons or things, excessive abuse, wanton mischief, gross injury

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser*

Syn —Affront, insult, abuse See AFFRONT

Out rā'geōus, *a* [Fr *outrageux*, Pr *oltratgos*, Sp *ultrajoso*, It *oltraggioso* See *supra*] Involving or performing an outrage, exceeding the limits of reason or of decency, furious, violent, enormous excessive "The most *outrageous* villainies that a base multitude can imagine" *Sidney* "The manner of thy vile, *outrageous* crimes" *Shak*

Syn —Violent, furious, exorbitant, excessive, atrocious enormous

Out rā'geōus ly, *adv* In an outrageous manner, furiously, excessively

Out-rā'geōus ness, *n* The quality of being outrageous, fury, violence, enormity

Outrance (ōō'trōngs'), *n* [Fr See OUTRE] The utmost extremity

Combat à l'outrance a desperate fight, often a duel in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the combat ceases *Prescott*

Out rank', *v t* To take the precedence of, or be superior to, in rank; to rank

Out rā'oūs, *a* Outrageous [*Obs*] *Berners*

Out rāy', *v t* To surpass, to excel [*Obs*]

Out rāy', *v i* To spread out in array [*Obs*] "And now they *outray* to your fleet" *Chapman*

Out rāze', *v t* To raze to extermination *Sandys*

Outré (ōō trā'), *a* [Fr p p of *outrer*, to exaggerate, from Lat *ultra*, Fr *outre*, beyond] Being out of the common course or limits, extravagant

Out rēach', *v t.* To reach or extend beyond

Out rea'son (rē'zn), *v t* To excel or surpass in reasoning *South*

Out rēck'on (-rēk'n), *v t* To exceed in reckoning or computation *Pearson*

Outrecuidance (ōō'trēh kwē'dōngs'), *n* [Fr, fr *outre*, beyond, and *cuider*, to think, Pr, Sp, Pg *cuidar*, O It, *contare*, Lat *cogitare*] Excessive presumption [*Rare*]

It is strange *outrecuidance* Your humor too much redoundeth *B Jonson*

Out rīdd', *v t* To surpass in giving rede, or counsel, to advise better than [*Obs*]

In old is both wisdom and usage
Men may the old outrede but not *outride* *Chaucer*

Out-reign', *v t.* To go beyond in reigning, to reign through the whole of *Spenser*

Out ride', *v. t.* To pass by riding, to ride faster than.

Out rīde', *v t.* To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle *Addison*

Out'rīde, *n* A riding out, an excursion or place for riding out. *Sevenrelt*

Out'rīd er *n* 1 A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff [*Obs*]

2 *One* who travels about on horseback

3 A servant on horseback who attends a carriage

Out'rig ger, *n* (*Naut*) Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes

Out'rīght (out'rīt), *adv* 1 Immediately, without delay at once, instantly

2 Completely utterly

Out rīng', *v t.* To ring louder than, to surpass or drown by the noise of ringing, as of bells

Out rīv'al, *v t.* To surpass in excellence *Addison*

Out rive', *v t.* To rive, to rend, to tear apart with force [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*

Out'rūnd, *n* An outride, an excursion [*Obs.*] "*Outrodes* by the way of Judea" *Mace* xv 41, *t creive Bible*

Out rōar', *v t* To exceed in roaring *Shak*

Out ro mānce', *v. t* To exceed in romantic character

Their real adventures *outromance* the fictions of many errant adventurers *Fuller*

Out'-rōom *n* An outer room

Out root', *v t* To eradicate, to extirpate

Out rūn', *v t* [*imp* OUTRAN, *p p* OUTRUN, *p pr* OUTRUNNING]

1 To exceed in running, to leave behind in running *Dryden*

2 Hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c, to surpass

Your zeal *outruns* my wishes *H. Scott*

Out rūsh', *v t* To rush out, to issue, or run out, forcibly "Forthwith *outrushed* a gust" *Garth*

Out sāil', *v t* To sail faster than, to leave behind in sailing *Broome*

Out'scāpe, *n* Power of escaping [*Obs*]

Out scent', *v t* To smell stronger than, to exceed in odor "That the perfume of this new title might *outscent* the stench of his treason" *Fuller*

Out scōld', *v t* To exceed in scolding; to scold more than

Out scōrn', *v t* To bear down or confront by contempt, to despise

Out'scour ing, *n* That which is scoured out or washed out *Buckland*

Out scout', *v t* To drive out, to outface [*Obs*] "*Outscout* the grim opposition" *Marston*

Out sell', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTSOLD, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTSELLING]

1 To exceed in amount of sales

2 To exceed in the prices of things sold

3 To bring, or be sold for, a higher price

Out'-sēn'try, *n* (*Mil*) A sentry who guards the entrance or approach to a place, an out guard

Out'set, *n* First entrance on any business, beginning

Every thing, almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life *J Hawes*

Out'-sīt'ter, *n* One who settles at a distance, or away, from others

Out shīne', *v t* To send forth brightness or luster "Bright, *outshining* beams" *Shak*

Out shīne', *v t* To excel in luster or excellence

Which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind *Milton*

Out shōōt', *v t* 1 To exceed in shooting

2 To shoot beyond

Out shūt', *v t* To shut out or exclude

Out'sīde, *n* 1 The external part of a thing, the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies, that which appears, or is manifest, that which is superficial, exterior, externality

There may be great need of an outside when there is little or nothing within *South*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside* *Addison*

2 The part or place which lies without or beyond an inclosure

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside* *Spectator*

3 The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, and the like, the utmost *Mortimer*

4 One who, or that which, is without, hence, an *outside* passenger of a coach or carriage, as distinguished from one who is *inside* See INSIDE, *n*, 3. [*Eng*]

The lord-lieutenant of the county alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage—a thing dragged by eight long tailed Flanders mares, having eight insides and four *outsides* *H Scott*

Out'sīde, *a* On the outside, exterior, external

Out'sīd'er, *n* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c, spoken of, one disconnected in interest or feeling [*Recent*]

Out sīn', *v t* To sin beyond, to exceed in crime *Richardson*

Out sing', *v. t* To surpass in singing

Out sīt', *v t* To sit in, and the time of, as an appointment to sit longer than, as another person

Out skīp', *v t* To avoid by flight *B Jonson*

Out'skīrt, *n* Border, *suburb*, suburbs

Out sleep', *v t* To sleep longer than

Out slīde', *v t* To slide outward, onward, or forward, to advance by sliding

At last to crash the *kettle outslide*,
Our good boat's forward swing *J G. Whittier*

Out sōar', *v t.* To soar beyond

Out sound', *v t.* To surpass in sound

Out spīrit'le, *v t* To exceed in spirit [illegible]

Out spēak', *v. t* To speak more, longer, or louder than *Shak*

Out speed', *v t* To excel in speed "Not only *outspeed* the realized miracles of steam," *Bulwer*

Out'spēnd, *n* An outway, expenditure [*Rare*]

"A mere *outspend* of swaggering" *Tyrwhitt*

Out spīn', *v t* To spin out, to extend, to [illegible]

Out spōrt', *v t.* To sport beyond, to outdo in sportive

Out spread' (spred'), *v. t* To extend; to spread to distance.

Out'spread (out'spred'), *p. a* Extended, expanded

Out spring', *v i.* To spring or leap out; to leap forth

Out stānd', *v. t* (*imp* & *p p* OUTSTOOD, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTSTANDING)

1. To project outward from the main body

2 *To stand or remain beyond the proper time* to be abroad, hence, to be unpaid, as a debt, or the like

The whole amount of revenues was well *outstanding* and collected *Pitt to*

Out stānd', *v t* 1 To resist effectually; to withstand to sustain without yielding [*Rare*]

2 To stand beyond the proper time *Shak*

Out stāre', *v t* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee *Shak*

Out'start'ling, *a* Starting out. *Coleridge*

Out stēp', *v t* To step or go beyond to exceed

Out stōrm', *v t* To excel in storming.

In vain the tempest and *outstorms* the skies *J Barlow*

Out'-street, *n* A street in the extremities of a town

Out strēch', *v t.* To stretch or spread out, to expand

Out stride', *v t* To surpass in striding *B Jonson*

Out strip', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTSTRIPPED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTSTRIPPING] To outrun, to advance beyond, to leave behind "Appetites which, quickened by exercise, had *stripped* the hours" *South*

Out-sūff'er, *v t* To exceed in suffering; to pass in the endurance of suffering

Out swēar', *v t* To exceed in swearing, to overpower by swearing *Shak*

Out sweet'en, *v t* To exceed in sweetness *Shak*

Out-swēll', *v t* To exceed in swelling to overflow

Out tāke', } *prep.* Except; save [*Obs*]
Out tāk'en, } *Wycliffe* *Chaucer*

Out tālk' (-tawk'), *v t* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking *Shak*

Out tell', *v t* To surpass in telling, to tell, count, or reckon more than

Out'tērm, *n* An external or superficial thing, outward manner, superficial remark, and the like [*Rare*] "Not to bear cold forms, nor mere *outterms*" *B Jonson*

Out thrōw', *v t* To throw out or beyond *Scott*

Out-toil', *v t* To toil in a degree beyond another

Out tōngue' (-tūng'), *v t* To bear down by talk, clamor, or noise *Shak*

Out top', *v t* To overtop. [*Obs*] *Williams*

Out trāv'el (100), *v t* To exceed in traveling; to travel more than

Out-twīne', *v t.* To disentangle, to extricate

He stopped and from the wound the reed *out-twined* *Fairfax*

Out ū'sure (-ū'zhūr), *v t* To surpass in usurious exactions, to exceed in usury [*Obs*] *Taylor*

Out vāl'ue, *v t* To exceed in price or value *Shak*

Out vēn'om, *v t* To exceed in poison *Shak*

Out-vīe', *v t* To exceed, to surpass *Shak*

Out vīl'ain, *v t* To exceed in villany *Shak*

Out voīce', *v t* To exceed in roaring or clamor, to drown the voice of [*Obs*] *Shak*

Out vōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTVOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTVOTING] To exceed in the number of votes given, to defeat by plurality of suffrages

Out-walk' (-wawk'), *v t* To walk faster than, to leave behind in walking

Out'wall, *n* 1 The exterior wall of a building or fortress

2 Superficial appearance [*Rare*] *Shak*

Out'ward, *a* [Eng *out* and *ward*, A-S *ûtweard*, *ûtward*]

1 Forming the superficial part external exterior,—opposed to *inward*, as, an *outward* garment or layer

2. Extri le ive till. "An outward honor f l ward toil." *Lek*

3. F ign; not civil r i te ti e outward w [Ob.] *Hayward*

4. T ii g to ih exterl p l
The fire ill forest outward way. *Dryden.*

Out'w I Fxternal f rm; th tald p l mixt r [Pre.] *Shak.*

Out'ward *adv.* 1. T th te parts le ding o direction ward th xte i r.
Th lig t fauing them [black bodies] is ot reflect d outward. *Newton.*

2. F om p rt r co try; I some f reign region gt ech-wa d hip bound outward.

Out'ward-bound, *a.* B t in onlw f di ection o to f r ign part — said pecially f hip a l p r t to l outward bound.

Out'ward ly, *adv.* In tward m n th side f ly — ppo ed to inwardly.

Out'w rds, *adv.* See OUTWARD.

Out-watch' (w t h) *v. t.* To w h l to l a l m [Obs.] *Don*

Out-weigh' (w t h) *v. t.* To urpas in w h ing *B. Jonson.*

Out'way, *n.* A w pa ge t. [Rare.] Diverse str l and outway. *Fletcher.*

Out-wear', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWORE; *p. p.* OUTWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTWEARING.]
1. T w t. [Obs.] *Donne.*
2. T sp nd r p t a tedi w arisom manner: o tl ve t th nd [Rare.] By the ... If ih igh fur ar *Pope.*
3. T last l ng r than to rp r xceed in d rati

Out-ween', *v. t.* To w y three out, to f tigu

Out-weed', *v. t.* T weed ou t to xtirpat ... weed [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Out-weep', *v. t.* To ceed in w pi g. *Dryden.*

Out-weigh' (wā) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTWEIGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTWEIGHING.]
1. T xceed in w ight.
2. T exceed i val i fl en or importance.
One self-approving h ur whole ears outweighs
Of stupid stare ... *Pope.*

Out-well', *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. [Obs.]
... *Spenser.*

Out-whore', *v. t.* ...

Out-wind', *v. t.* T exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

Out-win', *v. t.* T get t [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Out-wind', *v. t.* T xtricate by winding to loo n. *More.*

Out-wing', *v. t.* To mov fast r o th wi g to ... *Garth.*

Out-wit', *v. t.* T p in d ign ... ti to the ... by perior in genuity.

Out-woe', *v. t.* T ceed i sorrow. [Obs.] ... *Shak.*

Out-work' (wûrk') *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWORKED or OUTWROUGHT; *p. p.* OUTWORKED or OUTWROUGHT.] T rpa l work ...

Out'work', *n.* A p rt of f rtress ... within the pri ipal w ll within or b y d the principal ditch.

Out-worth' (wûrth) *v. t.* T ex ... al

Out-wrest' (rĕst') *v. t.* T ... tort; to draw from ... by iol nce. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Out-write' (rīt') *v. t.* T pass i w iting

Out-zany, *v. t.* T ceed i ... ... Th ... [Obs.]

O'zel (ō'z'l) *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of th genus *Hydrobata* (*Turdus* ... L) ... the w ... ouzel dipper ... *Baird.*

O'val, *a.* [F. *ovale*, Sp. *oval*, It. *ovale*, f om La *ovum*, egg.]
1. Pertaining to eggs; done i th egg, or incep-tion [Obs.] *Browne.*
2. H vi g th figure f gg, resem bli g th lo gi udi al ection of an egg. *Lindley.*
3. H vi g a curvilinear with both ... *Wright.*
4. (*Bot.*) Broadly elliptical.
Oval chuck (*Mech.*), a lathe-chuck so constructed that the work at ... to it ... the turning tool in the lathe becomes f an oval form.

O'val, *n.* A body or figure in th shape of an egg, ... ellipse.

Oval.

O'val-bū'min, *n.* [Lat. *ovum* egg + *albumen* ...] The albumen, or white of an egg.

O'val-i-form, *a.* [L. *ovum* egg + *-form*.] H vi g th f f an egg; ha i g ... o f ... perpendic la ection ... oth ... oval.

O'val-ly, *adv.* In an oval form; so as to ...

O'val-shāped' (-shāpt') *a.* Oval.

O-va'ri-al, ... [Lat. *ovum* ... *ovare* to ... ult ...] T ... mpl ... ... mod ... and green [Ob ... *a d eo* ...] The first ... i ... red ... ... tri mph ... to the city. *Hold ...*

O-va'ri-al, **O-va'ri-an**, } *a.* B longi g o th fem l ovary.

O'va-ri-ot'o-my, *n.* ... Co ... g of ... an ovarian ... [Rare.] ...

O-va'ri-um, *n.*; *pl.* OVARIA. [New Lat.] A ov ... See OVARY.

O'va-ry, *n.* [N. L. *ovarium*, from L. *ovum* egg; F. *ovaire*, Sp. *ovario*, It. *ovario*.]

Ovary

1. (*Bot.*) Th t part f the pistil which contai th seed d ... th course of develop nt becom th fruit.
2. (*Anat.*) Th org n of f m le animals in which th ggs are form d.

O'vate, } *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum*
O'va-ted, } egg; It. *ovato*, Sp. *ovado*, F. *ové*.]
1. Sh ped lik gg, with th l w r end broadest.
2. (*Bot.*) H vi g th h pe of th ... of egg, d ttached by th larger end.

Oval Leaf

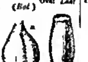
O'vate-a-cu'mi-nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm i termedi te between ovate and acuminate.

O'vate-cy-lin'dra-ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm i termedi te between ... d ... cylindraceous.

O'vate-lan'ce-o-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm i termedi te between ovate and l nceo-late. *Martyn.*

O'vate-ob'long, *a.* Obl g with on ... d rrow tha th ... th ... oblong.

O'vate-ro-tun'date, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm i termedi te between ... d ... ...



a. Ovate-acuminate. *b.* O ... drome

O-va'tion, *n.* [L. *ovatio*, from *ovare* to exult, rejoice, to triumph ...; F. *ovation*, Sp. *ovacion*, It. *ovazione*.]
1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A le ... tri mph allowed to com ... d f ... less y not deserving tri mph i th strict se se.
2. H ma ... pre ... of pop l ... h m g th tribute of th multitud to ... wh ... p bl ... f ... ...

O'vate-sub'u-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) O ... rr ... b ... ped with th narrow ... tapering to point ... *Loudon.*

O'va-to-cy-lin'dra-ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm i t rm di te between ... cylindrical ... ed ... as to ... hib f rm ... ... vato-cylindraceous. *Loudon.*

O'va-to-o'blong, *a.* (*Bot.*) H vi g f rm ... intermediate between that ... egg and ... ... to ... oblong. *Loudon.*

O'va-to-ob'long, *a.* H vi g f rm i t rmedi te between ... ... oblong ... ... with on end wer th ... th ... th *Martyn.*

O'ven ... *n.* See OVEN ...

Ov'en (ŭv'n) *n.* [A. S. *ofen*; ... O. Fries. ... D. ... O. H. Ger. ... Icel. ... Dan ...] A place ... with brick ... stone work f b ki g heating drying g any ... whether fixed ... portable ... ... b ki g lik ...

O'ver, *prep.* [A. S. *ofer*, O. S. *obhar*, O. Fries. ... D. & Dan. *over*, ... Icel. ... Goth. ... O. H. G. ... N. H. G. *über* ... allied to Skr. *upari* ... Lat. *super*.]
1. Above i pl ... positi ... — opposed to *below* ... the ... over ... ... "Th mercy seat that i over th testim ny ..."
2. Across; from ... — implyi g passing ... — ... th ... over ... leap over treams, over table ... ...
3. Upo ... face ... wh ... through th ... toward ... over th ... ... w lk ... field over ... ...
4. Above den ti g perior ... ... dig ... as th ... ... which the Christian w rld has ... over th ... *South.*
5. Above ... authority implyi g ... ... pow ... of perintending g verni g — opposed to *under*.
Thou ha be ... over my house. *Gen.* ...
I will make thee ruler over many things. *Matt.* xx. ...
6. ... f w tchful ess with respect to ... with care, oversight, ...
Dost thou ... over my ... ? *Job* xi. ...
His tender mercies are over all his works. *Ps.* cx. ...
7. D ri g th wh le time ... from b gi ... to the end ... to keep anything over night; to keep corn over winter.
8. Above ... h ... ... beside ...

☞ *Over* ... poetry is oft ... contracted int ... ... Falls ... ... plenteous ... ... rest *Dryden.*

☞ It has always been English ... to ... over ... ... over ... ... Some ... ... the more correct ... ... that ... ... the page ... ... through ... ... when ... through, ... on words ... ... read ... ... over on ... ... of America ... ... on his sub-ject ... A few ... will ... till you ... the ... ... but the ... on which it had ... until ... the whole ... The use of ... word ... in phra ... ... any English ... The ... ... the ... ... from th best ... ... may ... doub ... in ... wh ... ... raised ... to th ... of ... ... Mr. ... of ... ... in ... to ... pondent ... friend ... of ... ... with such an ... poetic ... ... the signa ... A lawyer ... must, ... be more or less ... with ... phrase ... ... English ... ... placed ... th ... ... United States ... ... below ...

O'ver, *adv.* 1. From ... ... as a b ... d foot over; ... tree ... over ... diameter.
2. O th opposite ... as ... b ... over.
3. From ... to ... th by p ... ... as to ... over good to ... ...
4. From ... to ... by pas i g to carry anything over ... France ... bri g any th ... over ... England.
5. Above th top.
Good measure, pressed down, ... shaken together ... over shall ... give ... bosom. *Luke* vi. 38.
6. M ... than th q antity assigned; bey ... limit.
He that gathered much had nothing over. *Ex.* xvi. 18.
7. Thro h ... from begi ... ... end; completely; ... ... over ... book ... ...

☞ *Over* ... and similar ... are often used ... ... with ... ... with the ... ... what ... ... was ... ...

☞ *Over* ... ... in compo ... with ... ... of ... ... over ... ... to ... the surface ... ... over ... ... beyond ... limit, ... as ... ...
Over ... is ... more ... ... O ... ... *Dryden.* — *Over* ... ... over ... ... the good ... the people. ... — *Over* ... repea ... ... *Mil* ... — ... ... physical ... ...

O'ver, *a.* Uppe ... — ... ... in ... position ... over-shoe ... ...

O'ver-a-bound', *v. i.* T ... bound ... ... to be ...

O'ver-act', *v. t.* T ... ... p rf rm ... ... as he overacted his p ...
2. T ... ... [Ob.]
Th ... of ... heritance ... ...

O'ver-ac'tive, *a.* ... ... than ... necessary ... ...

O'ver-ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* ... ...

O'ver-af-fect', *v. t.* ... ... affect or care f ... ... [Ob.] *Milton.*

O'ver-ag'i-tate, *v. t.* T agitate ... ... *Bp. Hall.*

O'ver-all, ... pl. ... kind of loose trowsers ... the ... to protect them from bei g soil ...

O'ver-anx-i'e-ty ... The state of being ... anxiety.

O'ver-anx'ious ... *a.* A ... ... anxious.

O'ver-anx'ious-ly, *adv.* In an ... ... with ... ...

O'ver-arch', *v. t.* T ... ... with ...

O'ver-arch', *v. i.* T ... ... or ... arch.
Brown with o'erarching ... ... *Pope.*

O'ver-awe' (-aw') *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERAWING.] T restrain by awe ... ... influence.
The ... was present ... ... and ... ... subjects ... ... *Spenser.*

O'ver-aw'ful, *a.* Ex ... ... free ... mind ... ...

O'ver-bal'ance, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERBALANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERBALANCING.] T weigh d ... to ... ceed in weight, value, or impo tance.

O'ver-bal'ance, *n.* Ex ... of weight ... ... something more than ... ...

O'ver-bar'ren, *a.* E ... barren ... ... overbarren or ...

Over-grace' v. t. To adorn or honour with grace.

That by the kind mercyes me with
The marriage of your sister troubles me. *Rowe, K. Ph.*

Over-grassed (-grast) a. Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. [Ob.] *Spenser*

Over-great' a. Too great.

Over-greatness n. Too great greatness.

Over-greedily a. Excessively greedy.

Over-gorged' a. Excessively gorged.

Over-grow' v. t. [imp. OVERGROW; p. p. OVERGROWN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERGROWING.] 1. To cover with growth; to hedge.

The grounds seed to be lost shivered and rolled till it was as smooth as direct mantle, now it is rough and overgrown. *W. Scott.*

2. To grow beyond, to rise to a height. *Milton.*

3. To overcloud; to overcome; to subdue. [Obs. and rare.] "While they're overgrown with lazy." *Learn. of Pl.*

Over-grow' v. i. To grow beyond the fit or usual size; to become overgrown. *L. L'Estrange.*

Over-growth n. Exuberant or excessive growth.

Over-hall' v. t. To examine as OVERHAUL. [Obs.]

Over-hall' v. t. To examine as OVERHAUL. [Obs.]

Over-hand n. The upper hand; superiority; advantage.

He had gotten thereby great over-hand on me. *Sir T. More.*

Over-hand'le v. t. To handle too much; to handle too finely. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Over-hang' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERHUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHANGING.] 1. To impend over; to project over.

Over-hang' v. t. To hang over.

Over-happy a. Excessively happy; too happy.

Over-harden (-här'dn) v. t. To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*

Over-hard'y a. Too hardy; bold; confident. *L.*

Over-hast' n. Too great haste; precipitancy.

Over-hast'ily adv. In too much haste.

Over-hasty a. Too hasty; precipitate.

Over-hatched' a. Too hatched; precipitately.

Over-haul' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERHAULED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHAULING.] 1. To draw and examine; to examine roughly with a view to correction; to repair.

2. (*S. of*) To gain position by; to overtake; to outrun. A strict antitrade with correction, repairing.

Over-head (-hed'), adv. Aloft; above; in the sky; in the upper or open floor.

Over-hear' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERHEARD; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHEARING.] 1. To hear more than was intended or proper to hear by accident, without the consent of the speaker.

Over-heat' v. t. To heat to excess.

Over-hit'ty n. Excessively witty.

Over-hold' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERHELD; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHOLDING.] To cover over. [Ob.] *E. Jonson.*

Over-hold' v. t. To overtake. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

Over-high (-hi'), a. Too high.

Over-highly (-hi'li) adv. Too highly; to an excess; to excess.

Over-hip' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERHIPPED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHIPPING.] To hip; to overpass. [Obs.] "When the hinge." *Richard. Overh.*

Over-hon'estly (-on'est) adv. With excessive or fault in honesty; with too scrupulous regard to honesty. "Not over-honestly." *Dryden.*

Over-hum'ming v. t. To hum in an excessive degree to hum too much and over.

Over-hunted a. Hunted to excess; hunted to be too much hunted over.

Over-hurried (-hur'id) a. Hurried to excess; hurried to be too much hurried over.

Over-hurry v. t. To hurry to excess; to hurry to be too much hurried over.

Over-hyperbolized (-hi-per'bo-lizd) a. Hyperbolized to excess; hyperbolized to be too much hyperbolized over.

Over-hyperbolizing a. Hyperbolizing to excess; hyperbolizing to be too much hyperbolizing over.

Over-idle a. Idle to excess; idle to be too much idle.

Over-idleness n. Excessive idleness.

Over-idly adv. Idly to excess; too idly.

Over-jealous (-jel'us) a. Jealous to excess; too jealous.

Over-joy v. t. To make excessively joyful; to please too highly.

2. *Hence to give great joy to; to transport with glad excess.*

Over-joy n. Joy to excess; transport.

Over-jump v. t. To jump over; hence to pass to; to pass.

We can not or light overjump the death. *Marston.*

Over-kind a. Excessively kind.

Over-kindness n. Excessive kindness.

Over-knowing (-nō'ing) a. Too knowing or cunning.

Over-labor v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERLABORED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLABORING.]

1. To tire with toil. *Dryden.*

2. To exercise with too much care; to bestow too much labor on; to cease.

Over-lad v. t. [imp. OVERLADED; p. p. & p. p. OVERLADEN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLADING.] To load with too great a cargo; to burden.

Over-land a. Made or passed upon or across land; as, an overland journey.

Over-land n. One who travels over land or countries, or by land.

Over-lap' v. t. To lap over; to lap over.

Over-large' a. Too large; too great.

Over-lark'ed a. Worked too hard.

Over-lash v. t. [Obs.] 1. To exaggerate. *Barrow.*

2. To procure or exercise. *B. Jonson.*

Over-lasting-ly adv. Without ceasing. [Obs.]

Over-late' a. Too late; too late.

Over-lavish v. t. To wash; bathe. [Obs.]

Over-lavish, a. *Lavish to excess.*

Over-lay' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERLAID; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLAYING.] 1. To lay over; to spread over; to encompass; to cover; to decorate all over. (b) To encumber; to oppress; to suppress by weight. *Shak.*

2. To smother with; to press down or by lying upon. "Wilt thou overlay the tender babe?" *Shak.*

3. To cover with; to overspread; to cover with a thin or superficial covering; as, to *overlay* a wall with gold.

We do not wish to overlay the subject. *De Quincey.*

(c) To smother; to suffocate; to overwhelm; to crush; to destroy. *A. Hemp. f. Ash.* "That overlay your fire." *Dryden.*

The woman child died in the night because he overlaid it. *Hemp. Ed. Ex.*

(d) To lay to or on; to roast. A whole lamb overlaid with bacon. *Pepys.* (e) To stretch; to bore and across; as, to overlay a field.

And overlay
With this parte some bridge the dark byne. *Milton.*

Over-lay n. One who overlays; that which overlays; a layer; anything laid over anything.

Over-lap v. t. To long; to pass; to pass from side to side by lapping; as, to *overlap* a ditch fence.

Over-learned (-ler'ned) a. Too learned; too learned; excessively learned.

Over-leath v. t. (-lēth') a. To leathe which is made; to lead to deed to form, the pipe part of hose that which is the foot the pipe of the.

Over-leave v. t. To leave; to leave too much; to leave to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*

Over-liberal a. Too liberal; too free; too liberal; too free; as, *overliberal* diet.

Over-liberally adv. Too liberally; too freely.

Over-lick v. t. To rub; to go over; to lick over; to lick.

Over-lie' v. t. [imp. OVERLAY; p. p. OVERLAIN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLYING.] 1. To lie on or upon; to overlay.

Over-light a. Too light.

Over-light (-lit') a. Too light; trifling; excessively frivolous.

Over-lim' v. t. To cause to come to the lime; to make impl. (Obs.)

Over-live (-liv') v. t. To live to live longer than; to outlive.

Over-live' (-liv') v. t. 1. To live too long; to live too long.

2. To live too fast or act too fast. [Rare.] "Thou hast lived this close Lord." *Lovewit p.*

Over-live n. O that life so longest. *Milton.*

Over-load v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERLOADED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLOADING.] To load with too heavy burden; cargo to fill to excess; as, to overload the stomach or the life.

Over-logical a. Excessively logical; verbally adhered to the rules of logic. *Milton.*

Over-long' a. Too long.

Over-look' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERLOOKED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLOOKING.] To look beyond; from; to view; to pass; specifically (a) To view from a high place; as, to overlook the sea. (b) To afford an elevated prospect to.

The pile overlooked the town. *Dryden.*

(c) To inspect; hence to review; to go over and examine the whole.

The time and care that we required
To overlook and do our part well. *Barrowman.*

(d) To look beyond; so that what is or by is perceived to not in sight by looking at other; hence, to neglect by an error; to miss; to pass by.

They overlook both the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

(e) Hence to refuse; willingly from offending to; to pardon. "The pardoned and overlook any of his." *Addison.* (f) To look over the shoulder of; as to overlook the writer is writing. (g) To bewitch, as by looking upon. [Obs. and rare.] *Shak.*

Over-look'er n. One who overlooks; a partitioner.

Over-loop' n. The same as OVERLOOP. *F. Orlop.*

Over-lord' n. One who is lord over another; a superior; a master. "The command of his lord." *W. Scott.*

Over-love' (-luv') v. t. To love to excess; to prize; to value too much. *Ep. of H.*

Over-lu'ster (-lus'tur), a. Excessively luscious or sweet. *Barrow.*

Over-lu'sty a. Too lusty.

Over-lu'xurious a. Too luxurious.

Over-ly a. (-li) 1. Inattentive; careless. *Ep. Hall.*

2. Excessive.

3. Superficial; not deep or thorough. [Scot.]

Over-ly adv. 1. Carelessly; negligently.

2. Excessively; excessively.

Over-lying p. a. Lying over.

Overlying rocks (*Geol.*) Those which lie over or among those of the regular strata.

Over-magnify v. t. To magnify too much.

Over-mail v. t. Excessively mail; to overmail.

Over-man'ner adv. Above measure; excessively.

Over-march v. t. To fatigue or weary out by too much marching.

Over-mast v. t. (-mas') To furnish with masts that are too long or too heavy for the vessel.

Over-mast v. t. To overpower; to subdue; to govern.

A fish strong enough to overmaster the reading whose head. *Bacon.*

Over-mast'er v. t. To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superiority.

Over-match, n. Power; to power; to be able to overcome. *Add. on Rome.*

Over-measure (-mezh'ur) n. Too much measure; too large measure.

Over-meed' n. Excessive reward; more than reward that is proposed. *Milton.*

Over-mild a. Too mild; too mildly.

Over-mild'ness n. Excessive mildness.

Over-mi'ne v. t. To undermine. *Tyrwhitt.*

Over-mi'nes n. Excessive mines.

Over-mi'ne v. t. To undermine. [Obs. or Prov. E.]

Over-mod'est a. Too modest; too bashful.

Over-modest-ly adv. Too modestly.

Over-moist a. Too moist; too moistly.

Over-moist'en v. t. To moisten excessively.

Over-more' adv. Beyond also moreover. [Ob.]

Over-mor'row n. The day after; the following morrow.

Over-mount' v. t. To mount over; to go higher than.

Over-much' a. Too much; too much; exceeding; with too much.

Over-much' adv. Too much; too much.

Over-much'ness n. Too great degree.

Over-must' n. Must that is too much.

Over-mutch' n. Superabundance. [Rare.] "Not over-much." *B. Jonson.*

Over-nail' v. t. To nail too much; to repeat too frequently; too many times.

Over-nail'ed a. Nailed in number to; nailed. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Over-name' v. t. To name over or in a name; to recount. [Ob.] *Shak.*

Over-neat a. Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

Over-nice' a. Excessively nice; fastidious.

Over-nicely adv. In an excessively nice manner; too nicely.

Over-night (-nit'), n. The night when early; past and the night before; as, yesterday the night preceding; the night following yesterday; the night last past.

I had given you an account overnight. *Swift.*

It might have been written. *Swift.*

Over-night adv. During the night; in the night preceding; or the night following; as, yesterday or today or last night.

I had been well informed all that happened overnight. *Swift.*

Over-nip (-nip') v. t. To power; to be. [Ob.] *Cotgrave.*

Over-nut'ter-ed a. Excessively nutty.

Over-of'fend v. t. To offend to excess. *Cock.*

Over-of'fice v. t. To lord it over by authority; to office. [Ob.] *Shak.*

Over-of'fi-cious (-fi'shus), a. Too officious; too ready to intermeddle; too officious. *Addison.*

Over-paint v. t. To color; to decorate too gaudily. *Milton.*

Over-pam'per v. t. To pamper; to excessively to make; to make too fat; to feed and the.

Over-part v. t. To overburden with; to give too important part to. [Ob.] *B. Jonson.*

Over-pass' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERPASSED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERPASSING.] 1. To pass over; to neglect; to overlook; to disregard.

A the beauty of the East
He passed over and only worshipped. *Milton.*

2. To go over; to pass; as, to *overpass* the.

3. To omit; to omit; to. *Milton.*

Over-pass' v. t. To pass over; to cross by passing over.

In the shadow of the wall go I make me out go with those men that be overpassed. *Jewel.*

Over-pat'ron-ize v. t. To patronize to excess.

Over-pay' v. t. To pay too much; to pay too high price.

Over-pa'tient-ly (-shent) a. Too patiently.

Over-pay' v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERPAID; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERPAYING.]

1. To pay too much; to pay too much.

2. To reward beyond; to give a price or more than. *Prior.*

Over-peer v. t. To overlook; to look over. [Obs.]

Ō'ver pēō'ple (-pē'pl), v. t. To overstock with inhabitants

Ō'ver pĕrch', v. t. To perch over or above, to fly over *Shak.*

Ō'ver-pŏr'emp to ry (84), a. Too peremptory.

Ō'ver per-suāde', v. t. To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*

Ō'ver-pēs'ter, v. t. To pester exceedingly, to plague excessively. *Raleigh*

Ō'ver plet'ūre, v. t. To exceed the representation or picture of, to picture or represent in an exaggerated manner *Shak.*

Ō'ver-plēase', v. t. To please excessively "The original members of the assembly not *overpleased* thereat" *Fuller.*

Ō'ver plus n. [over and Lat. *plus*, more. See PLUS.] That which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed, surplus

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune *Addison.*

Ō'ver plȳ', v. t. To ply to excess, to exert with too much vigor *Milton*

Ō'ver poise' (poiz'), v. t. To outweigh *Browne.*

Ō'ver-poise, n. Preponderant weight

The moths with that great *overpoise* of wings
Which makes a mystery of them how at all
They can stop flying *E. B. Browning*

Ō'ver pŏl'ish, v. t. To polish too much *Blackwall*

Ō ver pŏn'der-oūs, a. Too heavy, too depressing

Neither can I think that you would impose upon me an unfit and *overponderous* argument. *Milton.*

Ō'ver pōst', v. t. To hasten over quickly *Shak.*

Ō'ver-pō'tent, a. Excessively potent, too powerful

Ō'ver pow'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERPOWERED, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERPOWERING.]

1. To affect with a power or force that can not be borne, as, the light *overpowers* the eyes

2. To vanquish by force, to subdue, to reduce to silence in action or submission, to defeat

Syn.—To overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.

Ō'ver pow'er ing-ly, adv. With superior force

Ō'ver prāis'ing, n. Excessive praise

Ō'ver prĭs'ē, v. t. 1. To bear upon with irresistible force, to crush, to overwhelm *Swift*

2. To overcome by importunity

Ō'ver-prīze', v. t. To value or prize at too high a rate *Wotton*

Ō'ver-pro-dūc'tion, n. Excessive production, supply beyond the demand

I know not of any economical facts . . . which can give rise to the opinion that a general *overproduction* of commodities . . . ever presented itself in actual experience *J. S. Mill*

Ō'ver prŏmpt' (84), a. Too prompt, too ready or eager

Ō'ver prŏmpt'ness, n. Excessive promptness, precipitancy

Ō'ver pro pōr'tion, v. t. To make of too great proportion.

Ō'ver proud', a. Exceedingly or unduly proud

"*Overproud* of his victory." *Milton*

Ō ver prŏv'i-dent, a. Too provident, lavish

Ō'ver-pro vōke', v. t. To provoke excessively

Ō'ver quĕll', v. t. To gain power over, to quell, to subdue [*Rare*]

What charm on now shall tame the power of hell,
And the unruly spirits *overquell?* *Ep. Hall.*

Ō'ver-quī'et-ness, n. Too much quietness

Ō'ver rāke', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERRAKED (ō'ver-rākt'), p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRAKING.] (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as a ship, as, when the waves break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea, it is said, they *overrake* her, or she is *overraked*

Ō ver rănk', a. Too rank or luxuriant *Mortimer*

Ō'ver-rāte', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRATING.] To rate at too much; to estimate at a value beyond the truth

Ō'ver-rāte, n. An excessive estimate or rate [*Rare*] "At what an *overrate* I had made purchase" *Massinger.*

Ō'ver rēach', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERREACHED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERREACHING.]

1. To reach beyond in any direction, to rise above, to extend beyond

2. To deceive or get the better of by cunning, artifice, or sagacity, to cheat.

Ō'ver rēach', v. i. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as horses are apt to do

Ō'ver-rēach', n. The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot

Ō'ver rēach'er, n. One who overreaches, one who deceives

Ō'ver rēad', v. t. To read over, to re peruse [*Obs.*]

Ō ver-rēad'i-ly, adv. With too much readiness

Ō'ver rēad'i-ness, n. Excess of readiness

Ō'ver-rēad'y (rĕd'ĭ), a. Too ready.

Ō ver rĕck'on, v. t. To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.

Ō'ver rĕd', v. t. To smear with a red color [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver rent', v. t. To rent for too high a price, to demand too much rent for

Ō'ver rich', a. Excessively rich

Ō'ver rīde', v. t. [imp. OVERRODE, p. p. OVERRIDDEN, OVERRODE, OVERRIDING, p. pr. & vb. n.]

1. To ride over, as a country [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much, to ride beyond the strength of the horse

3. To ride too far, or beyond; to pass, to outride.

I *overrode* him on the way *Shak.*

4. To trample down, and hence to set aside or annul, as, this law *overrides* all previous acts

Ō'ver rīght'eous (rī'chus, or rī'yus), a. Pretending to great righteousness, austerely or rigidly upright

Ō'ver rĭg'id, a. Too rigid; excessively strict

Ō'ver rĭg'or oūs, a. Excessively rigorous

Ō'ver rīpe', a. Matured to excess

Ō'ver rīp'en, v. t. To make too ripe.

Ō'ver rōast', v. t. To roast too much *Shak.*

Ō'ver rule', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERRULED, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRULING.]

1. To influence or control by predominant power, to subject to superior authority

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience *Clarendon.*

2. Hence, to control in such a way as to bring to pass events not contemplated by the human agent, as, to *overrule* evil for good,—said especially of the Divine Being

3. (*Law.*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against, as, the plea was *overruled* by the court

Ō'ver rule', v. i. 1. To rule with superior or supreme power, to reign

2. To rule so as to effect or accomplish one's own designs

Ō'ver rul'er, n. One who controls, directs, or governs *Tacy*

Ō'ver rul'ing, p. a. Exerting superior and controlling power, as, an *overruling* Providence

Ō'ver rul'ing ly, adv. Controllingly.

Ō'ver rūn', v. t. [imp. OVERRAN, p. p. OVERRUN, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRUNNING.]

1. To run or spread over in a prolific manner or in excess, to grow all over,—said especially of that which is noxious, as, the Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy

2. Hence, to spread over and take possession of, to overcome by an invasion

The barbarous nations that *overran* the world possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Addison*

3. To subdue, to oppress

None of them is a feeble *overran.* *Spenser*

4. To outrun, to run faster than, and overtake

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. 2 Sam. xviii. 23.

5. (*Print.*) (*a*) To change the disposition of, as of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns or lines (*b*) To extend beyond the previous length of, as a line or column, by the insertion of new matter

Ō'ver-rūn', v. i. 1. To become excessive or superabundant, to run over, to overflow.

2. (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due or desired length, as, a line or page *overruns*

Ō'ver-rūn'ner, n. One that overruns

Ō'ver săt'ū rāte, v. t. To saturate to excess

Ō'ver-sāy', v. t. To say over to repeat [*R.*] *Ford*

Ō'ver sĕnt'ed, a. 1. Scented excessively or unduly

2. Covered over or concealed by a different odor

Sanders himself having the stink of his railing tongue *overscented* with the fragrant ointment of the prince's memory. *Fuller*

Ō'ver-sĕrp'pu lŏs'i ty, n. Excessive scrupulousness, overscrupulousness

Ō'ver-sĕrp'pu loūs, a. Scrupulous to excess

Ō'ver-sĕrp'pu loūs-ness, n. Excess of scrupulousness

Ō'ver-sēa, a. Foreign, from beyond sea [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver-sēa, adv. Abroad "Notes were sent *oversea* for supply of arms" *Milton*

Ō ver-sēarch', v. t. To search through or over, to look over, to examine thoroughly

Ō'ver-sēa'son, v. t. To season too highly.

Ō'ver-sēe', v. t. [imp. OVERSAW, p. p. OVERSEEN, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSEEING.]

1. To inspect so as to direct and control, to superintend; to overlook.

2. To pass unheeded, to omit, to neglect to overpass [*Rare.*] *Hudibras*

Ō'ver-sēe', v. i. 1. To see too far, to overreach one's self, to overshoot the mark [*Obs.*]

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee* *Fuller*

2. To be blinded or mistaken. [*Obs.*]

Your partiality to me is much *oversee*, if you think me fit to correct your Latin *H. Walpole.*

Ō'ver-seer', n. 1. One who overlooks, a superintendent, a supervisor

2. An officer who has the care of the poor, or of an idiot, &c.

Ō'ver seer'ship, n. The office of an overseer

Ō'ver seethe', v. t. To seethe or boil over, to overflow. *P. Fletcher*

Ō'ver sell', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERSOLD, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSELLING.] To sell for a higher price than; to go at a higher rate, to surpass

One wit out beauty
Would *oversell* all Italy. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ō'ver sĕt', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERSET; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSETTING.]

1. To turn from the proper position, foundation, or point of support, to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward, as, to *overset* a coach, a ship, or a building

2. To subvert, to overthrow, as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a set of politics.

Ō'ver sĕt', v. i. To turn or be turned over, to turn or fall from the basis or bottom.

Ō'ver sĕt, n. 1. An upsetting, ruin, overturn

2. An excess; superfluity. [*Obs.*]

With this *overset* of wealth and pomp they became lazy and negligent in all the true concerns of the church *Burnet.*

Ō'ver sew' (sō'), v. t. To sew over and over, to sew, as two edges together by drawing the needle through them and then passing it over the edge back to the side where the needle was previously inserted, to overcast

Ō'ver shāde', v. t. To cover with shade, to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy *Dryden*

Ō ver shăd'ōw, v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERSHADOWED, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSHADOWING.]

1. To throw a shadow or shade over, to overshade

2. To shelter, to protect, to cover with protecting influence *Milton*

Ō ver-shăd'ōw-er, n. One that throws a shade or shadow over any thing *Bacon*

Ō'ver shăd'ōw y, a. Excessively or unduly shady.

Ō'ver shāke', v. t. To shake over or away, to drive away, to disperse [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ō'ver shīne', v. t. To outshine [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver-shoe (-shōō), n. A shoe worn over another, especially, a shoe of India rubber, or other waterproof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

Ō ver-shōōt', v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVERSHOT, p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSHOOTING.]

1. To shoot beyond, as a mark

2. To pass swiftly over *Hartlib*

3. To cause to become intoxicated [*Colloq.*]

Death! Colonel I knew you were *overshot* *Cheveraix*

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far, to assert too much.

Overshot wheel, a wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets and which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight only

Overshot wheel.

Ō'ver-shōōt', v. i. To fly beyond the mark

Ō'ver sight, (ō'ver-sīt), n. 1. Watchful care, superintendence

2. Mistake, an overlooking, omission, error

3. A being overlooked, an escape. "His foolhappy *oversight*" *Spenser.*

Syn.—Superintendence, supervision, inspection, inadvertence, inattention, neglect, mistake, error, omission

Ō'ver-sīze', v. t. 1. To exceed or surpass in bulk or size. [*Obs.*] *Sandys*

2. To cover with viscid matter [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver-skip', v. t. 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping *Hooker.*

2. To pass over. *Donne*

3. To escape *Shak.*

Ō'ver skip'per, n. One who overskips

Ō'ver-slaugh' (slaw'), n. [D. *overslag.*] A bar in a river rendering the passage of vessels difficult at low water, particularly, such a bar in the Hudson River, a little below Albany [*Amer.*] *Bartlett*

Ō'ver slaugh' (slaw'), v. t. [D. *overslaan.*] To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or unexpected impediment, as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition, to *overslaugh* a military officer, that is, to hinder or stop his promotion or employment, by the appointment of another to his rank or duties

Ō'ver sleep', v. t. To sleep beyond or by; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising.

Ō'ver sleep', v. i. To sleep too long

Ō'ver-slīde', v. t. To slide over or by.

Ō'ver-slight' (slīt'), a. Excessively slight, too light or unsubstantial

Ō'ver-slip', v. t. To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit, to neglect, as, to *overslip* time or opportunity

Ō'ver-slōw', v. t. To render slow; to check, to curb [*Obs.*] *Hanmer.*

Ō'vers man, n., pl. Ō'VERS MEN

1. An overseer, a superintendent. [*Scot.*]

2. (*Scots Law.*) An umpire *Burrill*

Ō'ver-snōw', v. t. 1. To cover with snow

2. Hence, to whiten, as with snow, to make hoary.

Ō'ver sōōn', adv. Too soon.

Ō'ver sōr'rōw, v. t. To grieve or afflict to excess [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Ō'ver spăn', v. t. To reach or extend over.

Ō'ver-spēak', v. t. To speak longer than

Ō'ver spēak', v. i. To speak too much, to use too many words

Ō´ver-spin´, *v. t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract unduly.

Ō´ver-spread´ (ō´vẽr-sprĕd´), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSPREADING.] 1. To spread over; to cover over; as, the deluge overspread the earth. 2. To scatter over.

Ō´ver-spread´ (ō´vẽr-sprĕd´), *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.

Ō´ver-spring´, *v. t.* To spring or leap over.

Ō´ver-stand´, *v. t.* To stand too much on the price or conditions of; to lose by an extravagant price or hard conditions. [*Obs.*]

> If man by chance shall be if you refuse the price,
> What man, so long, would ... overstand his market twice? *Dryden.*

Ō´ver-stare´, *v. t.* To stare wildly. [*Obs.*] *Asc[ham].*

Ō´ver-state´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTATING.] To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate. *[illegible]*

Ō´ver-state´ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement or account.

Ō´ver-stay´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTAYED, or OVERSTAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTAYING.] To stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits of, as to overstay the appointed time.

Ō´ver-step´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTEPPED (ō´vẽr-stĕpt´); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTEPPING.] To step over or beyond; to exceed.

Ō´ver-stock´, *n.* More than is sufficient; superabundance. *[illegible]*

Ō´ver-stock´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTOCKED (-stŏkt´); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTOCKING.] To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted; as, to *overstock* a market with goods, a farm with cattle, land with seed.

Ō´ver-store´, *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance.

Ō´ver-sto´ry, *n.* (*Arch.*) The clearstory, or upper story.

Ō´ver-strain´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSTRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSTRAINING.] To strain too much; to make too violent efforts. *Dryd[en].*

Ō´ver-stretch´, *v. t.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

Ō´ver-strict´ly, *adv.* With excessive strictness; too exactly. [*Obs.*]

> He found himself constrained tied up by them with hard conditions. *Raleigh.*

Ō´ver-strew´, *v. t.* To overstrew. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-strew´, *v. t.* To spread or scatter over. *Shak.*

Ō´ver-strict´, *a.* Excessively strict; unnecessarily strict.

Ō´ver-stride´, *v. t.* To stride over or across; to bestride.

Ō´ver-strike´, *v. t.* To strike beyond. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-strong´, *a.* Unduly or excessively strong.

Ō´ver-strow´, *v. t.* To strow upon; to cover by strewing or spreading over.

Ō´ver-subtle´, *a.* Excessive subtleness.

Ō´ver-stuffed´ (-stŭft´), *a.* Stuffed to excess.

Ō´ver-subtile (-sŭb´tĭl), *a.* Excessively subtile.

Ō´ver-sum, *n.* The excess quantity; surplus. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Ō´ver-sup´ple-men´ted, *a.* Excessively supplemented.

Ō´ver-sup-ply´, *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient. *M[illegible].*

Ō´ver-sup-ply´, *n.* An excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.

> A general oversupply or excess of all commodities above the demand, ... as to deal ... in excess of payment, ... is to be no so possible. *J. S. Mill.*

Ō´ver-sure´ (-shŏr´), *a.* Excessively sure; too confident.

Ō´ver-swell´ing, *a.* Swelling to excess.

Ō´ver-sway´, *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. *H[illegible].*

Ō´ver-swell´, *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow. *Shak.*

Ō´ver-swift´, *a.* Too swift.

Ō´vert, *a.* [OF. *overt*, F. *ouvert*, p. p. of OF. *overir*, *ouvrir*, F. *ouvrir*, ... from L. *adaperire* to open; from L. *de-aperire*, from *de* and *aperire*, to open.]

1. Open to view; public; apparent.

> Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

2. (*Law*) Not covert; open; manifest; as, an overt act of treason.

> How else could it be that ... market overt for plunder should be held within ... the distance of the capital? *Macaulay.*

☞ In criminal law, an overt act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design; the mere design or ... not being punishable ... In ... law, market overt is an open market; pound overt is an open, uncovered pound.

Ō´ver-take´, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTOOK; *p. p.* OVERTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTAKING.]

1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch.

> Had he not in his extremest need
> Been forced through the enchantments of his steed,
> He had ... a ... *Spenser.*

2. To come upon; to fall on afterward; to take by surprise.

> I shall see
> The ... vengeance overtake our children. *Shak.*

3. To make drunk; to intoxicate. [*Obs.*]

> When ... he is with the lights of ... not ... and ... the ... before he ... drunk ... stand and ... or drunken ... freely ... be ... *Homil[ies].*

Ō´ver-talk´ (-tawk´), *v. i.* To talk to excess. *M[illegible].*

Ō´ver-task´, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or ... on.

Ō´ver-tax´, *v. t.* To tax too heavily; to tax ... too far.

Ō´ver-te´di-ous, *a.* Too tedious.

Ō´ver-temp´, *v. t.* To tempt ... exceedingly or beyond the power of resistance. *Milt[on].*

Ō´ver-throw´, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTHREW; *p. p.* OVERTHROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTHROWING.]

1. To throw over; to upset; to turn upside down.

2. Hence, to ruin; to demolish; to defeat; to conquer; to rout; to bring to ... Which the walls of Thebes he overthrew. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomfit; ...

Ō´ver-throw´ (ō´vẽr-thrō´), *n.* The act of overturning, the state of being overturned or ruined ... the base.

> Dear dame, you ... overthrow ... *Spenser.*

Ō´ver-throw´er, *n.* One who overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

Ō´ver-thwart´, *a.* 1. Opposite; over the way, or street. Our overthwart neighbors. *Dryden.*

2. ... athwart; crossing at right angles.

> Entrance and access on ... side, by the falling of huge trees ... overthwart one another ... *Milton.*

3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious. "Overthwart humor." *Clarendon.*

Ō´ver-thwart´, *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

Ō´ver-thwart´, *n.* That which is athwart; ... a ... instance. [*Obs.*] ...

Ō´ver-thwart´ly, *adv.* [*Obs.*]

1. Across; transversely. *Peacham.*

2. Perversely.

Ō´ver-thwart´ness, *n.* [*Obs.*]

1. The state of being athwart, or of lying across.

2. Perverseness; perversity. *Johnson.*

Ō´ver-tilt´, *v. t.* To tilt over; to overset.

Ō´ver-time´, *n.* Time employed in ... work.

Ō´ver-tire´, *v. t.* To tire to excess; to tire by fatigue. *Milton.*

Ō´ver-title´, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

Ō´vert-ly, *adv.* In open view; publicly; openly.

Ō´ver-toil´, *v. t.* To practice excessive toil; to overwork oneself.

> Then down ... life herself, but overtoiled
> By the ... grief ... *Tennyson.*

Ō´ver-top´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERTOPPED (-tŏpt´); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTOPPING.]

1. To rise above the top of; ... over ... *Shak.*

2. To go beyond; to transcend; to surpass; to exceed.

> Wisdom
> Overtopping woman's power. *Shak.*

3. To go beyond; to transgress; to disregard.

> If kings presume to overtop the law by which they reign ... to be reduced to order. *Milton.*

4. To make of less importance by superior excellence; to obscure. *Swift.*

Ō´ver-tow´er, *v. t.* To tower over or above.

Ō´ver-trade´, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Ō´ver-trad´ing, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Ō´ver-tread´, *v. t.* To tread over or upon. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-treat´, *v. t.* To treat or manage so as to win over; to prevail upon; to obtain by entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ō´ver-trip´, *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over. *Shak.*

Ō´ver-trou´bled, *a.* Excessively troubled.

Ō´ver-trow´, *v. i.* [AS. *ofertruwian*.] To be too trustful or confident. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif.*

Ō´ver-trust´, *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence. *Bp. Hall.*

Ō´ver-tum´ble, *v. i.* To tumble over; to turn over; to upset.

Ō´ver-ture (-tūr), *n.* [OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, from *ovrir*, *ouvrir*. See OVERT.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. That which is opened; an open space; recess; retreat. [*Obs.*] The caves ... *Chapman.*

3. Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer.

> What is the great overture of the gospel but the gift of ... *Barrow.*

4. Specifically, ... by ... proposal ... considerations ... *Barrow.*

5. (*Mus.*) A composition, for ... an introductory piece ... to an oratorio, opera, etc.

Ō´ver-ture, *v. t.* To propose ... to ... *Spenser.*

Ō´ver-turn´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERTURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERTURNING.]

1. To turn or throw from a basis ... to ...

2. To subvert; to overthrow ... *Milton.*

Syn. — To demolish; overthrow; overset ...

Ō´ver-val´u-a´tion, *n.* The state of being overvalued; an overvaluing or ...

Ō´ver-val´u-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being overvalued. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-val´u-er, *n.* One who overvalues; a boaster.

Ō´ver-vault´, *v. t.* To overarch; to project ... *Shak.*

Ō´ver-val´u-a´tion, *n.* Too great valuation or estimate.

Ō´ver-val´ue, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERVALUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERVALUING.] To value excessively; to rate ... above ... *Hook[er].*

Ō´ver-veil´, *v. t.* To veil or cover; to overveil.

Ō´ver-view´, *n.* An inspection or overview. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-vote´, *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*

Ō´ver-walk´ (-wawk´), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

Ō´ver-ware´, *v. t.* To ... pass ... too ... [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ō´ver-wea´ry, *a.* Excessively ... too weary.

Ō´ver-wea´ry, *v. t.* To weary excessively ... to tire.

Ō´ver-worn´, *a.* Wasted; worn out; consumed ... *Young.*

Ō´ver-watch´ (-wŏch´), *v. t.* To watch to excess ... by long want of rest. *Dryden.*

Ō´ver-wax´, *v. t.* To wax or grow too rapidly or too much. [*Obs.*] ...

Ō´ver-weak´, *a.* Too weak; too feeble.

Ō´ver-wear´, *v. t.* To wear too much ...

Ō´ver-wea´ther (-wĕth´ẽr), *v. t.* To ... the ... [*Obs.*] ...

Ō´ver-ween´, *v. i.* [...]

1. To be too high in ... in ... to ... The ... *[illegible]*

2. Hence, to be ... and to ... boastful ... *Overweening* ... *[illegible]*

Ō´ver-ween´er, *n.* One who overweens. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-ween´ing-ly, *adv.* ...

> Who ... would be overween ... *Shak.*

Ō´ver-weigh´ (-wā´), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to overbalance. *Hooker.*

Ō´ver-weight´ (-wāt´), *n.* 1. Weight over and above what is required by law or custom.

2. Superabundance of weight; preponderance.

Ō´ver-weight´ing, *a.* Overweighting; excessive. Of no overweighing worth. *Fuller.*

Ō´ver-wet´, *n.* Excessive wetness or dampness; excess of moisture. [*Obs.*]

> ... either ... accidental ... of ... coming ... *Bacon.*

Ō´ver-whelm´, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERWHELMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERWHELMING.]

1. To spread over and crush beneath something ... weighty ... to ... as, ... to overwhelm ...

2. Hence, to immerse and bear down; to overpower; to crush; to be overwhelmed with ... affliction ...

> The story ... is proved by overwhelming ... *Macaulay.*

3. To ... look gloomily. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. To put over. [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-whelm´, *n.* The act of overwhelming. [*Obs.*] *Young.*

Ō´ver-whelm´ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

Ō´ver-wing´, *v. t.* To outflank. [*Obs.*] ...

Ō´ver-wise´, *a.* Wise to affectation.

Ō´ver-wit´, *n.* Pretended or affected wit ... [*Obs.*]

Ō´ver-wit´, *v. t.* To surpass in wit or ... outwit.

Ō´ver-word´ed, *a.* Too wordy.

Ō´ver-word´, ... word ... to express ...

Ō´ver-work´, *v. t.* ...

Ō´ver-work, *n.* ...

Ō´ver-worn´, ...

Ō´ver-wrought´, ...

Ō´ver-zeal´ed, *a.* ...

Ō'ver-zĕal'oŭs (ō'ver-zĕl'as), *a* Too zealous, eager to excess

Ō'vi bŏs, *n* [Lat *ovis*, sheep, and *bos*, ox] (*Zoöl*) A genus of animals inhabiting the northern parts of North America, the musk ox See MUSK-OX

O vĭc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg

O vĭd'i an, *a* Belonging to, or resembling, the style of the Latin poet Ovid

Ō'vi dŭct, *n* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct, Fr *oviducte*, *oviduc*, It *oviduttо*] (*Anat*) A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet *Brande*

O vĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *ovifère*, Sp *ovífero*] Egg bearing,—an epithet applied to certain receptacles for eggs, after being excluded from the formative organs

Ō'vi fŏrm, *a* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape, Fr, Sp, & It *oviforme*] Having the form or figure of an egg

O vĭj'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *gerere*, to bear, Fr *ovigère*, Sp *ovígero*] Bearing eggs, oviferous

Ō'vine, *a* [Lat *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep, Fr *ovine*.] Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep

O vĭp'a roŭs, *n* [Lat *ovipnrus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce, It & Sp *oviparo*, Fr *ovipare*] Developing young in eggs, which are afterward separated from the parent, and which are usually hatched after exclusion from the body

Ō'vi pŏs'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVIPOSITED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVIPOSITING] [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place, lay] To lay or deposit eggs,—said especially of insects

Ō'vi pŏs'it, *v i* To deposit or lay, as an egg

Ō'vi pŏs'it ing, } *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *positio*,
Ō'vi po sĭ'tion, } a placing, putting, from *ponere*, to place, put See *supra*] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects *Kirby*

Ō'vi pŏs'i tor, *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a positor, a placer, from *ponere*, to place See *supra*] (*Entom*) The organ by which eggs are deposited In some ichneumons it is long and fitted to pierce the eggs or larvæ of insects, in order to lay their own eggs within the same *Dana*

Ō'vi săc, *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, a sack] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum, a sac containing an egg or eggs

Ō'void, } *a* [Fr *ovoïde*, from Lat
O void'al, } *ovum*, egg, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape] Having a shape resembling that of an egg, as, an ovoidal fruit

Ovoid.

Ō'vo lo, *n* [It *ovolo*, *uovolo*, from Lat *ovum*, an egg, Sp *ovolo*, Fr *ove*] (*Arch*) A round molding, the quarter of a circle,—called also the *quarter-round* [See *Illust* of *Molding*]

Ovolo

☞ It is often decorated with the egg and anchor, in which case it is called *echinus* See ECHINUS

O vŏl'o gy, *n* [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and Gr λόγος, discourse] That branch of natural history which investigates and treats of the origin and functions of eggs, oology

Ō'vo vĭ vĭp'a roŭs, *a* [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive, Fr *ovovivipare* See VIVIPAROUS] Oviparous, but hatching the egg while within the body, as some fish and reptiles

Ō'vu la ry, *a* Pertaining to ovules

Ō'vu lā'tion, *n* (*Physiol*) The formation of ova or eggs in the ovary, and the discharge of the same In the human female, the discharge of ova is attended by the phenomena of menstruation

Ō'vu lĕ, *n* [Diminutive of Lat *ovum*, an egg, Fr *ovule*, It *ovolo*] (*Bot*) The rudimentary state of a seed It consists essentially of a nucleus developed directly from the placenta See SEED

Ō'vu lĭf'er oŭs, *a* [N Lat *ovulum* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing ovules

Ō'vu lite (49), *n* [Fr *ovulithe*, from Lat *ovum*, an egg, and Gr λίθος, stone] A fossil egg

Ō'vu lum, *n*, *pl* Ō'VU LĀ [Lat, an egg, Gr ᾠόν]
1 (*Anat*) The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fœtus takes place
2 (*Arch*) An ornament in the shape of an egg, into which the ovolo is often carved [See *Illust* of *Echinus*] *Gwilt*

Owche, *n* The same as OUCH

Owe (ō), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OWED; OUGHT (*obs*), *p pr* & *vb n* OWING Not used in the passive] O Eng *owcn*, *awen*, A-S *āgan*, O Sax *ēgan*, O Frics *ega* O H Ger *eigan*, Goth *aigan*, Icel *eiga*, Sw *äga*, Dan *eie*, to have or possess]
1 To possess, to have, to own [*Obs*]

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou owest not. *Shak*

2 To be obliged or bound to pay.

A son *owes* help and honor to his father *Holyday*
The one *ought* five hoodred pence, and the other fifty. *Bible*, 1551

He would rather have Antonio's flesh
Than twenty times the value of the sum
That he did *owe* him *Shak*

3 To be obliged to ascribe to, to be obliged for

By me upheld that he may know how frail
His fallen condition, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance and to none but me *Milton*

Owe, *v i* 1 To be bound or obliged [*Obs*]

Also ye *owen* to incline and bow your heart to take the patience of our Lord Jesus Christ, as saith Peter in his epistles *Chaucer*

2 To be due to, to be the consequence or result of

O, deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree *Pope*

Ow'el ty, *n* [A half French or half Latin word, from *owe*] Equality, as, *oweltу* of partition,—sometimes written *ovelty* and *ovealty* *Cowell Wharton Burrill*

Ōw'en ĭte, *n* A follower of Robert *Owen*, who proposed to reorganize society by banishing the usual motives of action, including religion in any of its special forms, and establishing the social edifice on a basis of co operation and mutual usefulness *Smart*

Ow'ing, *p a* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed* But the use is inveterately established]
1 Required by moral obligation to be paid, due, as, the money *owing* to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods
2 Ascribable, as to a cause, consequential, as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations
3 Imputable, as to an agent, as, his recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution

Owl, *n* [A S *ūle*, D *uil*, O H Ger *ûla*, *ûwila*, M H Ger *iule*, *iuwel*, N H Ger *eule*, Icel *ugla*, Sw *uggla*, Dan *ugle*, allied to Lat *ulula*] (*Ornith*) (*a*) A nocturnal carnivorous bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers, and a large head The eyes are prominent, and surrounded by a fringe of stiff feathers, the ears are also large, and similarly surrounded by a movable fringe Some species have erectile tufts on the head, and are hence called *horned owls* The screech owl, or *barn-owl* (*Strix flammea*), is of a ruddy red color, mottled with white The *great horned owl* is *Bubo Virginiana* The *snowy owl* is *Strix nivea*, called also *harfang* (*b*) A variety of pigeon

Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*)

Owl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* OWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* OWLING] [From *owl*, n]
1 To go prying about, to prowl [*Prov Eng*]
2 Hence, to carry on a contraband or unlawful trade,—so called from its being practiced chiefly in the night [*Eng*]

Owl'er (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *owl*, v i, *supra*] One who conveys contraband goods

Owl'et, *n* [Diminutive of *owl* Cf HOWLET] A little owl, also, an owl

Owl'-eȳed (-id), *a* Having eyes like an owl's

Owl'ing, *n* [From *owl*, v i] The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute *Blackstone*

Owl'ish, *a* Resembling an owl

Owl'-light (owl'lit), *n* Glimmering or imperfect light *Warburton*

Own, *a* [O Eng *owen*, *owen*, *auen*, *aughene*, A S *āgen*, p pr of *āgnn*, to possess, O Sax *ēgnn*, O H Ger *eigan*, N H Ger & D *eigen*, Icel *eigin*, Sw, Dan, & L Ger *egen* See OWE] 1 Belonging to, belonging exclusively to, peculiar,—most frequently following a possessive pronoun (as *my*, *our*, *thy*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *it*, *their*), in order to render emphatic the idea of ownership or property, and sometimes of exclusive ownership, as, my *own* father, that is, my true and not my reputed father, my own composition, that is, that which I wrote, and no one else "No man was his own [i e, no man was himself, or in his senses]" *Shak*

Own, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OWNED, *p pr* & *vb n* OWNING] [From the adjective]
1 To hold as property; to have a legal or rightful title to, to be the proprietor or possessor of, as, to *own* a house
2 To acknowledge the possession of, to claim or admit as belonging to, as property, and the like

When you come find me out,
And *own* me for your son *Dryden*

3 To avow as one's own, that is, as that for which one is responsible, to acknowledge, to admit, to confess, as, to *own* a fault

The wakeful bloodhound rose and shook his hides
But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns* *Keats*

Own'er, *n* One who owns, a rightful proprietor, one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not

Own'er ship, *n* The state of being an owner, the right to own, exclusive right of possession, legal or just claim or title, proprietorship

Owre (our), *n* [N H Ger. *auer*, *ur*, *aurochs*, O H Ger *ûr*, *ûr-ohso*, Lat Ger *urus* Cf AUROCHS.] The same as AUROCHS [*Obs*] *Chaucer Spenser*

Owse, } *n* [See OOZE] Bark of oak beaten or
Ow'ser, } ground small, and mixed with water; —the same as OOZE *Ainsworth*

Ox, *n* *pl* ŌX'EN (ŏks'n) [A S *oxa*, *ohsa*, O Frics *oxn*, Icel *ox*, *oxe*, *oxi*, Sw & Dan *oxe*, O H Ger *ohso*, M H Ger *ohse*, N H Ger *ochs*, *ochse*, D *os*, Goth *auhsa*, *auhsus*, allied to Skr *vi shan*, *vakshas*, Lat *vacca*, Gael *agh*, W *ych*, Armor *ox*] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, especially when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so

☞ The young male is called, in America, a *steer*. The same animal not castrated is called a *bull* These distinctions are well established in regard to domestic animals of this genus When wild animals of this kind are spoken of, *ox* is very often applied both to the male and female The name *ox* is never applied to the *cow*, or female of the domestic kind *Oxen*, in the plural, may comprehend both the male and female

Ox ăc'id, *n* (*Chem*) An oxygen acid, an acid which contains oxygen

Ox-ăl'a-mĭde, *n* (*Chem*) The same as OXAMIDE

Ōx'a late, *n* [Fr *oxalate* See OXALIC, *infra*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base

Ox ăl'ic, *a* [Fr *oxalique*, from Lat. *oxalis*, Gr ὀξαλίς, a sort of sorrel, from ὀξύς, sharp, pungent, acid] Pertaining to, contained in, or obtained from, sorrel

Oxalic acid an acid found in many plants to which it gives a sourish taste, as the wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), and many lichens It is very poisonous in large doses This acid is prepared chemically for various uses Under the name of *salt of lemons*, it is used to remove ink spots, iron rust, &c

Ōx'a lis, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having an acid taste, wood sorrel *Gray*

Ōx'a-lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A yellow mineral consisting of oxalate of iron, humboldtine *Dana*

Ōx'a mĭde, *n* (*Chem*) A substance obtained by the distillation of oxalate of ammonia, and differing from it in containing two equivalents less of water.

Ox'bane, *n* (*Bot*) A plant; *Rupbonos* *Ainsworth*

Ox'bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Tringa*, a species of sandpiper

Ox'-bōw, *n* Part of an ox yoke, consisting of a curved piece of wood to encircle an ox's neck

Ox'eȳe (-i), *n* [From *ox* and *eye*]
1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Buphthalmum*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Anthemis* (*c*) The ox-eye daisy or *Chrysanthemum* (*d*) A plant of the genus *Helenium*, sneeze wort
2 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Parus* (*P. major*), the greater titmouse.

Ox'-eȳed (-id), *a* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox *Burton*

Ox'-fly, *n* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle

Ox'gang, *n* [From *ox* and *gang*, q v] (*O Eng Laws*) As much land as an ox can plow in a season, said to be fifteen acres, or, as others allege, twenty acres

Ox'-gōad, *n* An instrument with a sharp iron point for goading on oxen

Ox'-head, *n* The head of an ox,—a term of contempt [*Obs*]

Dost make a mummer of me *ox-head*? *Marston*

Ox'hēal, *n* A plant, *Helleborus fœtidus*; bear's foot, setterwort, or stinking hellebore *Bacon*

Ox'-hide, *n* 1. The skin of an ox, which when tanned makes a thick quality of leather used for articles requiring great strength
2 A measure of land, being as much as could be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips *Simmonds*

Ōx'id a-bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *oxidabilité*, *oxydabilité*] The capability of being converted into an oxide

Ōx'id-a ble, *n* [Fr *oxidable*, *oxydable*, It *ossidabile*] Capable of being converted into an oxide

Ox'id āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OXIDATED; *p pr*, & *vb n* OXIDATING] [Fr *oxider*, *oxyder*, Sp *oxidar*, It *ossidare* See OXIDE] (*Chem*) To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen

☞ It differs from *acidify* to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxidation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid

Ox'id ā'tion, *n* [Fr *oxidation*, *oxydation*, Sp *oxidacion*, It *ossidazione* See *supra*] (*Chem*) The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen

Ox'id ā'tor, *n* [From *oxidate*, q v] (*Chem*) A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp,—called also *oxygenator*

Ox'ide, *n* [Fr *oxide*, *oxyde*, Sp *óxido* It *ossido*. The French word was correctly spelt with *i* instead of *y* in the second syllable, till about the year 1810, when, in ignorance or forgetfulness of the true history and composition of the term, the

orth graphy w h g d to m k it p t the w of th (Gre k w rd ὀξύς f oun whi h it w p- pos d to be di ectly d t ed] (*Chem*) A m po d of ygn and base d th l f id l sallfyi g pr i rile

☞ Thi word has been arious written *ide aryd oxyde*, d *xid* I was l thou ced l th p se t te of L nical nmenel ure by G vton d M rr in 1 3 and was by him and his soci tes of h Ire h Acad my pelled *xide* U first liable f *oxygen oxygène* bel g prefixed l la liable f *acide* to d *oxi* ta co *of acid* formed by th combi ion of m simpl body with ary en il ot bel g that ll known th l of h xides possess cid prope ties. Th m rmina io as i lica l f combination l ad lad to th first syll l o or yllabl of th mo f ethe me l Th from *ὀξύ* r *ἰρὶ* pho *ph ric tooline*, *ὀξ* h m nd *ur ogen* w h ve re peell ly *hi rule* *iphide ph phid sod l ide*, h w l and *nitrel* Thes w rds, d oth to to h n th sam vory re ofte pelled with t th fi al and m wri ers hav ll *ref* re mi ted th from *xid* ho but thi form f h word (*arid*) l ry al. From eraigh f l hi l y and tru com- pe ition of h l rm m h be led to write y l l ed f f l h l t l ble, *ryd* or *aryd* , if th y were necessary l prese th f the Greek *ὀξύς* wh reas, in th orig l f rmati of thi word ironed- di ef re on was had l h Gre k has ready been sh w Be id it m y be l rved h h Greek its if h other word uch as *ὀξ* r *ὀξάλις* or *ὀξ λί ὀξί* k ff rm d from the same root as *ὀξύς* but with- out the *of* hal djective in which the is h ged l sem ther wel. The ethography *oxid* *ide* l re both hi torical d etymologically to be pr f rred and l ml so, f l it is be pport l by sam lh *aryd* *oxyd* bel g h f rm f p ll g adop l by gress m h ri y f h mists d of th wri *ri* both i Engl d nd Ame ica.

Ō xi d i z a bl a. C pabl f b l g idiz d

Ō x id i z r v t [*ὀξύς* k p p o D z m p p k w OXIDIZE] T co ri into an id to xid te

☞ *Oxide* and its deri tiv s re w mo gen lly ted h *oxidal*

Ō x id i z m nt O id tion

O xi d ā ted (*Chem*) L ted g in th tat f p ide — id f id

Ō x id i z r n (*Chem*) P rtial l g to co tal i g en la i g f yg d lod

Ō xip (*Lat*) A pl l th *great wallp Pri- m* l l r

O ξ nt-an o A rind t o grad te f Ord rd L l lly lo E gl d

Ō p ic (*Orn th*) A bl d f th ge *Ba- pd p to* d in S th Afri a *beef er Baird*

Ō pith n O m row [*Ob*] *M tion*

Ō ṭgil n A stall or l f

Ō t n [A S *oxta* all d to Lat. *axilla* ll r h l] Th rmpit [*J ney F g*]

Ō ṭ gra (ōk a) (*Bot*) ( ) A pl t f th ge *Pierd* (*b*) A pl t f th g *A* e b gl ne ( ) A pl t f th ge *Hi t mantium* (*H Mod*) ha l g to t prickl

k B Cyc.

Ō y-ehl l n (*Chem*) P rtial lhg w co sisti g f ygen ml hl l acid — ald f er tal acid l d f om hl l f po ssa, d call d lso *hyper khloric* d *perel loric* acid

Ō y-e Kt (G *ὀξύς* f m *ἐ* h rp l d *pῑ* ne f t al Fr *yerni* Sp *lera* It. *ossi w to*] A mix f wat and w gr (*Obs*) *Wiseman.*

Ō y g n [F *oxigè* *oxyg ne* Sp *oxi jen* It *ossi geno*, from G *ὀξύς* h p l d *γίνο γενής* *γίνομαι* to bri g f h ge ra — a lled beca o lgi lly pp ed to b en l l p ri f ve y acid]

1 (*Chem*) A gaseou) ment destitute l its rdi ary ndi l f te eol d m ll pos l g tro g h ml l ll it mbl l with bodie wh rapid prod comb it d in lower form o idall It serves to pport lif d th ch h t th f f rm hol tw y two per cent. f th m sphere By compo l with hydrogi ll f rm w ter I certai so di ti ns it is peculi ly active d poss ses bol od I is to ll s ther k wn e

2 Bl hing powd — m fiers l g l rm

Ō x y ḡ n at f [*ὀξύς* k p p OXYG TED p p a rb AT A] (Fr *oxigè v oxy gr* Sp *oxig nar*, It. *ossigen*] T ta e to comb with g

Ō x y ḡ n-a tion n [*ὀξύς* *oxigène* *oxygè tio oxygè tio*] Sp *oxygen com* It *ossigenazi* *bee ta pr*] Th act, pe tion proces of combi i g with ygen

Ō y ḡ n ā ble a See OXID TO

Ō y ḡ n iz a ble a. Cap bl f b l g ygen l d

Ō y ḡ n i v t [*ὀξύς* k p p o Y ENI ED p pr k b k OXYGEN IZED] T co ert into xid to ygen

Ō y ḡ n i m nt n O ygen ati

Ō y ḡ n-ōs a l t l l g to ygen bisi d ygen m

Ō x y gōn n [F *oxigone* *oxygone* Sp *oxigon* It g fr m Gr [*ὀξύς* harp and *γωνία* an gl] (*Geom*) A triangl h l g three ac te l

Ō y g o nal [Ha l g ac te gle *Barlow*

Ō y gā nl-al, [

Ō y hy dro ḡ n Of p rtai l g f mi tu mbl ti f xyge d hydrogen as *oxyhydrogen* ogen ga

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe (*Chem.*) kl d *of* blowpipe in wh h yge nd h drogen gase re b rned togeti er l ord to produce l tes so h —*Oxyhydrogen mi- ros pe* form f mi roscope rra ed l ti light prod ced b b rni g l m lim d ur ment of yhydrogen g h th place f ullight.

Ō y m l, [F *oxym l* Sp *oximel* *ymiel*, It. *o mele*, Lat. *oxy el* G *ὀξύς* *μέλι* f om *ὀξύς* acid and *μέλι* h y] A mi t f l ga and bo y

Oxymel h l is to m hone d wate ed l toged wi h *sulphuric* ml ced (f l *garlic* h d qua ity of vinegar p th rea l be bull g l y com- mon bl *w t Kirp*

Ō x y m ri a n [G *ὀξύς* *μυρία* A m ri yi g wbl h th t vi w ppear foolil h f m *ὀξύς* *μυρία* p l tedly foolil h, from *ὀξύς* h *rp* p l t] d *μυρία* d ll foolil h] (*Phet*) A fig l bl h plib i f q lin ira y ignificatl l ddrd i word *wl ht d*

Ō y n ā i-at o (*Chem*) A bl rid — ta rm f m ly ppli d to th hl id th oxyg ht th th y w mpo d f pp sed acid all d *xym riat* o acil and base

Oxym riat a h th hloride f lim comp sd *of* great al *for* bleaching

Ō x y m ri ri ic t [From *oxygen* d *m riatic* q f F *oxymeriat ique*] (*Chem*) I riat i g i co i ti g f yg d m riatl acid.

Oxym riatic acid chlorin *formerl* ta alled on th ppos ion tha it was compo d of xygen as m n d acid.

Ō x y ō pt-ā [o [G *ὀξύς* h *rp* *ἐ ὀπ* lghl] Ō y-o pty ((*Med*) h sel ac on f th se so f lghl, wing i l ssed se lhll y f th re l *Du gl so*

O ξ ph o-ny [G *ὀξύς* sharp and *φωνή* l] A te f vol

Ox qr'i d n [G *ὀξύς* so] (*Bot*) A ge f pl ts l gl g h t i gl peel ((f *gnol*) the l f which h ve an id tasse similar t th t f sorrel m tel so rel *Gray*

O ξ r h -dōn (λ i ro di) n. [G *ὀξυῤῥόδον* (sc. *ὕδωρ*) from *ὀξύς* id, and *ῥόδον* ed f roses from *ῥόδ* th os] (f d) A mixt re f tw parts f the li f ro with ne f the vi ga f roses *Flyer*

Ō x y-salt [From *oxygen* and *salt* q Fr y] from *ὀξύς* *ἅλς* acid ml salt] (*Chem.*) A compo d f an acid co taial g ygen and salli bl bar

Ō x y-sāli phur t n (*Chem*) A combinatl f lph with metalli id

Ō x y tōn [G *ὀξύτονος* from *ὀξύς* harp d to] H l g ac en d. *Walker*

Ō y t o n. L. An acute so d

2 (*Gr G m*) A w d h l g th ute accent o th last yll bl

Ō y a [Norm F *oyer* hear l g F *oui* O F *i* ly *oyez* It. *ad ire* L l *audire* to) ar] (*Law*) Th l g f d el bond & wh a d f da t l co rt pray *oyer* f writ g *Bl Ed ja.*

Ō y ē (*Sp yē*) (*Syn p* § 130 [Also *oye*] ( ) F *ye* h ar y E *ρ*] H l d — a t rm d by rt L l l ecure h ce a d l art to tl b fore m kl g proclam l It is th h peat d and m ly p en d *O y*

Oy l t [F *aul* f] 1 The sm Eyelet See Eye ey

2 See Oillet

Oy l t h l Th sam a Eyelet-h

Oy t r n [O Fr *ostre*, N F *h ître* Pr Sp & Pg f It. *ostrica* Lat *ostrea* *t eum* G *ὄστρεον* illed to i b ant d (conn t h rd A-S *ost* D *oe ter*] *ὀστ* Sw & Icel *ostra* O H G *ostar* O G *ost* N H G *aust*] (*Zool.*) A m ll k f th gen O *ὄστρεον* h vi g bl l l ll lly fou l o gre l d o th ri g to ock oth ll ed b- t l ll w w whl l is hall w l h m th f ri ra. O *edulis* l whl h l popular l gu ge th m l pe lally and Ingla l ly ppli d is the mmon peale te l ely sed f food.

Oyster bar (*Ornith*) Bird f th gen *Hematopus* (*H ad logus*) h l l pen h j h h ll t ti of ha wth L rope — *Oyst d g* m b d g et to b gin p j bers from the bottom f th — *hyster pai y* p y or y tly nnd wl y ters, as d baked. *b mondo.*

American Oyster Catcher (*Haema opus ostralegus*)

Oy t plānt n (*Bot*) ( ) A plant f th genu *Tragopogon* th *oat f* whi h mb cook l ome wh l ebl b l l tast whe th m al ity (*b*) A pl t f b d tl sea coast f bott d (*Lithospermum maritimum*) Th l ea f which are co ld red tasll g lik y re *J Ind*

Oy i w n h n. A woman whose occupa-

Oy t rewif { ti l to ll y tra l w

Oy t re ym ous, } wom

O ī nā. [Lat. *ozæna* G *ὀζαίνα* from *ὄζειν* to mell, ll & Sp *ozena* Fr *ozène*] (*Med*) A f ul fer in th nostril

Ō o ck l n. [G *ὄζειν* to m ll d *κέρας* wax] (*M*) A betas lik lmous w l lat y d tra l y h l g weak bl- ml ed fro d l Mold] f lowk l tl with rock l d to l ll h been m d l andles C lled al *rend w a f re*

Ō o nā tion, n. The rt process f t d g w l n. *F l g*

Ō z n [G *ὄζειν* t sm ll beca sh th pro es f bl agent l pposed to be sometimes ate d d by pec ll m l] Oxyg t ll Highly lectro gatl tate *J ending*

O ṡōnī fi-kā ti n The act f product g ozo-

Ō o nl (*Syn p* § 130 f [*ὄζειν* k p p *ὀσμή* p *pr* k b n. o *ἐ*] T ha l to on also, to combin or impregnat with ozo

Ō o nōm e-t r n [From *ὄζειν* d G *μέτρον* m sure] A l strum t th scerni ng the mo t r m l th m sphere *Brande*

Ō o nō-m t ri o Relati g to *r employed* *zonometry* as *ozonometric observat ns*

Ō o nōm t y n Th d tersi n of ozone, ozone f ozo l the atmosphere.

P.

P, the twelfth consonant, and the sixteenth letter in the order of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *pat*, *pap* P is called a pure mute because it has no sound. Like the other pure mutes, *k* and *t*, it gives an abruptness to the sound which immediately precedes or follows it, according as it is itself final or initial in the syllable, as in *rap*, *play* P is closely related to *b* and *m*, all three of these letters representing labial sounds, *p* being the labial mute, *b* the labial sonant, and *m* the labial nasal P is convertible into *b* and *f*, and sometimes into *v* The combination *ph* has the same sound as *f*, as in *philosophy*, being equivalent to the Gr φ See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 81, 82

Pa'ange, *n* [Written also *peage* and *p dage*] [O Fr *paage*, *pauage*, N Pr *péage*, Sp *peage*, It *pedaggio*, L Lat *paagium*, *pedagium*, *pedagium*, *pedaticum*, from Lat *pes*, *pedis*, foot] A toll for passage over another person's grounds [*Obs*] *Burke*

Paas (paws), *n* [D *paasch*] The Easter festival [*Local*, *U S*] *Bartlett*

Paas eggs hard boiled eggs, often dyed of various colors, cracked together at the Easter festival

Pab'ū lar, *a* [Lat *pabularis*, from *pabulum*, food. See PABULUM] Pertaining to pabulum or food, affording food

Pab'ū lā'tion, *n* [*Obs*] [Lat *pabulatio*, from *pabulari*, to feed, from *pabulum*, food See PABULUM]

1 Act of feeding or procuring food *Cockeram*

2 Food; fodder

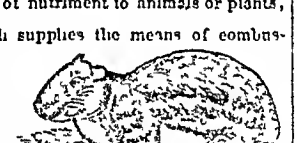
Pab'ū lous, *a* [Lat *pabulosus*, from *pabulum*, food. See *supra*] Affording aliment or food, nutritive [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pab'ū lum, *n* [Lat, from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture to feed, Sp *pabulo*]

1 The means of nutriment to animals or plants, food

2 That which supplies the means of combustion, fuel

Pā'ca, *n* [Pg & Braz, *paca* or *paca* in other parts of South America] (*Zool*) A small, rodent mammal (*Cœlogenys paca*), found in South America, having blackish brown fur, with four rows of parallel white spots along its sides, the spotted cavy It is nearly allied to the agouti, the guinea pig, &c



Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

Pa'cal, *n* (*Bot*) A Peruvian tree possessing medicinal qualities *Crabb*

Pa cane', *n* A species of hickory See PECAN

Pā'cate, } *a* [Lat *pacatus*, p p of *pacare*, to
Pā'cā ted } pacify, from *pax*, *pacis* peace, It *pacato*, Sp *pacato*, *pacado*] Appeased, peaceful, tranquil [*Rare*]

Pa-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *pacatio*, from *pacare*. See *supra*] The act of appeasing "The *pacation* of Ireland" *Coleridge*

Pace, *n* [Fr. & Pr *pas*, O Fr *pais*, Sp *paso*, Pg & It *passo*, from Lat *passus*, a step, pace, originally a stretching out of the feet in walking, from *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch]

1 A step, especially, the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at two and a half linear feet, often, in measuring distances by stepping, the space of one fifth of a rod or three and three tenths feet

2 A single movement of the foot in walking, a step

3 Manner of walking, gait, degree of celerity in walking, as, a slow or quick *pace*

To-morrow and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day *Shak*

4 Movement or act in business, step [*Rare*]

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain *Temple*

5 A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together, amble

They rode, but as hors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot *Hudibras*

6 A part of a floor elevated slightly above the rest, a dais [*Iron Eng*]

Geometrical pace, the space between the spot where one foot is set down to that where the same foot is again set down, loosely estimated at five feet, or by some at four feet and two fifths [*Obs*] — *To keep or hold pace with* to keep up with, to go or move as fast as "In intellect and attainments he *kept pace with* his age" *Southey*

Pace, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. PACED (pāst), *p pr* & *vb n* PACING]

1 To go, to walk, to move *Spenser*

2 To go at a pace, to walk slowly

3 To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse, to amble

Pace, *v t* 1 To walk over with measured steps; to walk slowly over or upon "*Pacing* light the velvet plain" *Warton*

2 To measure by steps or paces, as, to *pace* a piece of ground

3 To cause to take measured steps, to cause to move or progress, to regulate the motion of.

If you can *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go *Shak*

☞ *Paced* is often used adjectively in composition, as *slow-paced thorough-paced*, and the like

Pā'cer, *n* One who paces, especially, a horse that paces

Pa cha', or **Pa'chā**, *n* [Tr] See PASHA

Pach'a cā'mac, *n* A divinity held in the highest reverence by the ancient Peruvians, and worshiped by them as the creator of the universe

Pa chip'ic (pa shiw'ik), *a* See PASHALIC

Pa chip'ic (pa shiw'ik), *n* The same as PASHALIC See PASHALIC

Pach'y ciph'a lā, *n pl* [Gr παχύς, thick, and κεφαλή head] (*Zool*) A tribe of crustaceans, including those species of parasitic entomostraca which have broad, shield shaped heads *Baird*

Pach'y dac'tyl, *n* [From Gr παχύς, thick, and δάκτυλος, a finger, a toe] (*Zool*) A bird or other animal having thick toes *Hitchcock*

Pach'y-dac'tyl-oūs, *a* [See *supra*] Having thick toes *Hitchcock*

Pach'y dēr'ma, *n* [Fr *pachyderme*, from Gr παχυδέρμος, thick skinned, from παχύς, thick, and δέρμα, skin] (*Zool*) A non-ruminant hoofed animal, one of the *Pachydermata*

Pach'y dēr'mal, *a* Of, or relating to, the pachyderms, as, *pachydermal* dentition. *R Owen*

Pach'y dēr'ma tā, *n pl* (*Zool*) An order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, and which are distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, and the like

Pach'y dēr'ma toūs, *a* Pertaining to a pachyderm, or to the order *Pachydermata*

Pach'y dēr'oid, *a* Related to the pachyderms, or thick skinned mammals

Pach'y ōte, *n* [Gr παχύς, thick, and οὖς, ωτός, ear] One of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears *Brande*

Pa-chŷp'te rīs, *n* [Gr παχύς, thick and πτέρις, a kind of fern having feathery leaves, from πτερόν, feather] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of ferns, found fossil *Eng Cyc*

Pa cif'ic, *a* [Lat *pacificus*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make, Fr *pacifique*, Pr *pacific*, It & Sp *pacifico*.]

1 Suited to make or restore peace, adapted to reconcile differences, peace-making, conciliatory, mild, appeasing, as, *pacific* propositions "These *pacific* words ensue" *Pope*

2 Attended or characterized by peace, calm, tranquil, as, a *pacific* state of things

Pacific Ocean (*Geog*), the great ocean between America and Asia, so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it enjoyed — called also, simply, the *Pacific*

Syn — Peace-making appeasing mild gentle conciliatory, tranquil, calm quiet, peaceful, peaceable.

Pa cif'ic-a ble, *a* Capable of being pacified, placable [*Rare*]

The conscience is not *pacificable* while sin is within to vex it. *Bp Hall*

Pa-cif'ic al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, peace, pacific "*Pacifical* and Christian ends" *Wotton*

Pa cif'ic al ly, *adv* In a pacific manner, peacefully, peaceably

Pa cif'i cā'tion, or **Pāc'i fi cā'tion**, *n* [Lat *pacificatio*, Fr *pacification*, Sp *pacificacion*, It *pacificazione* See PACIFY] The act of pacifying or of making peace between parties at variance, reduction to a peaceful state, reconcilement.

He sent to the French king his chaplain as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification* *Bacon*

Pa cif'i-cā'tor, or **Pāc'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n* [Lat, Fr *pacificateur*, It. *pacificatore*, Sp *pacificador*] One who or that which, pacifies, a peace maker

Pa cif'i ca to ry (50), *a* [Lat *pacificatorius*] Tending to make peace; conciliatory

Pāc'i fi'er, *n* One who pacifies

Pāc'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PACIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PACIFYING] [Fr *pacifier*, Pr & Sp *pacificar*, It & Lat. *pacificare*, from Lat *pacificus*. See PACIFIC]

1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite, to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay the agitation or excitement of as, to *pacify* a man when angry, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands

Not one diverting syllable now, at a pinch, to *pacify* mistress *Lamb*

2. To restore peace to, to tranquilize, as, to *pacify* countries in contention. *Pacon*

Pack, *n* [L & H Ger *pack*, D *pak*, Dan *pakke*, Sw *packa*, *packe*, Icel *pakki*, Dagg, Gael *pac*, *paca*, Ir *pac*, *pacadh*, allied to Gael *taig*, *baig*, a bag, W *batch*, Armor *beach*, a burden or load, W. *bellig*, a purse; It *pacco*, a pack, packet Cf BAGL]

1 A bundle made up and prepared to be carried, a bale, especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back

2 A burdensome load, as, a *pack* of sorrows "A *pack* of blessings" *Shak*

☞ In this sense, corrupted into *peck*, as, a *peck* of troubles

3 A number or quantity of connected or similar things, as, (*a*) A set of playing cards, the cards used in a game (*b*) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united (*c*.) A number of persons united in a bad design or practice, as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves

4 A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely *Kane*

5. (*Hydropathy*) (*a*) The act or process of enveloping in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet (*b*) The state of being thus enveloped or wrapped up

6 [A S *pacan*, to deceive] A loose or lewd person, one who deceives by false appearances. [*Obs.*] *Skelton*

7 An agreement or contract, a pact [*Obs*]

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius *Ye*

Was not a *pack* agreed 'twixt thee and me' *Dryden*

Pack, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PACKED (pākt), *p pr* & *vb n* PACKING] [Ger *packen*, D *pakken*, Dan *pakke*, Sw & Icel *packa* See *supra*]

1 To place together and prepare for transportation to make up into a bundle or bale, hence, to assemble and compact together, to press into close order or narrow compass; as, to *pack* goods in a box, to *pack* fish "A heap of strange materials *packed* up with wonderful art" *Addison*

2 To fill or load, as that which is to contain or carry, to crowd into, or pile upon, in order to transportation, to make full, to stow away within, as, to *pack* a trunk

3 To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly, to sort and arrange fraudulently in card playing "And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown" *Pope*

4 Hence to bring together unfairly and fraudulently for the attainment of some unjust end, to compose by iniquitous collusion, as, to *pack* a jury, — sometimes, to bring about, manage, or gain over, by unfair and fraudulent means

The expected council was dwindling into a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops *Milman*

He lost his life upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies *Fuller*

5 To send off, to dispatch, as, to *pack* a beggar off

6 (*Hydropathy*) To envelop in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet

7 (*Mech*) To render impervious, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials, as, to *pack* a joint, to *pack* the piston of a steam-engine

To send packing to drive away to send off roughly or in disgrace to dismiss unceremoniously "The Parliament, to their immortal honor, presently *sent* him *packing*" *South*

Pack, *v i* 1 To form things into packs or bundles to make up bales or packages, to put up, as, to pack closely

2 To admit of stowage, to allow of making up for transportation or storage; to become compressed or to settle together, or so as to form a compact mass, as, the goods *pack* conveniently, wet snow *packs* well, the sand *packs* in the drain

3 To unite in bad measures, to confederate for

(purpose) to join in collusion. "Go pack with him." *Shak.*

4. To depart in haste; generally with *off* or *away*.

Poor Stella must pack off to town. *Swift.*

You had best
And never more darken my doors again. *Tennyson.*

Pack′age, *n.* 1. The act or process of packing.
2. A bundle made up for transportation; a packet; a bale; *pl. a cargo* of goods.
3. A charge made for packing goods.
4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were the sons of aliens.

Pack′-cloth, *n.* A cloth for packing goods in, or in which they are tied.

Pack′-duck, *n.* [See DUCK.] A coarse linen used as a material for packing cloths.

Pack′er, *n.* A person whose business it is to pack things; especially, one employed in packing provisions, … *(see* for preservation.

Pack′et, *n.* [F. *paquet*, Sp. & Pg. *paquete*, It. *pacchetto*, from *paque* … See PACK.]
1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel, … of letters.
2. A … vessel, … ship … employed by government … to convey letters from country to country, … from port to port; hence, a vessel employed in conveying … passengers … and goods … at fixed days of sailing.
3. The parcel borne by … pack-horse … carrying packs or bundles. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pack′et, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PACKETED; p. pr. & vb. n. PACKETING.]
1. To bind in a packet or bundle. *Letters … were … packeted.* *Swift.*
2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

… husband
Was packeted to France. *Ford.*

Pack′et, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch vessel.

Pack′et-boat, *n.* A packet.

Pack′et-day, *n.* The day for posting letters for … the departure of a ship. *Simmonds.*

Pack′et-ship, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant ports, … for the conveyance of … passengers, goods, &c.

Pack′fong, *n.* [Ch.] The … called also *white copper* … German silver. [Written also *pak-fong*.] *Ure.*

Pack′-horse, *n.* 1. A horse employed in carrying packs, goods, and baggage.
2. A beast of burden.

Pack′-house, *n.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

Pack′-ice, *n.* A collection of large pieces of floating ice.

Pack′ing, *n.* 1. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close, as the … in the … of pumps, … the tube to render it water-tight.
2. A trick; collusion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
3. (*Masonry.*) … filling … of small stones fitted … into the … spaces … in the middle of walls, … rubble.

Pack′ing-press, *n.* A powerful press used to pack goods … small compass.

Pack′ing-sheet, *n.* 1. A large … for packing or covering goods.
2. (*Hydropathy.*) A wet sheet used in packing … a water … patient.

Pack′-load, *n.* The load … animal can carry … a pack. *Simmonds.*

Pack′man, *n.*; *pl.* PACK′MEN. One who bears a pack; a peddler.

Pack′-saddle, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

Pack-saddle.

Pack′-staff, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

Pack′-thread, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

Pack′way, *n.* A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on horses. *Halliwell.*

Pack′wax, *n.* A large tendon or … the neck of an … called also *paxwax*, *paxywax*, and *packwax* … See PAXWAX. *Ray.*

Pa′co, *n.* [Peru. *paco*.] (*Zool.*) A variety of llama, sometimes considered as a species, but … by … alpaca, &c.

2. [Peru. *paco*.] … ore … earthy … looking ore … with … particles of …

Pact, *n.* [Lat. *pactum*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*, to make a bargain or contract; from *pacere*, *pangere*, to fix, … settle, … agree upon; F. *pacte*, Sp. *pacto*, It. *patto*, Pg. *pacto*.] An agreement; … usually … of a gross … part of society … by … of the … P

Pac′tion, *n.* [Lat. *pactio*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*; F. *paction*, It. *pazione*, Sp. *paccion*. See PACT.] An agreement or contract. [*Rare.*] … "By … to that paction with him." *Sir W. Scott.*

Pac′tion-al, *a.* [See *supra*.] By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*

Pac-ti′tious (‑tĭsh′us), *a.* [Lat. *pactitius*, *pactio-cius*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*. See PACT.] Settled by agreement or stipulation.

Pac-to′li-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

Pad, *n.* [A.-S. *pad*, *path*. See PATH.]
1. A foot-path; a road. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]
2. An easy-paced horse. *Addison.* *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the road on foot; a highwayman; — usually called *foot-pad*.

Pad, *v. i.* [See *supra*; foot-path.]
1. To travel … walk … ; to rove …
2. To trample; … road … beat smooth … level.

Pad, *v. t.* [… A.-S. foot-path.]
1. To travel slowly; leisurely.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

Pad, *n.* [Probably allied to Eng. *pod*, q. v.]
1. A … thing … stuffed … laid … as a pad of straw, wool, &c.
2. A package of blotting paper … for … soft, … writing … blotting-pad.
3. A cushion, saddle … a bolster … stuffed with … soft … as a …
4. A kind of brewing tub. [*Prov. Eng.*]
5. A foot … hoof. [*Prov. Eng.*] … *Halliwell.*

Pad, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PADDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PADDING.]
1. To stuff … form … with padding.
2. (*Calico Printing.*) To … equally with mordants, as … pad … th …

Pad′der, *n.* … one who … on foot; … [*Obs.*]
Pad′der, *n.* One … highwayman … [*Obs.*]

Pad′ding, *n.* 1. The act … or process of making pads.
2. The material … of a … with …
3. The material with which … saddle, garment, &c., … stuffed.

Pad′dle (păd′dl), *v. i.* [… It. *paddle*, … Prov. Eng. *paddle* … to … walk … from … *padde*, … to walk with short steps; … paddle … *pad* … splash, dash, … Cf. F. *patouiller* or *patrouiller* … F. *patouiller*, to paddle … from *patte*, paw.]
1. To … with the hand or fingers; … beat …
2. To beat … with the hand … feet; for … swimming … or … sport.

Paddling ducks … standing lake desire. *Gay.*

3. Especially, to … the water with oars … to propel boat with paddles … the means … paddling … *Temple.*

Pad′dle (păd′dl), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PADDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PADDLING.]
1. To propel by … or paddles.
2. To trample … paddle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pad′dle (păd′dl), *n.* [See *supra*.]
1. An … propelling … sort of short oar with a broad blade … propelling … steering … and … by … Indians.
2. Hence, the blade … the broad part of an … weapon, … its broad blade resembling that of an oar.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii. 13.*

3. One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel, … a … propelling wheel of a steam-vessel.
4. A small gate in … lock-gates to … the flow of water.
5. … paddle … foot, … of the tortoise, crocodile, and the like.
6. A paddle-staff. [*Prov. Eng.*]
7. (*Glass Manuf.*) An instrument for stirring the … and ashes … of the furnace.

Pad′dle-beam, *n.* One of the two large timbers between which the paddle-wheels of … steam-vessel … revolve.

Pad′dle-board, *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of a steamer's paddle-wheel.

Pad′dle-box, *n.* One of the boxes … covering … the steamboat, … in which … the paddle-wheel.

Pad′dler, *n.* One who paddles.

Pad′dle-shaft, *n.* The axle of … steamer's … to which the … are …

Pad′dle-staff, *n.* 1. A staff headed with broad iron, used by mole-catchers … destroy … from earth, stubble and the like; — also *paddle*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2. A long staff … for … mud … like a small paddle, … by mole-catchers. [*Local.*]

Pad′dle-wheel, *n.* A water-wheel … propelling …

Pad′dle-wood, *n.* … & S. Am. … and … wood from … which … paddles … used …

for … long … is … It is used by the natives for … *Simmonds.*

Pad′dock, *n.* [… A.-S. *padde*, frog, toad, … A.-S. *padde*, … *pedde*, D. *padde*, … Ic. … *padda* … frog.] A large toad or frog.

The grisly toadstool grown there … I saw,
A … toad … sat … *Spenser.*

Paddock … stone … precious … supposed to be taken from the head of … which … possess certain medicinal and magical virtues, for which reason it is worn … harm.

Pad′dock, *n.* Corrupted from *parrock*, q. v.]
1. A small inclosure under pasture, … near a … stable.
2. A … for … with boards, &c. [*Obs.*]
3. A low … for … [*Local.*]

Pad′dock-pipe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Equisetum*.

Pad′dock-stool, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Agaricus*; … mushroom … a toad-stool.

Pad′dy, *a.* [… hap … mean … with … pad … Eng. *paddy* … low … character or manners … contemptible … [*Obs.*]

The flower of the … Eng … head … are gone and the … supplied … paddy persons … only … voluntary … glad to accept. *Drayton.*

Even … the … expiration … the … condition of the *paddy* persons …

Pad′dy, *n.* [Corrupted from … *Patrick* …] A … Irishman … contempt.

Pad′dy, *n.* Rice … in … husk, whether … in the fields or after being gathered. [*East Indies.*] *Malcom.*

Pad′e-li-on, *n.* [F. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.] (*Bot.*) A plant … lion's foot.

Pad′e-ray, … See PADAR.

Pad′i-shah, *n.* [Per. *pâd*, … *pâdshâh* … Per. *pâd*, … the … king, … to rule … lord and … shah, king.] A title … empire … Persia …

Pad′lock, *n.* [Probably from … originally a lock … pad-gate, or …] A lock … staple, … closed … that it can be opened … being fur… for fastening by passing the … through a staple … *Ure.*

Padlock.

Pad′lock, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PADLOCKED (pădlŏkt); p. pr. & vb. n. PADLOCKING.] To fasten with a padlock; to … confine.

Pad′nag, *n.* An ambling nag … with … to promote an easy … *Macaulay.*

Pa′dow-pipe, *n.* A plant … *Pa-dou-soy′* (or pad′ü-soi), *n.* … [From *Padua* … Italy, and F. *soie* … silk.] … corrupted from … or *poult de soie* … A … kind of silk … *Swift.*

Pæ′an, *n.* [Lat. *pæan*, … Gr. …] … (*Myth.*) … Apollo …
2. A song of … rejoicing, … among the ancients, … in honour of Apollo … [Written also *pean*.]

The first person … pæan … *Dryden.*

… See PED…

Pæd-o-bap′tism, *n.* The … infant …

Pæd-o-trophy, *n.* …

Pæ′on, *n.* [Lat. *pæon*, … from …] (*Pros.*) A foot of four syllables, one … short, … long …

Pæ-o′ny, *n.* … See PEONY.

Pa′gan, *n.* [Lat. *paganus*, a countryman, … villager, … pagan, … Fr. *païen*, … It. … *pagano*. See … *Christian* … Mohammedan …

Syn. — Gentile; heathen … idolater … The … heathen … earth … worship … God …

Pa′gan, *a.* … pagans … heathenish …

taining to the worship or worshipers of false gods; heathen, heathenish, as, *pagan* tribes, superstitions, and the like "And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid" *Dryden*

Pa găn'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, pagans,
Pa găn'ic al, } heathenish "The *pagan* fables of the gods" *Cudworth*

Pā'gan ish *a* [A S *paganisc* See *supra*] Pertaining to pagans, heathenish, "The old *pagan* idolatry" *Sharp*

Pā'gan ism *n* [Fr *paganisme*, Pr. *paganisme*, *pageresme*, Sp & Pg *paganismo*, It *paganesimo*, *pagaresimo* See PAGAN] The worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans, heathenism.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity never sink to the degradation of *paganism* *G Spring*

Pa-găn'i ty, *n* The state of being a pagan pagan ism [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Pā'gan ize, *v t* [*pret & p p* PAGANIZED, *p pr & vb n* PAGANIZING] To render pagan or heathenish, to convert to paganism

Pā'gan ize *v i* To behave like pagans "*Paganizing* priests" *Prynne*

Pā'gan ly, *adv* In the manner of a pagan [*Obs*]

Pāge, *n* [Fr & Sp *page*, It *paggio*, L Lat *pagius*, Lombard *pahis*, *pais*, a servant, from Gr *παιδιον*, diminutive of *παις*, *παιδος*, a boy, servant]

1. A boy [*Obs.*]

A child that was of half-year age
In cradle it lay, and was a proper *page* *Chaucer*

2 Especially, a serving boy, a youth or attendant on a nobleman or wealthy person, either male or female

He had two *pages* of honor—on either hand one *Bacon*

3 Hence, a boy that waits on the members of a legislative body, as, the *pages* of Congress

4 A shepherd's servant [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

5 A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress, so that it may not drag upon the ground

Pāge, *n* [Fr *page*, Pr Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *pagina*, from Lat. *pagere*, *pangere*, to fasten, fix, make, compose] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript

Page cord (Print) small twine used to tie together pages or columns of type set up for printing. *Hansard*

Page paper, stout paper cut to the proper size on which to place pages of type till they are wanted to be imposed. *Savage.*

Pāge, *v. t* [*imp & p p* PAGED, *p pr & vb n* PAGING]

1 To mark or number the pages, as of a book or manuscript

2 To attend, as a page [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pa'geant (păj'ant, *or* pāj'ant) (Synop, § 130) *n* [Probably fr A S *paceand*, p. pr of *paceanan*, *pacian*, to deceive as by false appearances, imitation, or representation]

1. Something showy, without stability or duration, a fleeting show

Thus unlamented pass the proud away
The gaze of fools and *pageant* of a day *Pope*

2 A spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public, a show, a display

The poets contrived the following *pageant* for the pope's entertainment a floating mountain split at the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison*

3 Hence, in general an exhibition a spectacle "To see sad *pageants* of men's miseries" *Spenser*

Pā'geant (păj'ant, *or* pāj'ant), *a* Pertaining or appropriate to a pageant, showy, pompous, ostentatious *Dryden*

Pā'geant (păj'ant, *or* pāj'ant) *v t* To exhibit in show, to represent. [*Rare*] "He *pageants* us" *Shak*

Pā'geant ry (păj'ant ry, *or* pāj'ant ry), *n* Pompous exhibition or spectacle, show "Such *pageantry* be to the people shown" *Dryden*

Pāge'hood, *n* The state of a page

Pāge'ry, *n* The quality or character of a page or attendant. [*Rare*] *B. Jonson*

Pā'gil, *n* See PAIGLE

Pāg'i-nā, *n* [Lat See PAGE] (*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf *Henslow*

Păj'i nal, *a* [Lat. *paginna*. See PAGE] Consisting of pages *Browne*

Păj'i nā'tion, *n* The act of paging a book, the figures, or other signs, used to indicate the number of the pages *Lowndes*

Pā'ging, *n* The marking of the pages of a book.

Pā'god, *n* A pagoda [*Rare*]

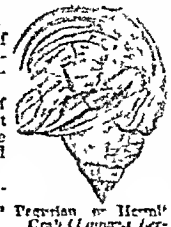
Pa-gō'dă, *n* [Hind & Per *bat ladah*, a house of idols, or abode of God, from Per *but*, an idol, and *ladah*, a house, a temple]

1. A temple in the East Indies and China, in which idols are worshiped

2. An image of some supposed deity, an idol *Stillingfleet.*

Pa gō'dă *n* A gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, of different value in different places, varying from 7s. 4d sterling, or about $1 75, to 8s, or $2.18 *Hamilton Sherwood's Brande*

Pā'go dite (pā'), *n* (*Min*) A mineral, which the Chinese carve into the form of pagodas, or images of idols, agalmatolite; figure-stone See AGALMATOLITE



Egyptian or Hermit Crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*)

Pā'gri an, *n* [From Lat *pagurus* (Gr *παγουρος*, a kind of crab, lit hardtail, from *πηγνυμι*, to fix, and *ουρα*, tail] (*Zool*) One of a tribe of anomoral decapod crustaceans, of which the *Pagurus*, or Hermit crab, is the type. Most of the species inhabit the deserted shells of univalves

Pah, *interj* An exclamation expressing disgust or contempt, the same as BAH See BAH

Fal fal fal *pah! pah!* Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination *Shak*

Pāi deū'tics, *n. sing* [Gr *παιδευτικη*, from *παιδευειν*, to teach *παις*, a boy] The science or theory of instruction [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pāi'dle, *v t* To paddle. [*Scot*] *Burns*

Pāi'gle *n* (*Bot*) A plant and flower of the genus *Primula* cowslip primrose [Written also *pagil*]

Pāil, *n* [I Ger *balje*, *balge*, D *balje*, Sw *balja*] An open vessel of wood tin, &c used for carrying liquids, as water and milk, and usually containing from eight to twelve quarts

Pāil'-brūsh, *n* A brush furnished with bristles at the ends to clean the angles of pails *Simmonds*

Pāil'ful, *n*, *pl* PAILFULS The quantity that a pail will hold

Pāil lāsse' (pāl yăs'), *n* [Fr, from *paille*, straw Pr & Pg *palha*, Sp *paja* It *paglia*, straw from Lat *palea*, chaff] An under bed of straw [Written also *palliasse*.]

Pāil-mall', *n* See PALL-MALL

Pāin, *n* [O Eng *paine*, *payne*, *peine peyne*, O Fr *paine*, *poine*, *poene*, *peine*, *pené*, N Fr only *peine*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *pena*, from Lat *poena*, penalty, punishment torment, pain, Gr *ποινη*, A-S *pin*, Dan *pine*, Sw *pina*, O H Ger *pino*, M H Ger *pine*, N H Ger *pein* D *pijn*]

1 Punishment suffered or denounced, suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords *Dryden*

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison*

2 An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree, from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions; bodily distress, suffering

3 Uneasiness of mind, mental distress, disquietude, anxiety, grief; solicitude

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince *Locke*

4 Labor, toilsome effort, task, trouble taken, —used chiefly in the plural "High without taking *pains* to rise" *Waller.*

Thy earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled *Dryden.*

The same with *pains* we gain but lose with ease *Prior*

☞ *Pains*, as used in this sense, although the plural is commonly used as a singular noun, "my *pains* is sorted to no proof" "You have taken *pains*" *Shak* "The *pains* they had taken" *Clarendon*

5 The throes or distress of travail of a woman

She bowed herself and travelled, for her pains her

Pāin, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAINED, *p pr & vb n* PAINING] [O Eng *peiner*, *poener*, *peiner*, N Fr *peiner*, Pr & Pg *pena* See *supra*]

1 To cause punishment to inflict as a penalty [*Obs*]

2 To disquiet uneasy degree of distress,

3 To heal, pain quiet, to easy

4. To cause heart to troubled to make

To pain [*Obs*]

Syn — distress,

Pāin'a-ble

The weight

Pāin'ful, ness or tive, Evils the ne usal

2

with laborious effort: as, a *painful* service, painful had a *painful* march

3 Laborious, undergoing toil, painstaking, careful; industrious [*Obs*] "The *painful* preacher of St Paul's" *Fuller* "Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired" *Dryden*

Tantalus Atreus was a very *painful* person, and a great cook. *Ly Tedie*

Syn —Disquieting troublesome, afflictive, distressing grievous, laborious tedious, difficult, arduous

Pāin'ful ly, *adv* 1 In a painful manner; with suffering, affliction, uneasiness, or distress

2 Laboriously, with toil [*Obs.*]

Pāin'ful ness, *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being painful, uneasiness or distress; affliction, sorrow

2 Laborious effort or diligence; industry, industriousness [*Obs*]

Pains from a lawful calling is the best and most approved public infection. *Fuller*

Pāi'nim (pā'nim), *n* [O Eng *paynym*, *paynim*, Norm Fr *paynim*, Fr *payen*, *pai n*, from Lat *paganus* See PAGAN.] A pagan, an infidel [Written also *paynim*] [*Rare*] *Fairfax*

Pāi'nim, *a* Pagan; infidel, [Written also *painim*] [*Rare*] *Milton*

Pāin'less, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble

Pāin'less ness, *n* The state of being painless; freedom from pain

Pāins, *n* Care, trouble See PAIN, *n.*, 4.

Pāins'tāk er, *n* One who takes pains; a laborious person *Gayton*

Pāins'tāk ing, *a* Carefully laborious, sparing no pains using or displaying one's utmost exertions

Pāins'tāk ing, *n.* The taking of pains, careful and conscientious exertion, labor.

Pāint, *n* 1 A composition of coloring matter with oil or other liquid, used in painting, coloring substance, pigment

2 A composition for heightening or beautifying the color of the face, a cosmetic for improving the complexion

Pāint, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAINTED; *p pr & vb n* PAINTING] [O Fr *paindre*, p p. *paint*, N Fr *peindre*, *peint*, Pr *pegner*, *penher*, It. *pingere*, Lat *pingere*, *pictum*]

1 To cover or smear over with coloring matter to apply paint to; to adorn or diversify with hues; to color, as, to *paint* a house, a sign board, &c

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head 2 *Kings* ix 30

2 To form in colors a figure or likeness designed to represent by means of colors or hues, to exhibit in a tinted image, as, to *paint* a portrait or a landscape

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean *Coleridge*

3 Hence, to represent or exhibit to the mind to describe vividly, to delineate, to image, to depict

Disloyal!
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak*

Syn —To color, picture, depict, portray, delineate, sketch; draw, describe.

Pāint, *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of painting, as an artist *paints* well

2 To lay artificial coloring on one's person for ornament, or to improve the complexion; to color one's [illegible] of beautifying it "She *painted* half [illegible] *Mead ill*

[illegible] occupation is to paint, and [illegible] colors

[illegible] to which paint is and [illegible] operations of lead, or [illegible] system, are subject, [illegible] violent pains in [illegible] and cramps in the [illegible]

[illegible] net, rin, snare, [illegible] iner

Pāint′less, *a.* Not capable of being painted or represented.

> But now the soul to daring action swells;
> By woe, in paintless patience it excels. *Savage.*

Pāint′ress, *n.* A female painter; a woman who paints.

Paint′-strake, *n.* (*Naut.*) The uppermost strake of plank next below the plank-sheer.

Pāint′ūre (53), *n.* [Fr. *peinture*, from *painture*, Lat. *pictura*. See PAINT, *v. t.*] The art of painting. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pāir, *n.* [Fr. *paire*, Sp. *par*, *par*, Pg. *par*, It. *paro*, *pajo*, Lat. *par*, from *par*, *a.*, equal. [illegible] & D. *paar*.]

1. Two things of a kind, which are similar in form, or suited to each other, and are used together; a couple; as, a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes; a pair of oars; a pair of horses.

2. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; a pack. [*Obs.* or *rare.*] "Two pair of cards in my pocket, two pair of cards." *Beau. & Fl.*

> Go get a pair of beads, and learn to pray, sir. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — PAIR, FLIGHT, SET. Originally *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of equal things, that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a pair (set) of chessmen; so, he and Lord Bacon speak of a pair (pack) of cards. A "pair of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, given by the earlier writers, where we now use *flight*, though *flight* was also introduced at a later period.

Pāir, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAIRING.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as, birds pair in summer.

2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

> Ethelinda,
> My heart was made to fit and pair with thine. *Rowe.*

Pāir, *v. t.* 1. To unite in couples; to form a pair of; to bring together, as things which belong to each other, which complement one another, and the like; as, minds paired in heaven. *Dryden.*

> Glossy jet is paired with shining white. *Pope.*

To pair off, to go off in pairs, or in pairs; hence, to make an arrangement with one of an opposing opinion, by which the votes of both are withheld.

Pāir, *v. t.* To impair. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pāir′er, *n.* One who impairs. [*Obs.*]

Pāir′ing-ŏff, *n.* A practice by which two persons of opposite opinions, as in a legislative body, agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period. This practice is said to have originated in the time of Cromwell.

Pāir′ing-tīme, *n.* The time when birds couple.

Pāir′ment, *n.* Injury; hurt. [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe.*

Pāir-roy′al, *n.* [Fr. *pair*, even, equal, and *royal*, kingly, royal.] Three things of a sort; — used especially of playing cards in some games. [Corruptly written also *parial* and *prial*.] *Nares.*

> Something in his face gave me as much pleasure as a pair-royal of natural in my own hand. *Goldsmith.*

Pāise, *n.* Weight. [*Obs.*] See POISE. "A stone of such a poise." *Chapman.*

Pāix′hans Gun [illegible]. [From the name of the person who introduced it, a French general officer.] The same as the COLUMBIAD. See COLUMBIAD.

Pāk′fōng, *n.* See PACKFONG.

Păl, *n.* A partner or accomplice. [Written also *pall*.] [*Cant.*]

Păl′ace (păl′ăs) (45), *n.* [O. Fr. *palais*, *palais*, *paleis*, *palais*, Pr. *palatz*, Fr. *palais*, Pr. *palais*, *palatz*, *palait*, Sp. & Pg. *palacio*, It. *palazzo*, Lat. *palatium*, from *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, king, or other distinguished person resides; as, an imperial palace; a royal palace; a pontifical palace; a ducal palace.

2. A splendid place of residence, as the house of a bishop, or the like. *Addison.*

Palace court, the domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administered justice between the king's domestic servants. It held its sessions, with before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace. *Blackstone.*

Pa-lā′cious, *a.* [From *palace*.] Becoming a palace; royal; noble; magnificent; palatial. [*Obs.*] *Graunt.*

Pal′a-dĭn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *paladin*, It. *paladino*, from L. Lat. *palatinus*, pl. *palatini*, a minister of the palace. See PALATINE.] A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Pa-læ′mon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of macruran crustaceans, including the prawn. *Baird.*

Pa-læ-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* See PALEOGRAPHER and PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOLOGY, [illegible], and other compounds and derivatives from Gr. παλαιός, ancient. See PALEO[illegible], PALEOGRAPHY, &c.

Pa-læs′tra, *n.* See PALESTRA.

Pa-læ′tĭ-ŏl, *n.* See PALESTRA, &c.

Pa-lăn′ka, *n.* (*Mil.*) A camp permanently intrenched, attached to the frontiers. [*Turk.*]

Păl′an-keen (păl′an-kēn′), *n.* [Pg. & Fr. *palanquin*, Hind. *pālkī*, Skr. [illegible].]

Păl′an-quin [illegible] A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

Palanquin.

Pa-lăp′ter-yx, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and ἀπτέρυξ.] (*Paleon.*) A bird of large size, allied to the apteryx, the remains of which are found in the fossil strata of New Zealand.

Păl′a-ta-ble, *a.* [From *palate*.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

Păl′a-ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.

Păl′a-ta-bly, *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

Păl′a-tal, *a.* [Fr. *palatal*, Sp. *palatal*, *paladial*, It. *palatale*. See PALATE.] Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

Păl′a-tal, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the upper flat surface of the tongue with the posterior portion of the roof of the mouth.

Păl′ate, *n.* [Lat. *palatum*, It. *palato*, Fr. *palais*, Pr. *paladar*, *palaxel*, Sp. & Pg. *paladar*.]

1. (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth. The fixed portion is called the *hard palate*, to distinguish it from the membranous and muscular curtain connected with its posterior margin, called the *soft palate*. The soft palate is the seat of deglutition.

2. The seat or power of gustation; relish; taste; — from the word originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the instrument of taste.

> Hard task to hit the palates of such guests. *Pope.*

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

> Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

4. (*Bot.*) The convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

Păl′ate, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pa-lā′tial (-shal), *a.* [From *palace*.] Pertaining to the palate; palatal; as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. [*R.*] *Lawrence.*

Pa-lā′tial, *a.* [From Lat. *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. "*Palatial* style." *Drummond.*

Pa-lā′tial, *n.* A palatal letter. [*Obs.*] *Sir W. Jones.*

Pa-lăt′ic (122) (see § 130), *a.* [From *palate*.] Belonging to the palate. *Holder.*

Pa-lăt′ic, *n.* A palatal. [*Rare.*]

Pa-lăt′i-nate, *n.* [Fr. *palatinat*, It. *palatinato*, Sp. *palatinado*, see *infra*.] The province or seigniory of a palatine.

Pa-lăt′i-nāt-ed, *a.* Made into or created a palatinate. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Păl′a-tine, *a.* [Fr. *palatin*, Pr. *palatin*, *palazi*, Sp. Pg. & It. *palatino*, Lat. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace. See PALACE.] Pertaining to a palace or to a high office in a palace.

Count palatine, a count possessing royal jurisdiction. See COUNT. — *County palatine*, a county in which the proprietor possessed royal rights and jurisdiction. See COUNTY.

Păl′a-tine, *n.* [See *supra*.] One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.

Păl′a-tine, *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

Păl′a-tive, *a.* [From *palate*.] Pleasing to the taste; palatable. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pa-lā′ver, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, Pg. *palavra*, word, from Lat. *parabola*, Gr. παραβολή, comparison, parable, in L. Lat. sentence, word. See PARABLE.]

1. Idle talk; flattery; adulation.

2. A conference, or deliberation; a public and formal discussion. "In this country and parish of pr[illegible] fine and loquent palavers." *Carlyle.*

Pa-lā′ver, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To hold palaver; to deceive by words; to wheedle; to flatter; to talk idly.

Pa-lā′ver-er, *n.* One who palavers.

Pāle, *a.* [*compar.* PALER; *superl.* PALEST.] [Fr. *pâle*, O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle*, Pr. *palle*, Sp. *palido*, It. *pallido*, Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.]

1. Not ruddy or fresh of color; deficient in intensity or energy of color; dusky white; pallid; wan; as, a pale face; a pale red; a pale blue.

> Thy age and of complexion cold and pale. *Randolph.*

2. Not bright or brilliant; of faint luster; dim; as, the pale light of the moon.

> This night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
> It looks a little paler. *Shak.*

☞ *Pale* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *pale-colored*, *pale-eyed*, *pale-faced*, *pale-hued*, *pale-glimmering*, *pale-hearted*, *pale-looking*, *pale-visaged*, *pale-stamped*, and the like.

Pāle, *n.* Paleness; pallor. [*Rare.*]

Pāle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALING.] To turn pale.

> There are men
> Born tender, apt to pale at a trodden worm. *E. B. Browning.*

> No paling of the cheek of bloom
> Forewarns us of decay. *Whittier.*

Pāle, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak.*

Pāle, *n.* [A-S. *pāl*, Fr. *pal*, from Lat. *palus*, It. & Sp. *palo*, Pr. *pal*, O. & D. *paal*, N. H. G. *pfahl*, Dan. *pæl*, Sw. *påle*. Cf. POLE.]

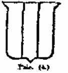
1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing; a pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket.

2. That which incloses or fences in; an inclosing boundary; limit; fence.

3. A space inclosed; hence, a limited territory; region. "To walk the studious cloister's pale." *Milton.* "Completely out of the pale of civilization." *Macaulay.*

4. (*Her.*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it.

5. A instrument for ascertaining the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop. *Simmonds.*



Pale. (4)

English pale (*Hist.*), the limits or territory within which the English conquerors of Ireland held their dominion for a long period after the invasion of the country in 1172. There is no part but the bare English pale in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

Pāle, *v. t.* [Fr. *paler*, O. Fr. *paliser*.] To inclose with pales or stakes; to inclose; to encompass.

> The English beach
> Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shak.*

Pā′le-a, *n.* [Lat., chaff.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The inner husk of grasses. (*b.*) The receptacle of many composite flowers, as in coreopsis, the sunflower, &c. *Gray.*

Pā′le-ā′ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *palea*, chaff.] (*Bot.*) Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

Pāle′ly (109), *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Păl′em-pôr, *n.* [It. *palampore*, Fr. *palempore*, Pg. *palempore*, L. Lat. *palampore*. See [illegible].] A kind of coarse [illegible]. [illegible]

Pāle′ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look; defect of color; wanness.

> The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
> A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

Pā′le-o-grăph, *n.* An ancient manuscript.

Pā′le-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* [Fr. *paléographe*.] One skilled in paleography.

Pā′le-o-grăph′ic, **Pā′le-o-grăph′ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *paléographique*.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

Pā′le-ŏg′ra-phist, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

Pā′le-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Fr. *paléographie*, Sp. & It. *paleografia*, from Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and γράφειν, to write.]

1. An ancient manner of writing; as, Punic paleography. *Ure.*

2. The study of ancient writings and inscribed documents, and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their origin, period, &c., from internal characters.

Pā′le-ŏl′o-gist, *n.* One conversant with paleology; a student of antiquity.

Pā′le-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archæology.

Pā′le-ŏn′to-grăph′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the description of fossil remains.

Pā′le-on-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, ὄντα, beings, and γράφειν, to describe.] The description of fossil remains.

Pā′le-ŏn′to-lŏg′ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *paléontologique*.] Belonging to paleontology.

Pā′le-on-tŏl′o-gist, *n.* [Fr. *paléontologiste*.] One versed in paleontology.

Pā′le-on-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *paléontologie*, from Gr. παλαιός, ancient, ὄντα, beings, which [illegible], and λόγος, discourse. Cf. ONTOLOGY.] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life. *Dana.*

Pā′le-o-saū′rus, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and σαῦρος, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian formation. *Dana.*

Pā′le-o-thē′re, *n.* See PALEOTHERIUM.

Pā′le-o-thē′ri-an, *a.* [Fr. *paléothérien*. See *infra*.] Pertaining to the paleotherium.

Pā′le-o-thē′ri-um, *n.* [Fr. *paléothérium*, from Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and θηρίον, beast.] (*Paleon.*) A pachyderm, of several species, allied to the tapir, and found fossil in the eocene tertiary. [Written also *paleothere* and *palæotherium*.]

Palæotherium.

Pā′le-ous, *a.* [From Lat. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff. [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Pā′le-o-zō′ic, *a.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and ζω[illegible]

---

an animal, from ζωός, living, alive, and ζαω, ζῆν, to live] (*Geol*) Pertaining, or belonging to, the older division of geological time, including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, and also to the life or rocks of those ages *Dana*

Pa lĕr'mi tan, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Palermo, in Sicily

Pa lĕr'mi tan, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Palermo, or its inhabitants

Păl'es tĭn'e an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Palestine

Pa lĕs'trâ, *n* [Lat *palæstra*, Gr *παλαιστρα*, from *παλαιειν*, to wrestle, from *παλαιειν*, to wrestle, Fr *palestre*] (*Antiq*) (*a*) A wrestling, exercises of wrestling (*b*) The place of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece

Pa-lĕs'tral, } *a* [Lat. *palæstricus*,
Pa lĕs'tric, } Gr. *παλαιστρικός*, Fr
Pa lĕs'tric-al, } *palestrique* See *supra*] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling *Bryant*

Păl'et *n* [Cf Fr *palette*, a battledoor, a pallet, and *p let*, a quoit] The crown of the head. [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Paletot (păl'e tō), *n* [Fr *paletot*, *paletoque*, a peasant's frock, Sp *paletoque*, Bret *paltot*, probably from Lat *palla* (o v *infra*) and *toque*, cap, i e, a frock with a cap or hood] A loose overcoat *Dickens*

Paletot.

Păl'ette, *n* [See PALLET] 1. (*Paint*) A thin, oval shaped board, or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments [Written also *pallet*]

2 (*Anc Armor*) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbow *Fairholt*

Palette

To set the palette (*Paint*) to lay upon it the pigments in certain order according to the key in which the picture is to be painted. *Fairholt*

Păl'ette-knife, *n* A flat thin knife, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding-slab.

Pă'le'wīse, *a* (*Her*) In the manner or form of a pale, by perpendicular lines, as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise*

Pal'frey (pawl'frĭ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *palefroi*, Pr *palafrei*, Sp *palafren*, Pg *palafrem* It *palafreno*, L Lat *parafredus*, from Lat *paraveredus*, a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post-horse, from Gr *παρά*, along, beside, and Lat *veredus*, a post horse, whence also O H Ger *parefrit*, *pherit*, N H Ger *pferd*, a horse]

1 A saddle horse used for the road or other ordinary purposes, as distinguished from the horse used in war.

2 A small horse suitable for ladies *Johnson*

Pal'freyed (pawl'frĭd), *a* Riding on a palfrey

Păl'i fi-kā'tion (110), *n* [Fr *palification*, from Lat. *palus*, a stake, post pale, and *facere*, to make] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm *Wotton*

Pa-lil'o-zy, *n* [Lat *palilogia*, Gr *παλιλλογία*, from *πάλιν*, again, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse, *λέγειν*, to say, speak, Fr *palilogie*, *palillogie*, *palinlogie*] (*Rhet*) The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

Păl'imp sest (81), *n* [Fr *palimpseste*, Lat *palimpsestus*, from Gr *παλιμψηστος*, scratched or scraped again, *παλιμψηστοι*, a palimpsest, from *πάλιν*, again, and *ψῆν*, to rub, rub away]

1. A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second.

2. A monumental brass which has been taken up, turned and engraved on the reverse side with another figure. *Fairholt*

Pă'lin drōme, *n.* [Fr *palindrome*, from Gr *παλινδρομος*, running back again, from *πάλιν*, back, again, and *δρομειν*, *-δρομειν*, to run] A word verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward, as, *madam or Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*, or Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwell. *Taylor, the Water poet*

Pă'lin drōm'ic, } *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining
Pă'lin-drōm'ic al, } to, or in the manner of, a palindrome being the same whether read back ward or forward

Pă'ling, *n* Piles in general, a fence formed with piles, an inclosure formed of pickets, a limit, an inclosure

Inferiority as they were, they moved within the paling of order and decorum *De Quincey*

Pă'ling-bōard, *n.* One of the outside parts or slabs, sawed from the four sides of a tree to square the log and fit it to be sawed into deals. *Simmonds.*

Pa lin ge-nĕ'sĭ-a, *n* The same as PALINGENESIS

Pal in-jĕn'e sis, } *n* [Fr *palingénésie*, Gr *παλιγγενεσία*, from *πάλιν*, again, and
Pă'lin-jĕn'e-sy, } *γενεσις*, birth, see GENESIS] A new birth or transformation from one nature to another; a regeneration

A set of the second class are old Elizabethan mansions known that are gone or modernized, and pleasant houses that are dotted, like poetically up a gentleman's park *De Quincey*

Păl'ing-mēn, *n*; *pl* PĂL'ING MĚN One born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale* See PALE

Pă'li nōde, *n* [Fr *palinode*, Lat *palinodia*, Gr. *παλινῳδία*, from *πάλιν*, again, and *ᾠδή*, a song See ODE] A song repeated a second time, a satirical song or poem retracting a former one, hence, a recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one

Palinurus (*P guttatus*)

Pă'li nōd'i al, *a* Relating to, or in the manner of, a palinode *J Q Adams*

Pă'li no-dy, *n* Same as PALINODE [*Obs*]

Pă'le-nū'rus, *n* (*Zoöl*) A genus of crustaceans, the sea craw fish or spiny lobster

Pă'li sāde', *n* [Fr *palissade*, Pr *palissada*, *paliza*, Sp *palizada*, It *palizzata*, *palizzo*, L Lat *palissata*, *palitium*, fr Lat *palus*, a stake, pale] (*Fort*) A strong stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened, also, a fence formed of palisades, used as a means of defense

Palisade

Pă'li sāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALISADED *p pr* & *vb n* PALISADING] [Fr *palissader* See *supra*] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts

Pă'li sā'do, *n* Palisade [*Obs*]

Pă'li sā'do, *v t* To palisade [*Obs*]

Pă'lish, *a* [From *pale*] Somewhat pale or wan, as, a *palish* blue *Arbuthnot.*

Pal'kee, *n* [Hind *pālkī*] A palanquin *Malcom*

Pall (pawl), *n* [A-S *pǣll pall*, O. Fr *pali*, *paile*, Pr *pali*, Sp *palio*, It *palio*, *pallio*, from Lat *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle]

1 An outer garment, a cloak, a mantle

His hoon's skin he changed to a *pall* of gold *Spenser*

2 A kind of rich stuff formerly used for making mantles

3 A consecrated vestment worn by the pope, and by him sent as a mark of honor to patriarchs primates, metropolitans, and sometimes to bishops Its form is that of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses *Fairholt*

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishops *palls* into England—the one for London the other for York *Fuller*

4 A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, sometimes, also, over a tomb

5 (*Her*) A figure imitating the form of the ecclesiastical pall, and having somewhat the appearance of the letter Y.

Pall, *n* [See PAWL] A detent or click, that is, a small piece of metal or wood, which falls between the teeth of a ratchet wheel, or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backward, or to move it forward, a pawl

Pall, *v t.* To cloak, to cover or invest. *Shak*

Pall, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PALLING] [O Fr *pele*, *palle*, pale wan, sallow See PALE] To become vapid, to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste, to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense *Addison*

Pall, *v t* 1 To make vapid or insipid

Reason and reflection blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments *Atterbury*

2 To make spiritless, to dispirit, to depress

The more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool and kill his ardor *Dryden.*

3 To weaken, to impair; as to *pall* fortune. [*Obs*] *Shak*

4. To satiate, to cloy, as, to *pall* the appetite

Pall, *n* Nausea or nauseating. *Shaftesbury*

Pall, *n* The same as PAL, q v

Pal'la, *n* [Lat., allied to *pellis*, skin hide] (*Antiq*) An oblong, rectangular piece of cloth, worn by Grecian and Roman ladies, and fastened with brooches

Pal la'di um, *n* [Lat, Gr Παλλάδιον, from Παλλάδιος, of, or belonging to, Pallas, from Παλλάς, Παλλάδος, Pallas]

1 (*Antiq*) A statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy

2 Hence something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety, as, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights *Blackstone*

3 (*Chem*) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat when native, is alloyed with a little platinum iridium

Pal-la'di um-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALLADIZED *p pr* & *vb n* PALLADIUMIZING] To or coat with palladium, as, the *palladiumizing* process

Păl'lah, *n* (*Zoöl*) A large antelope of South Africa (*Antilope redunca pus*), of a rusty red color, and having twisted, black horns

Pă'las, *n* [Gr Παλλας, gen. Παλλάδος, Lat *Pallas*, gen *Pallādis* or *Pallados*] (*Gr Myth*) The Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva

Pă'lat, *n* See PALLET

Pall'-bear'er, *n* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the pall or covering of the body which they formerly carried

The Pallah (*Antilope redunca*)

Pă'let, *n* [Fr *palette*, It *paletta*, Sp *paleta*, properly and originally fire shovel, diminutive of It., Sp, & Lat *pala* shovel, spade]

1 (*Paint*) A little oval board or piece of See PALETTE

2 A wooden instrument used by potters, cr makers, &c, for forming, beating, and ro their works It is oval, round, and of other

3 (*Gilding*) An instrument to take up th leaves from the pillow, and to apply and them

4 (*Her*) A perpendicular band upon escutcheon, of less breadth than the pale,—a d tice of *pale* See PALE

5 One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the scape wheel, or balance-wheel [Sometimes written also *pallat*.] *Brande*

6 A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces *Haberwill*

Pallet. Anchor-escapement, pallet

Pă'let, *n* [O Eng *pailet*, from Fr *paille*, straw, from Lat *palea* chaff See PAILLASSE] A small and poor or rude bed *Milton*

Pă'lĭ al, *n.* [Lat as if *palliatis*, from *palli* mantle See PALL] Pertaining to a mant specially to the mantle of molluscs, produc the mantle, as, the *pallial* impression which the outline of the mantle in the inner surfac bivalve shell

Pă'lĭ a ment, *n* [From L Lat *palliare*, to c cover, from Lat *pallium*, a cloak, mantle PALLIATE and PALL] A dress a robe

Păl'lard (păl'yard), *n* [Fr *paillard*, orig addicted to the couch, from *paille*, straw See LET, a small bed] [*Obs*]

1 A lecher, a lewd person.

2 A beggar *Hal*

Păl'lard-īse, *n* [Fr *paillardise*, from *pai* See *supra*] Fornication [*Obs*] *Sir G.*

Pal-lăsse' (pal yăs'), *n* [See PAILLASSE under bed of straw.

Pă'lĭ ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALLIATED; *p vb n* PALLIATING] [L Lat *palliare*, *palli* It *pagliare*, Sp *paliar*, Pr *paliar*, Fr *pali* palliate See PALLIAMENT.]

1 To cover with a mantle or dress; to cov to hide [Obs] "Being *palliated* with a fil coat, and hypocritic sanctity" *Sir T. He* "Not enough to cover the cheat or *palliate* th sion." *South*

2 To cover with excuse, to conceal the cri of by excuses and apologies, to extenuate, to le to soften by favorable representations, as, to *hate* faults, offenses, crimes, or vices

3 To reduce in violence, to lessen or ba mitigate, as, to *palliate* a disease.

Syn —To cover cloak, hide, extenuate, ex To PALLIATE, EXTENUATE, CLOAK These wo here compared, are used in a figurative sense in ence to our treatment of wrong actions We *cloak* der couple cir to conceal We *extenuate* a crime we endeavor to show that it is less than has been posed we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor t or *conceal* its enormity, at least in part This nat leads us to soften some of its features and thus approaches to or and *extenuate* till it we have become ly or quite identical To *palliate* is not though it once was, in the sense of wholly covering over, as it might be our sins but in "at *tenuating to palliate* our faults is to hide them gether but to seek to diminish their guilt in part

Pă'lĭ ate, *a* [*Obs*] 1 Covered with a mea dress hidden, disguised *Bp.*

2 Eased, mitigated

Pă'lĭ-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *palliation*, Pr *paliaci* *paliacion*, It *palliamento*. See *supra*]

1. That which cloaks or covers [illegible] also, the state of being [illegible] [illegible] [R.]

2. The act of palliating or the state of being palliated; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] representation; as, the *palliation* of faults [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

3. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease. *Bacon.*

Păl′li-a-tive, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*; Pr. *palliatiu*, Sp. *paliativo*, Pg. & It. *palliativo*.]

1. Serving to [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] favorable representation; palliating; [illegible] [illegible].

2. Mitigating; alleviating; relieving; as, a palliative disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Păl′li-a-tive, *n.* 1. That which palliates.

[illegible] [illegible] had been what is called, by manner of palliation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or [illegible] the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Păl′li-a-to-ry, *a.* Palliative.

Păl′lid, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale. See Pale.] Deficient in color; not high colored; pale; wan; as, *pallid* countenance; *pallid* [illegible].

Pal-lid′i-ty, *n.* [It. *pallidità*. See *supra.*] The quality of being pallid; paleness; pallidness.

Păl′lid-ly, *adv.* Palely; wanly.

Păl′lid-ness, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

Păl′li-o-bran′chi-ate (-brăn′kĭ-āt), *a.* [Lat. *pallium*, [illegible] and branchiae, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the pallium or mantle acting as gills, as in brachiopod [illegible]. *Dana.*

Păl′li-um, *n.* [Lat. See Pall.]

1. (*Anc. Costume.*) A large square woolen [illegible] which [illegible] the whole person, worn by the Greek [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the Romans.

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) An archbishop's pall. See Pall.

3. (*Conch.*) The mantle of bivalve. See Mantle.

Pall-mall (pĕl′mĕl′), *n.* [It. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and *pell-mell.*] [O. F. *palemail*; It. *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, ball, and *maglio* [illegible] [illegible] Fr. *mail*, E. *mall*, from Lat. *malleus*, hammer, mallet.]

1. A game once common in England, but now disused, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron ring [illegible] placed at the end of a walk. The person who drove the ball through the ring with the fewest blows, or by a number agreed on, was the winner. The game was [illegible] [illegible] the mallet used, and the walk, place where the game was played. *Halliwell. Fraigs.*

2. A street in London, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] once been the place for playing the game called *pall-mall*.

Păl′lor, *n.* [Lat. from *pallere*, to be or look pale. It. *pallore*, [illegible] *pallor*, Pr. *pallor*, Fr. *pâleur*.] Paleness; pallidity.

Pälm (päm), *n.* [Fr. *palme*, *paume*, Pr. Sp., Pg. [illegible] & Lat. *palma*, Gr. [illegible].]

1. The inner part of the hand; the interior part of the [illegible] [illegible] from the wrist to the base of the fingers.

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the end of the fingers; a measure of length equal to four inches [illegible] [illegible] some measure of three inches and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] name, [illegible] measure about eight and a half inches, corresponding to the length of the hand. *Simmonds.*

☞ The palm, as used in different countries, varies very much [illegible] [illegible] about 3.3 inches, in other countries [illegible] 11 inches. *Simmonds.*

3. The broad [illegible] part of an [illegible] [illegible] end of [illegible] arm [illegible] [illegible] as resembling the palm of the hand [illegible] [illegible] flukes.

4. The broad part of the horn of a full-grown deer [illegible] [illegible] as resembling the palm of the hand with its [illegible] fingers. A [illegible] goodly palm that [illegible] branches bore. *Chapman.*

5. An instrument used by sailmakers instead of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] strap going [illegible] the hand with a small iron plate [illegible] the [illegible]. *Totten.*

6. (*Bot.*) A perennial [illegible] [illegible] of several different genera, mainly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tropical trees, having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sometimes of enormous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] having [illegible] very regular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] distribution. [illegible] of great value for the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a palm.

European Fan-palm (Chamærops humilis).

7. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing.

A great multitude [illegible] stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with [illegible] robes, and palms in their hands. *Rev.* [illegible]

8. Hence, the symbol or emblem of superiority or victory; token of success; triumph.

Nature subdued to England [illegible] palm alone. *Dryden.*

Pälm (päm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALMING.]

1. To handle [illegible] [illegible] with the hand. *Prior.*

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They palmed the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

3. To impose by fraud; to put off by unfair means; especially with *off*.

For you may palm upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Pal-ma′ceous (pal-mā′shŭs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the palm tribe.

Păl′ma Chris′ti, *n.* [Lat., palm of Christ. Cf. [illegible].] (*Bot.*) The castor-oil plant; — so called from its hand-shaped leaves.

Păl′mar, } (Synop. § 130), *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from
Păl′ma-ry, } *palma*, the palm of the hand; F. *palmaire*, Sp. *palmar*, It. *palmare*.]

1. Belonging to the palm; pertaining to the interior of the hand.

2. Having the breadth of a palm.

Păl′ma-ry, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, *palmarius*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, from *palma*, palm.] Worthy of the palm; preëminent; superior; palmy. [R.]

Păl′mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of palmic acid with a base.

Păl′mate, } *a.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from
Păl′ma-ted, } *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; especially, (*a.*) (*Bot.*) Spreading from the [illegible] of a petiole, as the division of a leaf or leaflets, so as to resemble the hand with outspread fingers. *Gray.* (*b.*) (*Zoöl.*) Having a membrane filling up the space between the toes, so that the feet make a hand-like impression, as of web-footed birds. *Dana.*

Palmate Leaf.

Păl′mate-ly, *adv.* In a palmate manner.

Păl-măt′i-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *palmatus* and *findere*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Palmate, but having the divisions only half way through.

Păl′ma-tĭ-sect′ed, *a.* [Lat. *palmatus* and *secare*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Divided [illegible] palmate leaf down to the midrib, where the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palmatisected Leaf.

Pälm′-cāt′er-pĭl-lar ([illegible]), *n.* See [illegible] [illegible].

Pälmed (pämd), *a.* Having, or bearing palms, or [illegible].

Palmed deer, deer of full growth, and bearing palms. See Palm, 4. The [illegible] [illegible], *palmed deer*. *Congreve.*

Pälm′er (päm′er), *n.* 1. One who palms or beats, as at cards or dice.

2. A wandering religious votary; especially one who visited the Holy Land and [illegible] sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; [illegible] as [illegible] pilgrims [illegible] who spent all his time in visiting holy shrines.

The difference between a pilgrim and a palmer was this: the pilgrim had some home or [illegible] [illegible], the palmer had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the palmer to all. *Staveley.*

Pälm′er-worm (päm′er-wûrm), *n.* A kind of hairy worm; — [illegible] loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as it were, like palmers, or pilgrims, and do very great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — applied also to other voracious insects.

That which the palmer-worm hath left, hath the locust eaten. *Joel* i.

Păl-mĕt′to, *n.* [Dim. of Sp. [illegible] Lat. *palma*, palm tree, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and southern United States, of the genus *Chamærops* (*C. palmetto*). (*b.*) A palm of the genus *Areca*, the cabbage-tree. See Cabbage-tree.

Palmetto (Chamærops palmetto).

Pälm′-house (päm′hous), *n.* A glass house for raising palms and other tropical productions.

Păl′mĭc, *a.* [Fr. *palmique*, [illegible] Palm [illegible].] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palm-oil; as, *palmic* acid.

Pal-mĭf′er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *palmifère*, [illegible] *palmifero*.] Bearing palms.

Păl′mĭ-grāde, *a.* [Lat. *palma* and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) [illegible] whose feet [illegible] upon the ground [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

Păl′mĭ-nerve, *a.* [Fr. *palmé*, from Lat. *palma*, a palm, and [illegible], [illegible] *nervus*, nerve, *palmi*- [illegible]]

[illegible] [illegible].] (*Chem.*) A white waxy substance obtained from castor-oil.

Păl′mĭ-pĕd, *a.* [F. *palmipède*, from Lat. *palmipes*, *palmipedis*, broad-footed, from *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed, as a water fowl.

Păl′mĭ-pĕd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane.

Palmiped Goosander (Mergus merganser).

Păl′mĭs-ter, *n.* [Lat. *palma*, the palm of the hand.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Păl′mĭs-try, *n.* [illegible] *supra.*] 1. The pretended art or practice of divining, or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

He expected, of course, [illegible] of her skill in palmistry. *W. Scott.*

2. An action or trick performed with the hand. *Addison.*

Pal-mĭt′ĭc, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palmitin; as, *palmitic* acid.

Pälm′-oil (päm′oil), *n.* A vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil-palm (*Elæis guineensis*), and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. *McCulloch.*

Pälm′-sŭg ([illegible]), *n.* See Jaggery.

Pälm′-Sŭn′day (päm-[illegible]), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Pälm′-trēe (päm′trē), *n.* A palm. See Palm, 6.

Pälm′-wīne (päm′-), *n.* A beverage made from the juice of certain species of palm-tree.

Pälm′-worm (päm′wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American [illegible], centiped, about twelve inches in length, with [illegible] feet; palmer [illegible]. *Loudon.*

Pälm′y (päm′y), *a.* 1. Bearing palms.

2. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous; victorious. The high and palmy state of the most mighty of France. *Shak.*

Pal-my′ra Pälm (*Bot.*) A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) having a straight, black, prickly trunk, [illegible] palmate leaves. It is found [illegible] along the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Indian Ocean from the [illegible] [illegible] Thibet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. More than eight hundred uses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of this native [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its large [illegible] for building purposes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to food, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Pal-my-rēne′, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Palmyra.

Pal-my-rē′ne, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

Păl′pus, *n.*; *pl.* [illegible]. [Lat. *palpus*, Fr. *palpe*, from Lat. *palpare*, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *palpi*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].] (*Entom.*) A jointed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attached in pairs to the back or sides of the lower [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Păl′pa-ble, *a.* [Fr. *palpable*, [illegible] & Pr. *palpable*, It. *palpabile*, from Lat. *palpare*, to [illegible], to [illegible]; [illegible]. *Hayward.*

Păl′pa-bĭl′ĭ-ty, *n.* [From *palpable*.] The quality of being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.

Păl′pa-ble, *a.* [F. [illegible] [illegible] *palpable*, Pr. *palpable*, Lat. *palpabilis*. See *supra.*]

1. Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; as, a *palpable* [illegible] [illegible] *palpable* darkness.

2. Easily perceptible; plain; obvious; readily perceived and detected; gross; as, *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* [illegible]; *palpable* [illegible].

Palpable arithmetic arithmetic [illegible] performed by the sense of touch, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the blind.

Păl′pa-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being palpable; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grossness.

Păl′pa-bly, *adv.* In a palpable manner; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] that had palpably taken notice of [illegible]. [illegible]

Pal-pā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpare*. See [illegible].] The act of [illegible] or feeling.

Pal-pē′bral, *a.* [Fr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Dunglison.*

Pal-pē′bral, *a.* [Fr. *palpébral*, Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Păl′pe-brāte, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Păl′pĭ-form, *a.* [illegible] *palpus* [illegible] [illegible] *forma*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] form [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Pal-pĭg′er-ous, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to bear [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

Păl'pi tāte, *v i* [*imp. & p p* PALPITATED; *p pr & vb n* PALPITATING.] [Lat *palpitare, palpitatum*, verb intensive, from *palpare*; It *palpitare*, Sp, Pg, & Fr *palpitar*, Fr *palpiter* See PALP] To beat rapidly and excitedly, or more strongly than is usual, as the heart, to throb, to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently, to flutter, to go pit-a pat,—often applied to a preternatural or excited motion of the heart occasioned by disease, or some other disturbing cause

The heart of nations has *palpitated* with the desire of becoming acquainted with all that has happened *Disraeli*

Păl'pi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *palpitatio*, Fr *palpitation*, Sp *palpitacion*, It *palpitazione*.] A beating of the heart, especially, a violent, irregular and unnatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright, or disease

Păl'pus, *n, pl* PĂLPI. [See PALP] (*Entom*) A palp or feeler

Pals'grāve (pawlz'grāv), *n* [D *paltsgraaf*, Ger *pfalzgraf* from *pfalz*, palace, fr Lat *palatium*, and Ger *graf*, a count See PALACE and PALATINE] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace, a count palatine

Pals'gra-vine', *n* [D *paltsgravin*, Ger *pfalzgrafinn* See *supra*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave

Pal'sie al, *a* [From *palsy*] Affected with palsy, paralytic

Pal'sied (pawl'zid), *p a* [From *palsy*] Affected with palsy

Pal'ster, *n* A pilgrim's staff *Halliwell*

Pal'sy, *n* [Contracted from Lat *paralysis*, Gr παράλυσις, from παραλύειν, to loose from the side, to disable at the side See PARALYSIS] (*Med*) A weakening suspension, or destruction of functions, especially those of sensation and voluntary motion, hence, a like suspension of the functions of the intellect, susceptibility, and will, paralysis

Pal'sy, *v t* [*imp & p p* PALSIED, *p pr & vb n* PALSYING] To destroy a function of, to deprive of action or energy, to paralyze

Pal'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* PALTERED, *p pr & vb n* PALTERING] [See PALTRY] To act in an insincere or false manner, to shift, to dodge, to trifle; to haggle

Formal as that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter* *Shak.*

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *paltered* with eternal God for power *Tennyson*

Pal'ter, *v t* To trifle with, to treat unworthily, to solander paltrily [*Obs*] "*Palter* out your time" *Beau & Fl*

Pal'ter-er, *n* One who palters, falls, or falls short

Pal'ter ly, *a* Paltry, mean [*Obs*] "In *palterly* clothes." *Pepys*

Pal'tri ly, *adv* Despicably, meanly

Pal'tri ness, *n* [From *paltry*] The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless

Pal'try, *a* [*compar.* PALTRIER, *superl* PALTRIEST] [L Ger *paltrig, palterig, pultrig, pulterig, pultig*, ragged, from *pulte, pulte*, a rag, a tater, Fries *palt*, Dan *pialt*, Sw *pälta*, pl *paltor* Scot *paltrie, peltrie*, trash, Prov Eng *paltry, palt*, refuse, rubbish, *pelting* paltry, worthless] Mean, vile, worthless, despicable, as, a *paltry* boy, a *paltry* slave, a *paltry* trifle

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost. *Byron.*

Syn —Contemptible despicable, pitiful, worthless, mean vile See CONTEMPTIBLE

Pa lū'dal, *a.* [From Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh] Pertaining to marshes, marshy.

Pa lū'da ment, *n* [Lat *paludamentum*, a military cloak.] (*Rom Antiq*) A military cloak worn by the general and principal officers

Immediately came sweeping by in gorgeous *paludaments* Paulus or Marius, girt round by a company of centurions. *De Quincey*

Păl'u-dī'nă, *n* [Fr *paludine*, fr Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh, pool] (*Zool*) A genus of fresh water snails *Mantell*

Pa'ludina vivipara.

Pă lū'dīne, *a.* [From Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh] Of, or pertaining to, a marsh *Buckland*

Pa lū'di-nous, *a* 1 Pertaining to the paludina

2 Pertaining to a marsh

Pāl'y, *a* [From *pale*, a.]

1 Pale, wanting color [*Poet*] *Shak Gay Whitter*

2 [See PALE *n*, 4.] (*Her*) Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Pām, *n* [From *palm*, victory, as *trump*, from *triumph*] The knave of clubs. *Pope*

Pām'pas, *n pl* [Peruv *pampa* a field, plain] Vast plains in the southern part of Peru, Buenos Ayres, in South America

Păm'per, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAMPERED, *p pr & vb n* PAMPERING] [O Fr *pamprer*, to fill, furnish or cover with vine-leaves, and, hence, to train as the tree expands, vine with its leaves, from Lat *pampinus*, a vine leaf Cf Ger *pampen*, to cram, pamper] To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to gratify unduly or inordinately, to glut, as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite.

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave *Dwight*

Păm'pered ness, *n* The state of being pampered

Păm'per-er, *n* One who pampers

Păm'per īze, *v t* To feed or treat luxuriously, to pamper [*Pare*]

Pam-pe'ro, *n* [Sp, from *pampa*, plain.] A violent wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing immense damage. *Parish*

Păm'phlet (păm'flet), *n* [O Eng *pamflet, pamfilet, paunflet*, from O Fr as if *palme-feuillet*, a leaf to be held in the hand, a book being a thing of greater weight, from O Fr *palme*, N Fr *paume* palm, the inner part of the hand, and *feuillet*, N Fr *feuillet*, a leaf, diminutive of *fueil*, m, N Fr *feuille*, f, from Lat *folium*, pl *folia*, or from Lat *pagina filata*, a threaded page, stitched together with thread] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound

Păm'phlet, *v i* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets *Howell*

Păm'phlet-eer' (păm'flet-eer'), *n* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler

Atterbury was among the most active of those *pamphleteers* who inflamed the nation against the Whig ministry *Macaulay*

Păm'phlet-eer'ing, *a* Writing and publishing pamphlets

Păm'phlet-eer'ing, *n* The writing and publishing of pamphlets

Pam pil'ion, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A coat of different colors, formerly worn by servants *Hallyband*, 1593

2 A kind of fur *Halliwell*

Pam-pin'i form, *a* [Lat *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form] Like a tendril in form, as, the *pampiniform* arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins *Dunglison*

Păm'pre (păm'per), *n* [Fr *pampre*, a vine-branch See PAMPER] (*Sculp*) An ornament, composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes, used for fluorating columns *Gwilt*

Păn, *n* [A S & O Sax *panne*, D *pan*, Icel, Sw, & L Lat *panna*, O H Ger *panna, phanna*, N H Ger *pfonne*]

1 A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for setting milk, and other domestic purposes, also, any similar vessel

2 The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming that communicates with the charge

3 The skull, considered as a vessel containing the brain, the upper part of the head, the brain-pan, the cranium

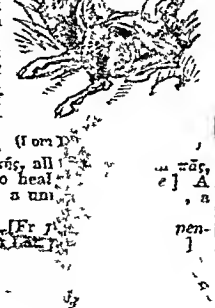
4 The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water hard pan

5 A masticatory which is extensively used in some Asiatic countries instead of opium and tobacco It consists of slices of the areca nut wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel-pepper vine, with a small quantity of quicklime See ARECA and BETEL *Simmonds*

6 A leaf of gold or silver *Simmonds*

Păn, *v t* [Cf A-S *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, allied to Lat *pannus*, a cloth, rag, Fr *pan*, a skirt, lappet Cf W *panu*, to fur, to full] To join, to close together [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pān, *n* [Lat *Pan*, Gr Πάν] (*Myth*) The god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and fowling He is usually represented as combining the form of a man with that of a beast, having the body of a man, a red face with a flat nose, horns upon his head, and the legs, thighs, tail, and feet of a goat



Pān'a bāse, *n* (*Min*) An ore of copper, containing also antimony, sulphur, and a small proportion of zinc and iron, gray copper, tetrahedrite *Dana*

Pān'a cē'ā, *n* [Lat, from Gr πανάκεια, from πανακής, all [illegible] πᾶν, [illegible] *e*] A remedy for all diseases, a [illegible], a cure-all, a catholicon

Pā-na che' (pā nāsh'), *n* [Fr *panache*, It *pennacchio*, from Lat *pen-*[illegible]]

1 A plume or b[illegible] met. "A *panache* o[illegible]

2 (*Arch*) A portic[illegible] the form of a spherical [illegible]

Pa-nā'dā, } *n* [Sp, Pg
Pa-nāde', } It *panata*,
Pa nā'do, } A kind of food [illegible] in water to the consistence [illegible] cooked.

Pān'a ry, *a.* [From Lat *panis* to bread

Pān'cake, *n* A thin cake fried on an iron plate or griddle

Some folks say it will never be good
Fed with *pancakes*

Pān'cārte, or Pan-cārte', *n.* [Fr *pancarte*, Lat *pancharta*, from Gr πάν, all, and Lat *charta*, Gr χάρτης, a leaf of paper] A royal firman to a subject of his possession.

Pānch, *n* [Written also *paunch* and see PAUNCH.] (*Naut*) A thick and strong [illegible] be fastened on yards to prevent friction [illegible] PAUNCH

Pānch'way, *n* [Written also *paunchway*, *pawsen*] (*Naut*) A Bengal [illegible] passengers

Pan crā'tian, *a* Of, or relating to, the [illegible] um; pancratic.

Pan-crā'ti ăst, *n* One who engaged in the [illegible] tests of the pancratium, a pancratist

Pan-crā'ti-ăst'ic, *a* Pancratic [*Obs*]

Pan-crăt'ic, } *a* [See PANCRATIC]
Pan-crăt'ic-al, } ling in all gymnastic [illegible] very strong or robust [*Obs*]

Păn'cra tist, *n* One who excels in [illegible] ercises. [*Pare*]

Pan-crā'ti-ŭm (-shi um), *n* [Lat [illegible] κράτιον, a complete contest, from [illegible] powerful, from πᾶν, all, and κράτος, strength]

1 (*Antiq*) An athletic contest which [illegible] boxing and wrestling

2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in America, having bulbous roots, and many species, some of which have large, showy, [illegible] flowers of an agreeable odor, and are [illegible] ornamental plants

Păn'cre as, or **Păn'cre as,** *n* [Gr [illegible] from πᾶν, all, and κρέας, flesh, meat, Fr [illegible] (*Anat*) A whitish conglomerate gland, of [illegible] shape, situated deep in the abdomen, [illegible] stomach, and pouring its secretion into the [illegible] ary canal during digestion. It is one important of the digestive organs

☞ The pancreas of the lower animals is called the *sweet-bread*

Păn'cre ăt'ic, *a* [Fr *pancréatique* [illegible] Pertaining to the pancreas, as, *pancreatic* [illegible] juice

Păn'cre a tōid', *n* [Gr πάγκρεας, pancreas, and εἶδος, form] (*Med*) A tumor resembling [illegible] creas in structure *Dunglison*

Păn'cy, *n* The same as PANSY [*Obs*]

Păn'dă, *n* (*Zool*) A quadruped of the bear family and genus *Ailurus* (*A fulgens*) It is a native of the mountains in Northern India

Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

Pān'dar, *n* The same as PANDER, q v

Pān'dar-īze, *v i* To play the pander, to [illegible] [*Obs*]

Pān'dar-oūs, *a* Characterizing a pander "*Pandarous* diligence" *Milton*

Pan-dē'an (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *Pan*] Of, or relating to, Pan

Pandean pipes, a wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side gradually lessening, and tuned to each other, a syrinx;—said to have been the invention of Pan

Păn'dect, *n* [Lat *pandecta, pandectes*, πανδέκτης, all receiving, all-containing, from πᾶν, all, and δέχεσθαι, to take, receive, Fr *pandecte*]

1 A treatise which contains the whole of [illegible] science

2 (*pl*) The digest or abridgment, in [illegible] of the decisions, and opinions of the [illegible] Roman jurists, the [illegible] century, by [illegible] rection of the [illegible] forming [illegible] first part of the [illegible]

Pan [illegible] *a*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

haust from the [illegible] the condensed [illegible] are the water used for condensing [illegible] with [illegible] some part of this water [illegible] warmed by the condensation of steam.

Air'-sac, *n.* A receptacle or vessel of air in birds, [illegible]

Air'-shaft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, [illegible] in a perpendicular direction [illegible] horizontal passages [illegible] free circulation of fresh [illegible] through the mine.

Air'-slaked (-slākt), *a.* Slacked or pulverized by [illegible] re to the [illegible] air-slacked lime.


Aerothermometer

Air'-thermom'e-ter, *n.* [illegible] in which air is employed in the place of mercury or [illegible] to mark [illegible] of temperature. A useful [illegible] seen in the *Differential Thermometer*.

Air'-thread (-thrĕd), *n.* A long filament often seen floating in the air [illegible] gossamer.

Air'-tight [illegible] *a.* [illegible] tight.] So tight as to be impermeable to air.

Air'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c.

Air'-ves'sel, *n.* [illegible] cell [illegible] containing [illegible] as the air-vessels of insects, [illegible] the [illegible] vessel of pump [illegible] See AIR-CHAMBER.

Air'-way, *n.* A tubular passage for air flowing in [illegible] the currents [illegible] pump.

Air'y, *a.* 1. Consisting of air, as airy substance. 2. [illegible] or belonging to the air; high in air, as airy flight. "The airy region thrill." *Milton.* 3. Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air, an airy situation. 4. [illegible] without solid [illegible] 5. [illegible] having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; [illegible] fame [illegible] "Empty and airy notions." *Addison.* 6. [illegible] lively; sprightly; light [illegible] ly. *Merry* [illegible] *Dryden.* 7. (*Paint.*) Having the light and airy [illegible] in the true [illegible] state. *Elmes.*

Air'y, *n.* [See AERY.] The nest of the hawk or [illegible] an aery.

Aisle (īl), *n.* [F. *aile*, O. Fr. *ele*, [illegible] Lat. *ala*, [illegible] Lat. *ala*, wing, arm of a building.] (*Arch.*) The wing of a building. (*b.*) In an ecclesiastical [illegible] and churches, [illegible] of the lateral divisions [illegible] separated from the nave [illegible] the name [illegible] of the passages in a church, which [illegible] pews or seats open.

☞ Mr. E. J. Wilson, in his Glossary attached to Pugin's Specimens [illegible] made [illegible] used *aisle* and *aile* [illegible] is current both in England and America.

Ait (āt), *n.* A small island in a river.

Aitch'bone, *n.* See EDGEBONE.

Ai-zo'on, *n.* [illegible] evergreen [illegible] in the [illegible] always [illegible] evergreen plant [illegible] Lat. *sempervivum*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants [illegible] having [illegible] fleshy leaves. *Loud.*

A-jar' *ad.* [Pref. *a* and *jar*. Cf. D. *ajar*.] Partly open, as a door.

A-ju'ga, *n.* [Lat. [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A plant which has [illegible] power [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] procure abortions [illegible] and [illegible] to lead [illegible] handsome flowering plants [illegible] *London.*

Ak'ba-ry, *n.* [illegible] the gabled [illegible] Lat. [illegible] A tube through which was [illegible] discharged as the [illegible] *Ayrton.* *Ind. Mech.*

Ake, *v. i.* See ACHE.

A-kim'bo, *a.* [See KIMBO.] With a crook; with the hand on the hip [illegible] and elbow turned outward. "With arms akimbo." *Irving.*

A-kin', *a.* [Pref. *a* and *kin*.] 1. Related by blood; [illegible] of persons, as the two [illegible] 2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; [illegible] *Cowper.*

"The [illegible] character of the [illegible] to its moral [illegible] *Jeffrey.*

☞ This [illegible] used only after the noun.

A-knee' (-nē), *adv.* On the knee. "Alone they [illegible] before the prince." *Southey.*

Ak-now'en, *p. p.* An old form of *acknown*, or *Aknown*. *Tyndale.*

Al. 1. Arabic [illegible] article or inseparable prefix answering to the Italian *il* and the Fr. [illegible] to [illegible] the Koran, the Book, by eminence [illegible] Alcoran, alchemy, &c.

2. [illegible] English [illegible] contraction of the A.-S. *ealle* [illegible] more generally

ally [illegible] contracted from *all* or *ald*, old (A.-S. *eald*, [illegible] name [illegible] 3. A form [illegible] Lat. [illegible] used in composition before *l*, [illegible] use, [illegible] as, *allot*, from *ad* [illegible] *lot*.

Al'a-bas-ter, *n.* [Lat. *alabaster*, [illegible] Gr. [illegible] *albâtre*, O. F. *alabastre*.]

1. (*Min.*) (*a.*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, of fine texture, usually white, [illegible] sometimes yellow, red, or gray. It is carved into vases [illegible] ornaments, &c. (*b.*) A hard compact variety of carbonate of lime, [illegible] or banded, had [illegible] The names [illegible] sense by Pliny. The kinds [illegible] sometimes [illegible] *Ure.*

2. A box [illegible] vessel for holding odors, [illegible] and [illegible] so called from the stone of which it was made. *Fairholt.*

Al'a-bas'trian, [illegible]

Al'a-bas'trites, *n.* [Lat. *alabastrites*] (*Anc.*) A vase [illegible] or vessel of [illegible] used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes. *Elmes.*

Al'a-bas'trum, *n.*; *pl.* AL'A-BAS'TRA. [L. Lat. [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A flower-bud. *Gray.*

A-lack' *interj.* [A corrupted from *ah* [illegible]] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-lack'a-day, *interj.* [*ah* [illegible] *the day*.] An exclamation used to express sorrow. *Bauer.*

A-lac'ri-fy, *v. t.* [Lat. *alacer*, lively, and *facere* to make.] To rouse to action; to excite. [*Rare.*]

A-lac'ri-ous, *a.* [Lat. *alacris*, *alacer*.] Lively; acting [illegible] cheerfully. [illegible] more alacrious [illegible] *Hammond.*

A-lac'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With alacrity; cheerfully.

A-lac'ri-tous-ness, *n.* Briskness. [Obs.] *Hammond.*

A-lac'ri-ty, *n.* [Lat. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, [illegible] ease.] A cheerful readiness, willingness or promptitude; cheerful [illegible] gaiety, sprightliness. [illegible] so there are armed with alacrity to [illegible] [illegible] alacrity [illegible] mortals, the [illegible] motion. *Jeremy Taylor.*

Syn.—Cheerfulness; gayety; [illegible] briskness.

A-lad'i-nist, *n.* [From *Aladin*, [illegible] a learned doctor [illegible] under Mahomet II. and Bajazet II.] One of a sect of freethinkers among the Mohammedans.

A'la-mire (ä'la-mē'rā), *n.* [Compounded of *a* [illegible] *mi*, *re*, the names of notes.] The musical scale. See A, 2.] The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music. *Johnson.*

A-la-mode', *ad.* & *a.* [F. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode. "Alamode beef-shops." *Hawkins.*

A'la-mode, *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.—often called simply *mode*. *Buchanan.*

A'la-mo-dal'i-ty, *n.* See ALAMODE.

A-land', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *land*.] At or on land. "[illegible] the prince [illegible] were cast aland." *Sidney.*

Al'a-nine, *n.* [illegible] compare the *Inula Helenium* [illegible] A amylaceous or starch substance extracted from the root of the *Angelica archangelica* [illegible]

A'lar, *a.* [Lat. *alaris* or [illegible] from *ala*, wing. Fr. *alaire*.] 1. Pertaining to, or having wings. 2. (*Bot.*) Placed in the fork of a stem. *Crabb.*

A-larm', *n.* [F. *alarme*, It. & Sp. *alarma*, It. *allarme*, from *all' arme*, to arms! The true form *alarum*, derived from the same source.]

1. A summons to arms. "Arming to answer in a night alarm." *Milton.*

2. Any sound or information that gives notice of approaching danger [illegible] and a [illegible] sound [illegible] my holy mountain. *Joel ii. 1.*

3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror excited by apprehension of danger. "Alarm and confusion spread throughout the camp." *Macaulay.*

4. A mechanical contrivance for waking persons from sleep, or calling their attention.

Syn.—Fright; affright; terror; consternation; dismay [illegible] they disagree [illegible] ALARM, FEAR, TERROR, CONSTERNATION [illegible] These words express [illegible] degrees in fear at the approach of danger. *Fright* is the least [illegible] *Terror* [illegible] Consternation [illegible] *Alarm* agitates the feelings; terror disorders the understanding [illegible] possession of the whole soul, and subdues our faculties.

A-larm', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ALARMED; p. pr. & vb. n. ALARMING.] [F. *alarmer*, Sp. *alarmar*, It. *allarmare*. See *supra*.]

1. To call to arms for defense; to rouse to vigilance and action.

2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety [illegible] aroused by rumors [illegible] preparation. *Macaulay.*

A-larm'-bell, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

A-larm'-clock, *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour to wake from sleep or [illegible] attention.

A-larm'-gauge, *n.* A contrivance in a steam-engine [illegible] which the pressure of steam is too high [illegible] the water [illegible] too low.

A-larm'-gun, *n.* A gun fired to give an alarm.

A-larm'ing-ly, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

A-larm'ist, *n.* [F. *alarmiste*.] One who is [illegible] See alarm.

A-larm'-post, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm. *Pres.*

A-larm'-watch, *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike or ring at a particular hour to waken a person.

A-lar'um [illegible] *n.* & *v. t.* The same as ALARM. [*Rare.*]

A'la-ry, *a.* [Lat. *ala*, a wing.] Of the nature of wings; wing-shaped. *Gray.*

A-las' *interj.* [O. Fr. *halas*, *hélas*, [illegible] Fr. *hélas*, Pr. [illegible] It. *ahi lasso*, [illegible] *ah! alas me*, from Fr. & Pr. [illegible] *lasso*, weary, [illegible] from Lat. *lassus*, weary, languid.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil;—in old writers sometimes followed by *day* [illegible] *alas the day*. Ek. *Lack the day* [illegible] [*Obs.*]

A-las'-a-day (*Prefix a* and *lack*) [illegible] [*Obs.*]

There hath been alas such tales spread abroad. *Latimer*

A'late, **A'la-ted**, *a.* [Lat. [illegible] a wing.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) Winged; bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion. *Brand.* *Gray.*

A-late', *adv.* [illegible] Lat., from the [illegible] Applied to the [illegible] directly from his side [illegible]


Alb

Alb, *n.* [L. Lat. *alba*, from Lat. *albus* white.] A ecclesiastical tunic or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person;—worn by the Roman Catholic clergy.

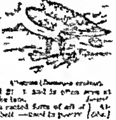
Al'ba, *n.* Same as ALB.

Al'ba-ces'cent, *a.* See ALBESCENT.

Al-ba'ni-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Albania.

Al-ba'ni-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Albania or its inhabitants.

Al'ba-ta, *n.* [Lat. *albata*, p. p. of *albare*, to make white, from *albus*, white.] German [illegible] so called in England. *Simmonds.*


Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

Al'ba-tross, *n.* [Port. *alcatraz*, It. *Sp.* corrupt. from *Fr.* *albatros*, *alcatraz*, [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *alcatraz*, large [illegible] from the Ar. [illegible] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed sea-bird, of the genus *Diomedea*. It is of great size, and is the largest of sea-birds, and [illegible] of the southern ocean. It is capable of long continued flight, and is often seen at great distance from the land. *Baird.*

Al-be', **Al-bee'** *adv.* [A contracted form of *all be* it.] Although;—used in poetry. [*Obs.*]

Albe Cloten were their chiefest foundeiown. *Spenser*

Al-be'it, *adv.* [This is supposed to be compounded of *all be it*, and is equivalent to *be it as much as*, or *grant it all*.] Although; notwithstanding. "Albeit so masked, Madam, I love the truth." *Tennyson.*

Ye say, The Lord saith it, albeit I have not spoken. *Ez. xiii. 7.*

Al-bes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *albescens*, p. pr. of *albescere* to grow white, from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white.

Al'bi-core, *n.* [Fr. *albicore*, Sp. *albacora*, Pg. *albacor*, *albecora*, from [illegible] *baby* [illegible] young [illegible] [illegible] (*Ich.*) A fish of the [illegible] mackerel family, common in the Mediterranean and known by [illegible] hence [illegible] the [illegible]

Al'bi-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *albification*, L. Lat. *albificare*, [illegible] to make white, [illegible] *albus*, white, and *facere*, to make.] The act of making white.

Al'bi-gen'ses, *n. pl.* [illegible] **Al'bi-gen'sians**, [illegible] who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century;—so called from Albi, in Languedoc.

☞ They are sometimes confounded with the Waldenses, but they were not [illegible] differed from them in some of their tenets and resided in a different part of France. *Murdock.*

Al'bi-nism, *n.* [Fr. *albinisme*.] The state or condition of an albino.

Pan'der-age, n. A procuring of sexual connection.

Pan'der-ism, n. The employment or vices of a pander; pimping.

Pan'der-ly, a. Acting the part of a pander; pimping. *Shak.*

Pan'dic-u-la'ted, a. [See *Infra*.] Extended and stretched.

Pan-dic'u-la'tion, n. [From L. *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self, from *pandere*, to spread out.] A stretching ... with yawning ... and tremor ... fatigue, drowsiness, ... the accession of disease.

Pan-dit, n. [Hind. pandit, Skr. *pandit*, learned, from *pand*, to heap up, collect.] A learned Brahman; a pundit. [*Hindust.*]

Pan-dour, n. See PANDOUR.

Pan-do'rȧ, n. [L. *Pandora*, Gr. Πανδώρα; from πᾶς, all, and δῶρον, a gift.] (*Myth.*) A woman said to have been made by Vulcan, and upon whom all the gods ... bestowed gift to make her complete.

Pandora's box, a box containing innumerable ills, presented to Pandora by Jupiter, ... which, when opened, ... escaped ... Hope alone remaining ... consolation ... which contains ... of objects.

Pan'dore, n. A pandore.

Pan-dour, Pan'door, n. [See BANDORE.] An ... musical instrument ... to kind.

Pan'dour (păn'dōōr), (Synop. §130) ... allied ... used from the ... in ... Hungary ... All ... soldiers ... [Written also *pandoor*.]

Wh... haggard oppression pressed to northern ... the word pandour ... *Campbell.*

Pan-dow'dy, n. A baked pudding ... read ... in alternate ... mixed ...

Panduriform Leaf.

Pan-du'rl-form, a. [F. *panduriforme*, from Lat. *pandura*, pandore, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Obovate, with ... like the body of a fiddle or violin; fiddle-shaped.

Pane, n. [Sax. *pan*, ... cloth, ... Fr. *pan*, a piece, ... Sp. *paño*, cloth, from Lat. *pannus*, ... cloth.]

1. A distinct piece ... compartment ...

2. A ... plate of glass ... of the piece of glass ... diamond ...

3. A square piece ... of a ... other ... garment ... for ... usually ... different ... from ... *B. Jonson.*

4. A ... [Obs.] *Forest of ... Palsgrave.*

5. The narrow edge of a hammer head.

6. (*Fortification.*) A ... between ... and ... *Brande.*

7. (*Arch.*) The ... of ... piece, ... *Weale.*

Pan-ē'g'y-rĭs (Synop. §130), n. [F. *panégyris* ... L. *panegyricus*, Gr. ... formal ... encomium ... *B. Jon.*

Syn.— Panegyric; encomium. See EULOGY.

Pan'e-gyr'ic, Pan'e-gyr'ic-al, a. [Fr. *panégyrique* ... Sp. ...] ... of praise ...

Pan'e-gyr'ic-al-ly, adv. In a panegyrical manner; by way of praise.

Pa-nĕg'y-rĭs, n. [Gr. ...] an assembly of all the people, especially for public festival, such as the Olympic games ... high festival ... assembly ...

Pan'e-gy'rist, n. [Lr. *panégyriste*, It. & Sp. *panegirista*, Lat. *panegyrista*, Gr. ...] ... to make a ... in ... assembly ... especially ... panegyric ... highly ... praise ... eulogy ... by writing ... *C. M...*

Pan'e-gy-rize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PANEGYRIZED ...] [Gr. ...] To praise highly; to write or pronounce eulogy upon.

Pan'e-gy-rize, v. i. To bestow praise. *Mitford.*

Pan'e-gy'ry, n. A panegyric. [R.] *Milton.*

Pan'el, n. [Fr. *panneau*, It. *pannello*, Sp. *panel*, part, piece of a ... See PANE.]

1. (*Arch.*) A compartment with raised margins ... otherwise ... in ceilings ...

2. (*Joinery.*) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door.

3. (*Masonry.*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. *Gwilt.*

4. (*Painting.*) A thin board upon which, instead of canvas, pictures are painted. *Fairholt.*

5. (*Mining.*) A ... of ... with ... *Weale.*

6. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A piece of parchment ... containing the names of persons impaneled as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. (*b.*) (*Scots Law.*) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court. *Burrill.*

Pan'el, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PANELED or PANELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PANELING or PANELLING.] 1. To form with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

Pan'el-ā'tion, n. [See PANEL, 6.] The act of impaneling a jury. [Obs.] *Wood.*

Pan'e-ghus, n. A wood of the ... [illegible]

Pan'el house, n. A house of ill fame to which persons are ... by women ... the purpose ... after which ... are ... pretending to be ... husband ... by some ... passage ... a panel ...

Pan'el-ing, n. The laying ... panels ... work.

Pāne'less, a. Without panes of glass. *Shenstone.*

Pan'el saw, n. A ... for cutting a panel. *Tomlinson.*

Pan'el thief, n. One who ... money by ... a panel house. See PANEL-HOUSE.

Pan'el work (-wûrk), n. Wainscoting.

Pan-ē'gl-ō'l-ō-gy, n. [Gr. ... all, ... a ... L. ...] ... ology. ... ideas ... everything ... indicating ... to ...

With all its excellencies,—and they are many,—the book has traces of the ... of panoptology. *National Rev.*

Pāne'ful, n.; pl. PANEFULS. The quantity that a pan will hold; as much as will fill a pan.

Pang, n. [Cf. A-S. *pyngan*, to prick, D. *pijn*, pain ... to ... pain.] A paroxysm of extreme pain ... distress ... a ... sudden ... attack of agony; a throe.

Gets in the pangs of death, and ... to be gone. *Addison.*

Syn.— Agony; anguish; distress; throe.

Pang, v. t. To torture; to give extreme pain to; to torment. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pan'go-lin, n. [Ma... *panggōling*, ...] ... the ... name ... as ...

Pangolin.

Pan'hel-len'ic, a. [Pref. *pan* ... Hellenic.]

Pan-hel'len-ism, n. A scheme ... political ... body ... all Greeks.

Pan-hel'len-ist, n. ...

Pan-hel-lē'nl-um, n. [Gr. πανελλήνιον, from πᾶς, all, and Ἕλλην, a Greek.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) ... council ... of Greece.

Pan'ic, n. [Fr. *terreur panique*, It. *terror panico*, Sp. *pánico* ... with ... fright ... a sudden fright ... with ... cause ... a ... misapprehension of danger, ... as ... troop ... were ... with ... fled in ...

Pan'ic, a. [Fr. *panique*, It. & Sp. *panico*, Gr. ...] ... fright ... was ascribed to Pan, ... who ... Athenian ... Marathon ... by ... fright ... into the P... See *sup.*] Extreme ... fright ... ; as, *panic* fear.

Pan'ic, n. [Lat. *panicum*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*; panic grass ... the grain of the panic.

Pan'ic-al, a. ... with ... and ... dread ... [Obs.]

Pan'ic-ful, a. Filled with panic fear; panical. [Obs.]

Pan'ic grass, n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*.

Pan'i-cle, n. [Lat. *panicula* ... tuft ... dim. ... thread ... upon the bobbin in ...] ... (*Bot.*) A ... inflorescence in which ... irregularly branched, ... grasses. The ... kind ... as the ... ring.

Panicled.

Pan'i-cled, a. (*Bot.*) Furnished with panicles; arranged in, or like, panicles.

Pan'ic-strick'en, Pan'ic-struck, a. Struck with a panic; ... panic ...

Pa-nic'u-late, Pa-nic'u-la'ted, a. [F. *paniculé*.] See PANICLED. (*Bot.*) Furnished with, arranged in, like panicles.

Pan'i-cum, n. (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses ... which are valuable ... panic grass.

Pan'i-er, n. One who waits at table in the society of the Temple, London. [Written also *panier*.]

Pan'i-ficd, n. [Lat. *panis*, bread, ... *ficare*, to ...] ... bread.

Pan'i-ade, [O. F. *panade*, *penade*, ... *pennade* ...] The ... horse.

Pan'nage, [O. F. *pannage*, L. Lat. *pannagium*, from Lat. *panis*, bread.] The food of swine in the woods ... mast ... also ... paid for the privilege of feeding ... in the wood. *Cowell. Blount.*

Pan'na-ry, [Lat. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread ... making bread ... [R.] *London.*

Pan'nel, n. [See PANEL.]

1. A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.*

2. The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Pan'ni-cel, (F.) Panic grass.

Pan'ni-er (păn'yer, ...) (Synop. §130) [Fr. *panier*, O. Sp. *panero*, N. Sp. ... It. *paniere*, ... Lat. *panarium*, bread basket, from ... bread.]

1. A bread basket; ... for carrying ... on a horse ...

2. ... to ... work ... in ... works ...

3. (*Arch.*) ... from ... work ...

4. A panier. *Fairholt.*

Pan'ni-kin, n. [From L. Lat. *panna* ... See PAN.] A small pan ... him ... *Spenser.*

Pan'o-phe-an, ... [Gr. ...] ... from ... all ... voices ... *M. ...*

Pan'o-plied (-plĭd), a. Dressed in panoply.

Pan'o-ply, n. [Gr. ... from ... all ...] Complete armor ...

We had ... to take the Christian panoply ... God.

Pan-op'ti-con, n. [Gr. ... all, and ... the root ... See PANOPTIC.] 1. A prison ... constructed that the inspector ... can see ... the prisoners ... without being seen by them. *J. Bentham.*

2. A ... for the exhibition of ... *Journal.*

Pan-o-rā'mȧ, ... [Gr. ... all, and ... view ...] 1. A complete view in every direction. 2. A picture ... from a central point ... intended to ... in ... exhibited ... roll ... and made to pass ... the ...

Pan'o-ram'ic, Pan'o-ram'ic-al, a. Pertaining to ...

Pan-o-phar'ma-con, [Gr. ...] A medicine ...

Pan-sla'vic, ...

Pan-sla'vism, ...

Pan-sla'vist, ...

Pan'so-phy, ...

Pan-ste're-o-rā'mȧ, ... who ... in ... to ...

Păn'sy, *n* [O Eng *pensée*, Fr *pensée*, thought, pansy, from *penser*, to think, Lat *pensare*, to weigh, examine, fr *pendere pensum* to weigh] [Written also *pancy*] A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*, the *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet, — called also *heart s ease* *Brande*

Pănt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PANTING] [Cf W *pantu*, to depress *pant*, a depression, down, O Fr *panteler*, to gasp for breath, *panteiser*, Pr *pantaisar*, *panteiar*, to be breathless, O Fr *pantois*, Pr *pantais*, out of breath, breathlessness]

1 To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from excited eagerness, to respire with heaving of the breast, to gasp

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell *Dryden*

2 Hence, to be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing

Who *pants* for glory finds but short repose *Pope*

3 To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity, to palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c

Yet *right! her pigeons heart be seen to pant* and quake *Spenser*

4 To play with intermission or declining strength

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees *Pope*

Pănt, *v t* 1 To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner, to gasp out

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish whilst thy pain
Made my heart mad *Shelley*

2 To long for, to be eager after [*Rare*] "Then shall hearts *pant* thee" *Herbert*

Pănt, *n* 1 A quick breathing, a catching of the breath, a gasp

2 A violent palpitation of the heart *Shal*

Pănt'a ble, *n* A slipper or shoe, a pantofle See PANTOFLE *Sidney*

Păn'ta-cŏsm, *n* See COSMOLANE

Păn'ta-grăph, *n* See PANTOGRAPH

Pan tăg'ru el ism *n* [*Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais] The theory or practice of the medical profession, — used in burlesque or ridicule *Southey*

Păn'ta-lĕt', *n* [Diminutive of *pantaloon*, *infra*] One of the pair of loose drawers or under garments for the legs, worn by children and females, particularly, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece, — used chiefly in the plural *Sir Scott*

Păn'ta lōōn', *n* [Fr *pantalon*, from It *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, from Gr Παντάλεων, i e, all or entirely lion, a Greek personal name]

1. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes *Addison*

2 One of the pair of outer coverings for the legs worn by males, answering the purpose of breeches or short clothes and stockings together [*Obs*]

3 One of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel, — used mostly in the plural, trousers

Syn — See TROUSERS.

Păn'ta lōōn'er y, *n* 1 Materials for pantaloons

2 The character or performances of a pantaloon, buffoonery

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *C Lamb*

Păn'ta môrph, *n* [See *infra*] That which assumes or exists in, all forms

Păn'ta-môrph'ic, *a* [Gr πᾶς, gen παντός, all, and μορφή, form, shape] Taking all forms

Pan tĕch'ne thi'cā, *n* [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, τέχνη, art, and θήκη, repository] The same as PANTECHNICON

Pan tĕch'ni-cŏn, *n* [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and τέχνη, art, πανεχνικός, skilled in all arts, all-working] A place where every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale

er, *n* One who pants

n 1. A keeper of the pantry [*Obs*]

A panther [*Obs*]

n [Fr *pantière*, *pentiere*, *penthière*, It *pantiera*, Lat *pantiner*, Gr πανθηρών, from πανθήρας, all, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θήρ, to hunt, *pantiar* Cf PAINTER] A net [*Obs*]

n [O Fr *pantois* See PANT] A difficulty to which hawks are subject

n [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, god, Fr *pantheisme*] The doctrine that God or conceived of as a whole, is that there is no God but the combination which are manifested in the

See *supra*] Goe

[Fr *panthéistique* See *supra*]

, founded in, or leading

bols of several deities and Goures

Păn'the ŏl'o gĭst, *n* One skilled or learned in pantheology.

Păn'the-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, θεός, god, and λόγος, discourse or treatise] A system of divinity embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods, a complete system of theology

Pan-thĕ'on, or Păn'the on, *n* [Lat *pantheon*, *panthenum*, Gr πανθεῖον (sc ἱερόν), also πάνθειον, from πανθεῖος, of all gods, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, a god, Fr *panthéon*]

1 A temple or magnificent edifice, dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome

2 A work in which all the divinities worshiped by a people are treated of, as, Tooke's *Pantheon*.

3 The whole body of divinities worshiped by a people

Păn'ther, *n* [Lat *panther*, *panthera*, Gr πάνθηρ, Fr *panthère*, Pr, Sp, & It *pantera*, Pg *panthera* Cf Skr *pundarika*, a leopard] (*Zoöl*) A fierce and carnivorous quadruped (*Felis pardus* of some authors), found in Asia and Africa, the leopard of a larger, darker-colored variety marked with larger ring like spots, the center of which is darker than the general color of the body The name is also applied to other species of the genus, as in the cougar

Panther (*Felis pardus*)

Păn'ther-ine, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, the panther

Păn'tile, *n* [Written also *pentile*, from *pan* and *tile*, q v] A tile with a curved or hollow surface

Pănt'ing ly, *adv* With palpitation or rapid breathing

Pan'tĭ sŏc'ra-cy, *n* [Gr πᾶς, πάντ-ός, all, ἴσος, equal, and κράτεῖν, to rule] A Utopian community or commonwealth, such as was devised by Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey in their younger days "A scheme of *pantisocracy*" *De Quincey*

Pănt'ler, *n* [Fr *panetier*, from Lat *panis*, Fr *pain* bread] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry

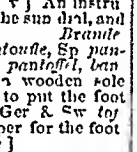
Pan tŏf'ble, *n* See PANTOFLE

Păn'to-chro-nŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr πᾶς, πάν, gen παντός, all, and Eng *chronometer*, q v] An instrument which combines the compass, the sun dial, and the universal time dial *Brande*

Pan tŏf'le (pan tōō'fl), *n* [Fr *pantoufle*, Sp *pantufo*, It *pontofola*, *pantufola*, Ger *pantoffel*, *bantoffel*, from Up Ger *band-tafel* a wooden sole (*tafel*) with a leather string (*band*) to put the foot through, D *pantoffel*, *pattoffel*, L Ger & Sw *tofel*, Dan *töffel*, Icel *tapla*] A slipper for the foot [Written also *pantable* and *pantoble*]

Mejorenne has on her feet her high cothurns, or trame *pantofles* of red velvet and gold. *Peacham*

Păn'to grăph, *n* [Fr *pantographe* See PANTOGRAPHY] An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale [Written also *pantagraph*, and incorrectly, *pentagraph*]



Pantograph

Păn'to grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr
Păn'to grăph'ic-al, } *pantographique*] Pertaining to a pantograph, performed by a pantograph

Pan tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *pantographie*, from πᾶς, παντός, all, and γράφειν, to write] General description, entire view of an object

Păn'to lŏ'gic al, *a* Pertaining to pantology

Pan tŏl'o gĭst, *n* One writing on, or conversant with, pantology

Pan tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr πᾶς, παντός, all and λόγος, speech, discourse] A work of universal information, a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge

Pan tŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *pantomètre*, from Gr πᾶς, παντός, all, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pan tŏm'e try, *n* Universal measurement [*Obs*]

Păn'to mīme, *n* [Fr *pantomime*, It & Sp *pantomimo*, Lat *pantomimus*, Gr παντόμιμος, properly all imitating, from πᾶς, παντός, all, and μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate]

1 One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking, an actor who expresses his meaning by mute action

I would our *pantomimes* and stage-players would examine themselves and their calling by this rule *Sanderson*

2 A representation given by actors who use only gesticulation, and do not speak; a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show

3 A species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show *Busby*

Păn'to mīme, *a* Representing only in mute action

Păn'to mĭm'ic, } *a* [Fr *pantomimique*.] Per-
Păn'to mĭm'ic al, } taining to the pantomime, representing characters and actions by dumb show

Păn'to mĭm'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of pantomime

Păn'to mīm'ist, *n* One who acts in pantomime.

Păn'ton, *n* [Prov Ger *pantine*, a wooden shoe, a skate, a patten shoe; It *pattino*, Cf PATTEN (*Law*) A horse shoe contrived to recover a narrow and lost bound heel

Pan tŏph'a gĭst, *n* [Gr. πᾶς, παντός, all and φαγεῖν, to eat παντοφάγος, eating every thing] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food

Pan tŏph'a gous, *a* [See *supra*] Eating all kinds of food

Pan tŏph'a gy, *n* The habit or power of eating all kinds of food

Păn'try *n* [Fr *panetierie*, from Lat *panis*, Fr *pain*, bread Cf Fr *paneture*, It *panattiera*, a shepherd's scrip, a bread basket and Eng *partler*] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept

Păn'ur gy, *n* [Gr παυουργία, from παυοῦργος, properly ready to do any thing hence knavish, roguish, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all and ἔργον, ἐργάζειν, to do, to work, ἔργον, work] Skill in all kinds of work or business, craft (*Obs*) *Bailey*

Păn'yard, *n* A pannier [*Obs*] *Pepys*

Pă'nym, *n* & *a* See PANIM. [*Obs*]

Păp, *n* [Cf Lat *papilla*]

1 A nipple of the breast, a teat. *Dryden*

2 A rounded, nipple-like hill "The *paps* of Jura" *Macaulay*

Păp, *n* [D & Dan *pap*, Ger *pappe*, Lat *papa*, *pappa*, It *peppa*, Sp & Pg *papa* O Fr, *papi n*, *pa petite*]

1 A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water, hence, sometimes generically, nourishment, support, a treasury *Pope*

2 The pulp of fruit *Ainsworth*

Păp, *v t* To feed with pap

Pa-pa', *n* [Lat., Fr, Ger, D, & Dan *papa* Sp & It *papa*, Sw *pappa*, Gr πάππας, πάππας, usually in vocative πάππα, πάππα] Father — a word used by children

Pā'pa cy, *n* [L Lat *papatia*, from Lat *papa*, a father, a bishop, the pope, *papas*, *papatis*, a governor, tutor, Fr *papauté*, Pr *papat*, It *papato*, Sp & Pg *papado* See PAPA]

1 The office and dignity of the pope or pontiff of Rome papal authority or jurisdiction, popedom.

2 The popes taken collectively, the series or line of popes

Pāp'a gāy, *n* (*Ornith*) The same as POPINJAY See POPINJAY

Pā'pal, *a* [Fr & Pr *papal* It *papale* from *papa*, the pope See *supra*] Belonging to, or relating to the pope of Rome proceeding from the pope popish, as, *papal* authority, the *papal* chair *Herbert*

Papal crown, *Papal tiara* See TIARA.

Pā'pa lĭn, *n* [It *papalino*, equivalent to *papa* See *supra*] A papist [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Pā'pal ĭst, *n* One who favors papal power or doctrines, a papist [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Pa păl'i ty, *n* Papacy, papality [*Obs*] *Berrow*

Pā'pal īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PAPALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PAPALIZING] To make papal

Pā'pal īze, *v i* To conform to popery *Cooper*

Pā'pal ly, *adv* In a papal manner, popishly

Pā'pal ty, *n* The papacy [*Obs*] "The decrepit *papality*" *Milton*

Pā'pa phō'bi A, *n* [Lat *papa*, father, bishop, pope, Gr πάπας and φόβος, fear] Fear or dread of the pope, hatred of the pope

Pā'par-chy, *n* [Gr πάπας, pope, and ἄρχειν, to govern] The government of the pope

Pa pā'ver, *n* [Lat, poppy.] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the poppy

Pa pāv'er-ā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *papaver*, the poppy, Fr *papavéracé*] Belonging to the poppy

Pa-pāv'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *papavereus* from *papaver*, the poppy] Resembling the poppy, of the nature or qualities of poppies *Browne*

Pa paw', *n* [Malay *pāpaye*, Sp *papaya* Pg *papaya* *papayo*, It *papaja*, Fr *papayer*, *papaye*] [Written also *paw-paw*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A tree (*Carica papaya*) growing in warm climates, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft, herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side, on long footstalks, between which grow the flowers and the fruit, also, the fruit, which is of the size of a melon, having an acrid and milky juice It is sometimes eaten raw when ripe, but is more commonly cooked or pickled *London* (*b*) A tree of the genus *Asimina*, growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet, edible fruit also, the fruit itself *Gray*

Papaw tree (*Carica papaya*)

Pāpe, *n* [Fr *pape*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, L Lat, & A-S *papa* Cf POPE] The pope [*Obs*]

Pā'per, *n* [Fr. & Pr *papier*, Catalan *paper* Sp & Pg *papel*, It *papiro*, D & Ger *papier* from Lat

papyrus Gr ... paper reed ... n Egypt ... pl from whi h a kl ... f p pe w mad by cut ... ng it i ... rf d in l ... lps, d gl ... g them to ... the tran ... sely It. ... p papiro ... papyro P ... L Lat ...]

1 ... th form f thi ... heet ... to b write ... pri d ... to be ... g & ... d made f a p lp btal ed from rags f ... m straw from bark ... like mat rial pr ... d dried

2 A h ... af ... p ece f a ... h ... ce

3 ... p ted ... write ... tr ... doc me ... e ... y ... th lik ... writi g

Th y bro ... ff paper to me to be ... gned *Dryden.*

4 ... ce ... pri ted heet appeari g p iodically ... jo rnal

5 ... ble ... evid nces of i d bted ... bills f ... hange; bank ... etc and ... lk

6 ... gings pri te l o stamped p per f ... co ... eri g the w ... f oo

☞ This word i often sed in forming compou ds which need no peci l plan tion as *paper-cas* ... pa *per-e* ... *paper f ... paper h lder pape kn* ... *paper-m k paper- ... paper mark ... paper m ll paper ruler paper warehouse* ... d th like

Laid paper See L ... — *Pap credit* cr dit founded ... evid ... ce of debt ... p per mon ... t c. — *P per* ... light fram ... ered wi h p pe fo flying in the ... — *Paper mo ey* notes or bills issued by ... promisi g the p yme t of money ... circ ... of ... Th word is ... al ... pli d to notes or bill ... d by sta ... or by ... horized b ... corpora ion — *Wast paper* pape thrown ... d as w rtl ss or val ... less xcep for wrappin ... — *Wove paper* pape w ... marked like laid paper

Pā p ... v t [*imp* & *p p* PAPERED p pe ... ing.]

1 To co ... with p pe to f rnish with paper hangi g ... as to p per room ... a house

2 ... f ... it ... in p p

3 To ... p pe ... to record to mak ... ry ... to regi te ... [*Ob*]

Pāp ... f ... d ... ll ving ... *face* as whil ...

P ... p hāng ... er O e who cove ... room wi h ... per ... g ... ith ... pon th w ll

P ... p hāng ings ... *pl* Paper ... ted with col red fig ... prep ed to b pasted ... the w ll ... rm ... &

Pā p ... m ... lin ... d ... ll ... *A for ll* ...

Pā per stāin ... n. O e who stain ... colors ... ... pape ... h ... g

Pa pe ... w ight (with ... m ll weight ... ed ... t p ... loose p p ... from b i g bl w ... placed

Pa per y a. Lik p per h ing th thi ... ess ... *Gray*

Pap ... r ... [F m p p] Contai ... g p p ... A ... of p p ... *A book of* ... [*Obs*] *Sp ll H.*

P ... (p ... a-tree) n. [F ... p pe ... man for ... r from p pier pape] A ... mam ... l ... box co taini g p pe ... d other mat rials f ... w it ...

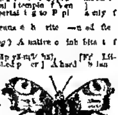
Pā phi ... [Lat *Paph* ... f ... m *Paph* ... G ... the I ... f Cyprus ... acred t V ... with celebrat ... temple f V en]

1 (*Geog*) Of o pertai i g to P pl ... a city f Cypru

2 ... rtai ing to Venus a h ... rite ... ed the ...

Pā phian n (*Geog*) A native o inh bita t f ...

Papi r mâ ché (pāp yā-mā' shā), [Fr Lit rally ... masticated p per] A hard ... ub tan mad f ... p lp from rags o p per mix ... d form d into any ... y ... mean f ... moll



Papilio

Pa pil io (p p ... yo ... [Lat., but terfly] (*Zo l*) A ... g ... of lepid ... s ... insects ... ... p ... bu ... fly

Pa pil io n ... ce ... (pa p' l ... rā shu) a [F papil ... S ... su ... ra]

1 R sembli ... the butterfly

2 (*Bot*) Havi g ... winged coro ... some what resem li g ... butterfly as ... blossom f th ... be ... d pea ... belo gi g t ... th group f pla ts i clu ... ... bea , pea, ... locust.

Papilionaceous Flower (*Bot*)

Pa pil lă n ... pl PAPILLÆ [Lat]

1 (*Anat*) Th ... mi ute elevati ... f th surface f the ... ki ... t ... ue ... Th ... serve ... re ... th ... ... mechanical purpose ... ... vascul ... loop ... there ... nerves ... ...

Som ... are surmounted by dense pith hai filaments, as those wh ... h gi ... th ... gh ... ss to th tongue

2 (*Bot*) A small ... lo gated p ojecti ... nipple-sh ped protub ra ce ... *Gray*

Pap'il la-ry ... (Synop § 130 a. [Fr papil-
P p il l ... see 125) ... *lai papilleux* See PA L LA] P tai i g to ... esembling th nipp ... th p pillæ ; ... vered with p pi læ ... rrucos w rty ... *Dunglison*

Pāp il lāte, v t. [From *papilla* q ...] To grow i to a nippl ... o f m resembli g th t f ... ippl *Fl m g*

Pāp'il lat ... a. (*Bot*) H ... i g soft t bercles papillæ *Gray*

Pa pil li fōrm a [Lat. *papilla* ip ... and *forma*, form] Shap d lik ... ippl ... as *papul form* m ... *R Owen*

Pāp il lōte ... [F ..., eith ... from *papier* pape ... f m *papillon* ... acco ... f their resemblan to b tterfly See PAPILIO] O ... f th small pieces f p p ... whi h ladi ... p ... hair

Pāp'il l ... Pa pil lose (Syn p § 130) a The same as PAPILLARY See PAPILLARY

Pa pism ... [Fr *papisme*, It. & Sp *papismo*. See PAP and I OPE] Popery [*Obs*] *Bedell.*

Pā pi t n ... [F *papiste* It. & Sp *papista* See PAP and P ...] A Roman Catholic ... wh ... adh res to the ... h ... h f Rom ... nd th ... thority f th pop — an ... ffen ... ... appli d to Rom Catholics by th ... ppon ... t ... and to h ... bee rig ... ly mpl y d by M rtin L th ... *Dr ... er*

Pa pi t ic,
Pa-pist i ... al ... a. [F *papistique* It & Sp *papi tico* See *supra*] Adh ... ent to th ... hurch ... Rom and its doctri ... and ... remonie ... pertai ... g to popery ... popi h

Pa pi t ... al ly adv ... ... f th ... f papists

Pā pi try n [From *papist* q ...] Th d ... tri ... of ... of th ... hu ... h ... Rom ... popery *Asch m ... B ... Taylor*

Pā pi ... d (p ... ... a [From *pope* q ...] C ... med t popery [*Ob*] *Fuller*

Pa poo ... ... A ... he ... young ... ild — called ... p-p ose, ... by th ... N rth Am ri ... I d a

Pap p ... a. [From Lat. *pappus* th woolly hairy
Pap pose ... seed ... f ... rtai plants ... It *pappo* ... F *pappeux* ... See *inf* a.] F rnish d with p ppus as th ... eed ... f ... rtai plants ... h ... ... d ... ... downy ... *Ray*

Pappus

Pap'pus ... [Lat from G ... ... old man ... ... g ... dfather ... b ... ... embli g gray hairs] (*B t*) Th hairy ... th ... ... dividu ... certai ... ... d dow ... f th ... d ... (*compositæ* as th dandeli ...

Pāp py a. (From *pap*) Lik pap soft ... su cul t

Pāp u an (pāp oo- ...) n (*Geog*) A ... ... habita ... f Pap ... and ... f the n ... ghbori ... ... islands h ... i g ... brownish black colo d ... frizzled hai *Pritch ... rd*

Pāp u-an (pāp oo- ...) a (*Geog*) Of ... pertaini g to P ... p an

Pāp u lă n pl PAPULÆ [Lat] (*Med*) A p mpl ... ... mall acc mul ated local ... f th cuti ... l ... ... flamed ... base seldom co tai i g ... fl ... d ... pparati g, and ... com ... ly terminat ... g i ... scurf

Pāp'ū ... See PAPULOSE.

Pāp'ū l ... (...) a. (See *supra*] C ... ... ed with papulæ ... *papul* ... *r ical* ... *M ... rton*

Pāp'u lose ... [F *papuleux* See *supra*] ... ... pimpl

Pāp y rā ... ceo s a. [Lat. *papyraceus* ... papy-
Pa py re ... an ... rus from ... *pyrus* F *papyracé* ... fra.] B lo gi ... to the p pyrus papyri resembli g p per in ppearance ... or consi ... en y

Pāp'y-rin ... n [F *papyri* ... and ... paper, from G ... ... s ... p pyrus] A ... bstance closely resembli g parchm ... t, made by immersin ... nsized p pe ... ... partially dil te sulph ... ic acid parchment p per

Pāp'y ... og' ... phy n [Gr ... *papyrus*, and ... ... wri e.] A method of printing from a kind f pa ... board ... overed with a ... ... t nce, in precisely the sam ... manner as from the tone in lithographic print ... *Simmonds*

Pa-pȳ'rus n.; pl PAPYRI. [Lat., Gr ... See PAPER.]

1 (*Bot*) A species of reed ... ... mmon ... in ma ... y ... ... pecially in Eg ... ... from whi h ... ... made a material for writing ... ... taki g the layers between ... th ... ... pla ... ...

Papyrus

2 A manuscript written ... ... papyrus

Pā ... *Papa* ... ...

Pā ... ... [Lat ... ... *par* ... ... & Fr ... ...

1 State f e ... ality ... equ l ... ... equ al ... p ... not i al ... nd ... ual ... th ... ... pre ... ... h ... ... i th ... w ... ... f a certifi ate f ... othe comm rci ... p per

2 H nce eq al y of co d tio ... e ... ...

On ... par ... ... condition ... ... stance ... positi ... rank an ... ... his eq ... l ... ... poetic visions might probabl ... ... been adopted and pl ced by h ... ... par wi ... ... spiritual ... ... arties and ... ... of Cath ... ... enth ... ... *J ... H ... ford.* — *Pa ... e, exchange.* See EXCHANGE. — *Pa ... ... m ... al ... ue*

Pā ... n (*Ichth*) See PARR.

Pa-rā ... [T ... k., from P ... *pārah* ... p ... ... pi ce] A piec ... f Tu ki h mon y ... f st ... p rt ... f ... pi ... ... bout one f ... rth f ... ce t

Pă ... ră. Pref ... f the G ... ... ing *be ... ide beyond*

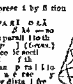
Pa ... a-bl ... a [La *parabilis* f om p ... ... re , to pr ... p re, p ... vid] Ea ily proc ... d [(*Ob*] *Bro ... ne*

Pă ... a-bl ... [Ger *parabel*, Fr *parabole* Fr ... It. & La *parabola*, from Gr ... ... placing b ... ... t gether ... comparing comp ... iso ... from ... ... throw beside ... to c mpare from ... ... beside and ... ... to throw] A f ble ... ... fi ... ... ti ... ... lation o ... representati ... f om thi ... g real i ... lif ... at ... from whi h ... m ... ral is dra ... f ... in truct

Syn — See APOLOGUE

Păr' ... bl ... ... T ... represe t by fi tion ... f ble ... [*R*] *M ... ...*

Pa-răb'o-lă n. ; pl PARABOLAS [N ... Lat., from G ... ... — so ... all d be ... ... se its ... ... is parall l to th ... sid ... f th ... ... See *sup* ...] (*Geom.*) ( ) A curv ... ... f th ... co ic secti ... ... med by ... h inte ... ecti ... f th ... ... fac ... ... cone with ... plan ... p ... ral l l o ... f ... ... y ... poi t ... f whi h i ... eq ... ly dista ... t fr ... fi ed poi t, ... alled the *focus* and ... fixed ... ... ight li e called th *directrix* ( ) A y ... ... h ... ... g ... ... its bra ... h ... with ... h ... ... rilineal asymp to ... *D ... th ...*



Parabola

Pa-răb o ... [L ... t from G ... ... (*Rhet*) ... ... comparison

Păr a-bŏl ...
Pă a-bŏl i-al ... a. [Fr *parabol ... que* ... ... & ... *parabolicus* ... ... See *supra*.]

1 E ... res ... d by parabl ... or allegory ... represent ... ... the ... ... as *parabol ... ...*

2 [From *parabola*.] (*Geom*) ( ) ... ... f ... r ... ... f ... par bol ... per ... taining to, or ... embli g ... p ... rabola as ... *parabolic* ... ... (*b*) Gen ... ... ted by ... he ... volution ... f ... parabola ... as, *parabolic conoid*

*Parabolic ... ... Th ... ... of ... parabola cut off by ... ... the axi ... of th ... ... periphery of ... ...

Pă ... a bŏl ic al ly adv 1. By way of parable ...

2 ... ... parabola.

Pa ... a bo li ... ... [From Lat *parabola* ... and ... *form*, form shape ... ... parabola in form

Pa ... răb'o-lism, n. [From *parabola* ... ... division ... f the terms of ... ... quantity ... ...

Pa-răb'o-list ... ...

Pa-răb'o-loid ... ... [*Gr* ... ... The solid generated ... ... about its axis ...

☞ ... ...

Păr'a bo loid' ... ...

Păr'a-cel'sian ... ...

Păr a ... ...

Pa ... a ... ...

Păr a-cen-tric ... ...

Pa-răch'ro nĭsm, *n* [Fr *parachronisme*, from Gr *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *χρόνος*, time] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality

Păr'a-chrōse *n* [Gr, *παράχρασις*, false coloring, from *παραχρωννυναι*, to color falsely, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *χρωννύναι*, to color, from *χρός*, color] (*Min*) Changing color by exposure to the weather *Mohs*

Păr'a-chute (pär'a-shut, 110), *n* [Fr, from *parer*, to ward off, guard, and *chute*, a fall See CHUTE] A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion

Parachute

Păr'a-clĕte, *n* [Fr *paraclet*, Lat *paracletus*, Gr *παρακλητος*, from *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one, to exhort, encourage, from *παρα*, beside, to the side of, to, and *καλεῖν*, to call] An advocate, one called to aid or support, hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor,—a term applied to the Holy Spirit

Păr'a clōse, *n* [Written also *parclose* and *perclos*] [O Fr *paraclose*, *parclose*, an inclosed place, from Lat *per*, through, and *claudere*, *clausum*, to shut] (*Eccl Arch*) A screen separating a chapel from the body of a church *Hook*

Păr'a-crŏs'tic, *n* [From Gr *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *ακρόστιχοι* See ACROSTIC] A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem [*Rare*] *Brande*

Păr'a cy ăn'o gĕn, *n* [From Gr *παρά*, beside, and *cyanogen*] (*Chem*) A brownish black insoluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanide of mercury by heat It is apparently isomeric with cyanogen *Silliman*

Pa rāde', *n* [Fr *parade*, It *parata*, parade, a parrying, from Lat *parare*, *paratum*, to prepare, provide, It *parare*, Fr *parer*, to adorn, to trim out, to ward off, to parry, Sp *parada*, a halt, stop, or stopping, a parade, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, from *parar*, to stop, to prepare]

1 Pompous exhibition, display, ostentation, show.

Be rich but of your wealth make no *parade* *Swift*

2 Especially, military display, the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like, hence, also, the place or ground where such display is held

3 That which is displayed, or assembled and disposed for display, a show, a spectacle, a pompous procession

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state returned the grand *parade*. *Swift*

4 The action of parrying a thrust [*A Gallicism*]

Parade of a field work (*Fort*), the space inclosed within the parapet.—*Parade of a permanent work*, the space inclosed within the rampart *Craighill*

Syn —Ostentation, display, show —PARADE, OSTENTATION *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display *Ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade of* virtue or other qualities for which one expects to be honored *Show* is a forced effort to attract notice as, when [illegible] *parade* of his wealth, his knowledge, his [illegible] these *ostentation* includes the purpose for which the display [illegible] merely, to be seen and applauded by others [illegible] That will not in the [illegible] *parade* of royalty that the [illegible] ostentatious exhibited their power *Robertson* [illegible] *σκηνός*, with the splendor of titles, the *ostentation* of [illegible] forms noise of victories *Spectator*

Pa rāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARADED, *p pr*, & *vb n* PARADING] [Fr *parader* See *supra*]

1 To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner, to show off, to make a spectacle of

2 To assemble and array or marshal in military order, as, to *parade* troops

Pa-rāde', *v i* 1 To go about for show

2 To assemble and be marshaled in military order, to go about in military procession

Păr'a dĭgm (pär'a dim), *n* [Fr *paradigme*, Lat *paradigma*, Gr *παράδειγμα*, from *παραδεικνύναι*, to show by the side of, to set up as an example, from *παρά*, beside, and *δείκνυναι* to show]

1 An example, a model [*Obs* and *rare*]

Those ideas in the divine understanding being looked upon by those philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things *Cudworth*

2 (*Gram*) An example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c, conjugated, declined, compared, &c, in all its different forms of inflection

Pa'ra-dig măt'ic, } *a* [Fr *paradigmatique*, Gr
Pa'ra dig măt'ic al, } *παραδειγματικός*] Pertaining to a *paradigm* [*Obs*] *More*

Pa'ra dig măt'ic al ly, *adv* [*Rare*] By way of *paradigm*, or example

Pa'ra dig'ma tīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARADIGMATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARADIGMATIZING] To form a model or example [*Rare*] *Hammond*

Păr'a dĭg'ram măt'i çe, *n* The act or art of molding figures in plaster [*Obs*]

Paradis (par a-dē'), *n* [Fr] 1 A wet dock or inner harbor

2 The upper gallery in a play-house

Păr'a di sā'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling,
Păr'a-di-sā'ic al, } paradise

Păr'a-dĭ'sal, *a* Of, or relating to, paradise, paradisical *Lee*

Pa-rā'dĭse, *n* [Lat *paradisus*, Gr *παράδεισος*, from O Per *paradaêsas*, Sir *paradêsa*, a foreign land, the best, the most beautiful land, Heb *pardês*, Per & Ar *firdaus*, pl *faradis*, a pleasure garden, It *paradiso*, Sp & Pg *paraisa*, Pr & Fr *paradis*]

1 (*Script.*) The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation

2 A place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight

The earth
Shall all be *paradise* *Milton*

3 Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise* *Luke* xxiii. 44

4 (*Arch*) A court in front of a church, usually surrounded with cloisters in whole or in part.

5 A church-yard or cemetery [Written also *parvis*] *Oxf Gloss*

Grains of paradise See GRAIN

Pa'ra-dīse, *v t* To affect or exalt with visions of felicity, to entrance, to bewitch [*Rare*] *Marston*

Pa'ra dī'se ă, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of passerine birds, bird of paradise

Bird of Paradise

Pa'ra-dĭsed, *a* Placed in paradise, enjoying delights as of paradise [*Obs*]

Pa'ra-dĭs'e an, *a* Of, or relating to, paradise

Pa'ra-dĭ sī'ac al, } *a* [Lat *par-*
Pa'ra-dĭs'i al, } *adisiacus*]

Pa'ra dĭs'i ac, } Pertaining
Pa'ra-dĭs'i-ac al, } to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity, suitable to, or like, paradise

Pa'ra-dĭs'ic, } *a* Pertaining
Pa'ra-dĭs'ic al, } to paradise, paradisical

Pa'ra-dŏs, *n* [Fr, from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, Lat *dorsum*, back] (*Fort*) A mound of earth thrown up to protect a battery or other outwork from a fire in the rear

Pa'ra-dŏx, *n* [Gr *παράδοξος*, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, contrary to, against, and *δόξα*, opinion, *δοκεῖν*, to think, suppose, imagine, Lat *paradoxum*, Fr *paradoxe*, Sp *paradoja*, It *paradosso*] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, a sentiment seemingly absurd or contradictory, that which in appearance and language is absurd, but yet true in fact

A gloss there is to color that *paradox* and make it appear in show not to be altogether outrageous *Hooker*

Pa'ra-dŏx'al, *a* Thus same as PARADOXICAL [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pa'ra-dŏx'ic al, *a* 1 Having the nature of a paradox

2 Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions,—said of persons

The proposition appears to me one of the most untenable that ever was advanced by a perverse or *paradoxical* intellect *Southey*

Pa'ra dŏx'ic al ly, *adv* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd

Pa'ra-dŏx'ic al ness, *n* State of being paradoxical

Pa'ra-dŏx ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *paradoxologie*, from Gr *παράδοξον* and *λόγος*, speech discourse, Gr *παραδοξολογία*, a tale of wonder See *supra*] The use of paradoxes [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pa'ra dŏx'y, *n* A paradoxical statement, also, the state or quality of being paradoxical *Coleridge*

Pa'ra-drōme, *n* [Fr *paradrome*, from Gr *παραδρομος*, that may be run or passed through, from *παραδραμεῖν*, inf aorist of *παρατρέχειν*, to run by, through, or over, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *τρέχειν*, to run] (*Arch*) A gallery or passage without any covering overhead *Ash*

Pa'ra fīne (Synop , § 159), *n* [Fr *paraffine*, from Lat *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin] (*Chem*) A white, transparent, crystalline substance, tasteless and inodorous, obtained from the distillation of mineral and vegetable tar It resembles spermaceti, fuses at 110° Fahrenheit, and is much used for making candles, and in a liquid form for lubricating machinery It derives its name from its remarkable resistance to chemical action.

Pa'ra ge, *n* [Fr, from L Lat *paragium* from *par* equal] (*Law*) (*a*) (*O Eng Law*) Equality of condition, blood, or dignity, also, equality in the partition of an inheritance. (*b*) (*Feudal Law*) Equality of condition between persons holding in equal portions of a fee *Spelman Burrill*

Pa'ra gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr *παρά*, beside, and *γενεία*, to produce] Other relating to the character of the gram, or at the first commencement of an individual, said of peculiarities of structure, character, and the like *Dunglison*

Pa'ra-gō'ge, *n* [Lat & Fr *paragoge*, Gr *παραγωγή*, from *παράγειν*, to lead beside, protract, from *παρά*, beside, and *ἄγειν*, to lead]

1 (*Gram*) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *dicier*, for *dice*, *withouten* Fr *without*

2 (*Surg*) The act of fitting together, as the bones of a fractured limb; the restoration of a dislocated joint, or aptation. *Dunglison*

Pa'ra gŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *paragogique* See *supra*]
Pa'ra-gŏg'ic al, } *pa*] Pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge, added to the end of, or serving to lengthen, a word.

Paragogic letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which are added to the ordinary forms of words, to express additional emphasis, or some change in the sense

Pa'ra-gŏn, *n* [O Fr *paragon*, N Fr *parangon*, It *paragone*, Sp *paragon*, *parangon*, from Gr *παρα con*, in comparison with]

1. A companion, a fellow, a match, an equal [*Obs*] "Comparing it to the present Philosophy, who indeed had no *paragon* but her sister" *Glanvill*

2 A model or pattern, a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection, as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence, "Man, the *paragon* of animals" *Shak*

3 Companionship, comparison; emulation [*Obs*] "The *paragon* of proudest men" *Spenser*

Pa'ra-gŏn, *v t* [O Fr *paragonner*, N Fr *parangonner*, Sp *paragonar*, It *paragonare*]

1 To compare, to parallel, to put in comparison, rivalry, or emulation with [*Obs*]

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a locket purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length *Sidney*

2 To admit comparison with, to rival, to equal [*R*] "A maid that *paragons* description" *Shak*

Pa'ra gŏn, *v i* To pretend to comparison or equality [*Rare*]

Pa'ra grăm, *n* [Gr *παράγραμμα*, that which one writes beside, from *παραγράφειν*, to write beside, from *παρά*, beside, and *γράφειν*, to write Fr *paragramme*] A play upon words, a pun. *Addison*

Pa'ra-grăm'ma tĭst, *n* A punster *Addison*

Pa'ra grăn'di ne, *n* [It, from *parare*, Fr *parer*, to ward off, to parry, and *grandine*, hail, from Lat *grando*, *grandinis*] An apparatus made use of in some parts of Europe, to protect crops from injury by hailstones It consists of numerous iron points and straw ropes bound together with hempen threads, and erected over the field to be protected *Buchanan*

Pa'ra-grăph, *n* [Fr *paragraphe*, Pr *paradraf*, Sp, Pg, & It *parágrafo*, Sp also *parrafo*, from the *παράγραφος* (sc. *γραμμή*), a line or stroke drawn in the margin, from *παραγράφειν*, to write beside, from *παρα*, beside, and *γράφειν*, to write]

1 A marginal remark or note, set to call attention to something in a text, or to mark a change of subject,—at present, the character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division

☞ This character is merely a modification of a capital P (the initial of the word *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part made white and the white part black for the sake of distinctiveness

2 A distinct part of a discourse or writing, any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences, noted by the mark ¶, or, more usually, by a break in the composition, and the commencement of a new line, indented, or begun further in from the margin than the other lines

3 Hence, a short passage, a sentence, a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper, or the like

Pa'ra-grăph, *v t* 1 To form into paragraphs, to write in the compass of a paragraph, to express paragraphically.

2 To speak of or notice in a paragraph, or paragraphs

Pa'ra grăph'ic, } *a* [Gr *παραγραφικός* See
Pa'ra grăph'ic al, } *supra*] Consisting of paragraphs, or short divisions with breaks

Pa'ra grăph'ic al ly, *adv* By paragraphs, with distinct breaks or divisions

Pa răg'ra phist, *n* One who writes or divides into paragraphs

Pa-răg'ra phist'ic al, *a* Of, or relating to, paragraphist [*Rare*] *Bp Hall*

Păr'a guay'an (-gwī'an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Paraguay, in South America

Pa'ra-guay'an (-gwī'an), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Paraguay, or its inhabitants

Pa'rall, *n* Apparel, clothing [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pa'rall, *v t* To apparel, to attire, to array, to clothe. [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman*

Pa'ra leip'sis, *n* [Gr *παράλειψις*, from *παραλείπειν*, to leave on one side, to omit, from *παρά*, beside, and *λείπειν*, to leave Fr *paralipse*] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by, what, at the same time, he really mentions; as, I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous vanity and pride, I take no notice of his brutal (or base) speak of his treachery and malice [Written also *paralepsis*, *paralipsis*]

P[illegible]lian, n. [illegible] (*Pare*)

Păr'a lĭ pŏm'e na, n. pl. [Lat. from Gr. [illegible]] Things left out [illegible] supplement [illegible] preceding work. The book of [illegible] so called. *Brodie*

Pă al [illegible] [illegible] *Pă ALLIPSIS*

Pă ral'lax [illegible] (Fr. *parallaxe*) [illegible]

Păr'al lac'tic al [illegible] Pertaining to the parallax [illegible]

Păr'al lăx, n. [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] *parallaxe* [illegible]

1. The apparent displacement or difference of position, of an object, as seen from two different stations, or points of view.

2. (*Astron.*) The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center [illegible]

[illegible]

Păr'al lĕl, a. [Fr. *parallèle*, Lat. *parallelus*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible]

Parallel Lines.

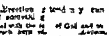
1. (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as parallel lines [illegible]

2. Having the same direction, or tendency; running in accordance with something.

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country [illegible] *Atterbury.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like in [illegible] parts; like; similar; as, parallel cases; parallel passages.

Parallel motion [illegible] (*Mach.*) A contrivance [illegible] [illegible] *Parallel ruler* [illegible]



Paral'lel Ruler.

[illegible] *Parallel sphere* [illegible]

Păr'al lĕl, n. 1. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from [illegible]

Who made the spider parallels design [illegible] *Pope.*

2. One of the [illegible] circles on the sphere parallel to the equator [illegible]

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

5. A comparison made; [illegible] parallel [illegible]

6. Anything equal to, or resembling, another in all essential particulars; counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy parallel. *Pope.*

7. (*Mil.*) A wide trench affording shelter [illegible] *Scott.*

8. (*Print.*) A sign (‖) used to [illegible] all other [illegible] in the margin [illegible] foot of the page.

[illegible] *Parallels of latitude* [illegible] *Parallel sailing* [illegible]

Păr'al lĕl, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARALLELED; p. pr. & vb. n. PARALLELING.]

1. To place so as to keep the same direction, and to be at an equal distance from something else.

2. To level; to equal. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

3. To correspond to. *Shak.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points.

5. To compare. [*Rare.*] *Locke.*

Păr'al lĕl a ble, a. Capable of being paralleled; equaled. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] such an advantage [illegible] *Bp. Hall.*

Păr'al lĕl ĭsm, n. [Fr. *parallélisme*, Gr. [illegible]]

1. State of being parallel; equality of state; comparison; resemblance.

2. (*Hebrew Poet.*) The correspondence of two succeeding lines, of the same sentiment, with slight modification.

Păr'al lĕl ĭs'tic, a. Of the nature of parallelism; involving parallelism.

The [illegible] parallelistic form of Hebrew poetry [illegible]

Păr'al lĕl ize [illegible] To render parallel.

Păr'al lĕl lĕss, a. Without a parallel; [illegible] (*Rare.*) [illegible]

Păr'al lĕl ly, adv. In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

Păr'al lĕl o grăm, n. [Fr. *parallélogramme*, Lat. *parallelogrammum*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] to write.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal; — sometimes restricted in popular usage to [illegible] quadrilateral [illegible] longer than it is broad, and with right angles.

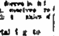
Parallelogram.

Parallelogram of forces [illegible] the diagonal of which represents [illegible] two forces [illegible] represented in intensity and direction by the sides of the parallelogram.

Păr'al lĕl o grăm'mic [illegible] Pertaining to, or having the form of, a parallelogram.

Păr'al lĕl o grăm măt'ic, **Păr'al lĕl o grăm'mic al** [illegible]

Păr'al lĕl o pī'ped (Syn., p. [illegible]), n. [Fr. *parallélipipède*, Gr. [illegible]] A regular solid, or body with six faces [illegible]



Parallelopiped.

[illegible]

Păr'a lŏg'ic al [illegible] *Paralogical* [illegible]

Pa răl'o gĭsm, n. [Fr. *paralogisme*, Gr. [illegible]] (*Logic.*) A reasoning which is false in point of form [illegible] *syllogism*.

Pa răl'o gīze [illegible] [*Rare.*]

Pa răl'o gy [illegible]

Pa răl'y sĭs, n. [Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. [illegible]] Abolition of function, whether complete or partial [illegible]

Păr'a lyt'ic [illegible] [Lat. *paralyticus*, Gr. [illegible]]

1. Affected with paralysis or palsy.

2. [illegible]

Păr'a lyt'ic, n. A person affected with palsy.

Păr'a ly zā'tion, n. The act of paralyzing [illegible]

Păr'a lyze, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARALYZED; p. pr. [illegible]]

[illegible] (*Fr. paragyre*) [illegible] affected with paralysis [illegible]

Păr'a măg nĕt'ic [illegible] beyond [illegible] magnetic [illegible] *diamagnetic* [illegible] *Faraday.*

Pă'ra măg'ne tĭsm, n. Magnetism [illegible] *diamagnetism* [illegible] *Faraday.*

Pă ra măt'ta, n. A fabric [illegible] [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Păr'a ment [illegible] [Sp. *paramento*, ornament, from *parar*, Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] [illegible] hangings, furniture [illegible] *Dante.*

Păr'a mĕn'to, n. [Sp. [illegible] *supra*.] Ornament; decoration.

There were [illegible], gowns, mantles, [illegible] *paramentos*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Pa răm'e ter, n. [Fr. *paramètre*, from Gr. [illegible] beside, and [illegible] measure.] (*Geom.*) In general [illegible] [illegible] a constant quantity, which enters into the equation of a curve [illegible] [illegible] the parallel [illegible] [illegible] the corresponding [illegible]

[illegible] The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic section is [illegible]

Păr'a mi ŏg'ra pher, n. [Gr. [illegible] proverb, and [illegible] to write.] A collector or writer of proverbs.

Păr'a mō, n. A [illegible] district in South America, [illegible] with [illegible] trees, exposed to the winds, and in which damp [illegible] perpetually prevail.

Păr'a mount (110), a. [Norm. Fr. *paramont*, O. Fr. *par amont*, above, from *par*, through, by, and *amont*, upward [illegible]] Superior to all others; chief; highest in rank or dignity; [illegible] [illegible] *Bacon.* [illegible] paramount to all governments [illegible] *Locke.*

Lord paramount, the king, being supreme in authority.

Syn. — Superior; principal; preëminent; chief.

Păr'a mount, n. The highest in rank or order; chief.

Păr'a mount cy [illegible] The condition or rank of being paramount. [*Rare.*] [illegible]

Păr'a mount ly, adv. In a paramount [illegible] degree.

Păr'a mour, n. [F. *par amour*, by or with love [illegible] *par amour*, to love greatly [illegible]

1. Love; gallantry. [*Obs.*]

2. A lover of either sex [illegible] beloved woman [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wooing [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] hand [illegible]
[illegible] paramour
[illegible] land. *Longfellow.*

3. A mistress. *Shak.*

Păr'a năph'thă lĭn (Chem.) [Gr. [illegible] beside, and E. *naphthalene*: Fr. *paranaphtaline*.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon [illegible] resembling naphthalene [illegible] [illegible]

Pa răn'thĭne [illegible] [Fr. *paranthine*] [illegible]

Păr'a nymph [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] beside, and [illegible] bride; Lat. *paranymphus*, Fr. *paranymphe*.]

1. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A friend of the bridegroom who [illegible] to his marriage; bride man; bridesmaid.

The Times [illegible]
[illegible] paranymph [illegible] *Milton.*

This [illegible] paranymph and [illegible] *Taylor.*

2. Hence, one who countenances and supports another.

Păr'a pĕgm (păr'a pĕm), n. [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *parapegma*, Fr. *parapegme*.]

1. A brazen table fixed to a pillar [illegible]

2. A table set in a public place [illegible]

Păr'a pet, n. [Fr. *parapet*, It. *parapetto*, from *parare* [illegible], Lat. *parare*, to prepare [illegible] breast [illegible]

1. A wall [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

2 A breast-wall, raised on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c, to prevent people from falling over

Păr'a pĕt'ed, *a* [Having a parapet

Păr'aph (păr'nf), *n.* [Fr *paraphe*, contracted from *paragraphe* Cf Sp *parrafo*, and see PARAGRAPH] The figure or flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery.

Păr'aph, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARAPHED (pă'rafl), *p pr* & *vb n* PARAPHING] To add a paraph to, hence, to sign, as a document, with the initials.

Pă ra-phē'nă, *n, pl.* The same as PARAPHERNALIA

Păr'a-phĕr'nal, *a* [Fr. *paraphernal* See *infra*] Pertaining to, or consisting in, paraphernalia, as, *paraphernal* property *Kent*

Pa ra-pher-nă'li-ă, *n pl* [L Lat *paraphernalia bona*, from Gr *παραφερνα*, pl, that which a bride brings over and above her dower, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *φέρνη*, that which is brought by the wife, a dowry, from *φέρειν*, to bring]

1 The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death Such are her apparel and her ornaments

2 Hence, appendages, ornaments, trappings

Păr'a phi-mō'sis, *n* [Gr *παραφίμωσις*, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *φιμοῦν*, to muzzle, *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting, or stopping up] (*Med*) Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too small to allow it to be drawn from behind it

Păr'a-phō'ni-ă, *n* [Gr *παραφωνια*, from *παραφωνος*, sounding beside or with, harmonious, from *παρα*, beside, and *φωνη*, sound, voice, Fr *paraphonie*]

1 (*Mus*) A kind of progression, in Greek music, by fourths and fifths

2 An alteration of voice

Pa ra phrāse, *n* [Gr *παράφρασις*, from *παραφραζειν*, to speak at the same time with another, to add to another's words, from *παρα*, beside, and *φράζειν*, to speak, *φρασις*, a speaking, phrase, Lat *paraphrasis*, Sp *parafrasis*, It *parafrasi*, Fr *paraphrase*] A re statement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form, generally for the sake of its clearer and fuller exposition, a setting forth in other and more ample terms of the signification of a text, a free translation into the same or another language

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense *Dryden*

Pa ra phrāse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARAPHRASED, *p pr.* & *vb n* PARAPHRASING] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude, to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words

Pa ra-phrāse, *v i* To interpret or explain amply, to make a paraphrase

Pa ra-phrāst, *n* [Gr *παραφραστής*, Fr *paraphraste*, It & Sp *parafraste*, Lat *paraphrastes* See *supra*] One who paraphrases, one who explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author

Pa ra phrăst'ic, } *a* [Fr *paraphrastique*, It
Pa ra-phrăst'ic al, } & Sp *parafrastico*] Free, clear, and ample in explanation, explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author, not verbal or literal, diffuse

Pa ra phrăst'ic al-ly, *adv* In a paraphrastic manner

Pă ra phre nī'tis, *n* [Gr *παρά*, beside, near, and *φρην*, *φρενός*, the midriff or diaphragm, Fr *paraphrénésie*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the diaphragm *Arbuthnot*

Pa ra plē'gi-ă, } *n* [Gr *παραλυσία*, Ionic for
Pa ra-plē'gy, } *παραλυσία*, from *παρα*-*λύσειν*, to strike beside, near, at the side, from *παρά*, beside, and *-λύσειν*, to strike, Fr *paraplégie*] (*Med*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides It is caused mainly by disease of the spinal cord

Par ăp'o plēx'y, *n* [Gr *παρά*, beside, near, and *απο-λήξια*, apoplexy] (*Med*) A soporous state resembling apoplexy, false apoplexy *Dunglison*

Păr'a-quēt' (-kĕt'), } *n* A small species of par-
Păr'a-quī'to (-kē'to), } rot See PARAKEET

Pa ra-săng *n* [Gr *παρασαγγης*, Lat *parasanga*, from Per *farsang*] *Antiq*) A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles, but in different times and places, it has been thirty, forty, or sixty stadia

Pa ra scēne', } *n* [Gr. *παρασκήνιον*, from *-α-*
Pa ra-scē'nī ŭm, } *ρα*, beside, at the side, and *σκηνή*, stage, scene] (*Rom Antiq*) An apartment in the back part of a theatre used by the actors for robing, and unrobing themselves

Pa ra scē ăs'tic (-sē ăs'tik), *a* [Gr *παρασκευαστικός*, from *-παρασκευάζειν*, to get ready, prepare, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *σκευάζειν*, to make ready, from *σκευή*, equipment, *σκεῦος*, a vessel or implement.] Preparatory [*Obs and rare*]

Pa ra sce've, *n* [Gr *παρασκευή*, Gr *παρασκευή*, a getting ready, preparation See *supra*] Preparation, among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath *Chalmers*

Pa ra se lē'nē, *n pl* PARA-SE LE'NAE [Gr *παρα*, beside, and *σελήνη*, the moon, Fr *paraselène*.]

(*Astron*) A mock moon, a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon

Par'a-sīte, *n* [Fr *parasite*, Sp. *parasito*, It. *parassito*, Lat *parasitus*, Gr. *παρασιτος*, literally eating beside, with, or at the table of another, from *παρά*, beside, and *σιτεῖν*, to feed, in passive, to be fed, eat, from *σῖτος*, wheat, corn, food]

1 (*Gr Antiq.*) One whose office was to gather from the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices, and to superintend the sacrifices

2 In later usage, one who dines at another's table, hence, especially, a trencher friend, one who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery, a hanger on, a dependent companion and flatterer, a toady

3 (*Bot*) A plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs, — sometimes, but erroneously, called *epphyte*

4 (*Zool*) An animal which lives during the whole or part of its existence on the body of some other animal, as flea, &c

Păr'a sĭt'ic, } *a* [Fr *parasitique*, It *parassi-*
Pa ra sĭt'ic al, } *tico*, Lat *parasiticus*, Gr *παρασιτικός*]

1 Of the nature of a parasite, fawning for bread or favors, fawning, wheedling "*Parasitic* preachers" *Milton*

2 Living on, or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing, growing upon or within another, as, a *parasitic* animal or fungus

The *parasitical* plant absolutely killed the supporting tree *De Quincey*

Pa ra sĭt'ic al-ly, *adv* In a parasitic, flattering, or wheedling manner, by dependence on another

Pa ra sĭt'ic al-ness, *n* The state of being parasitical, parasitism.

Pa ra-sit ism, *n* [Fr *parasitisme*] The state, condition, manners, or behavior of a parasite

Pa ra sŏl' (110) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *parasol*, It *parasole*, from It *parare*, Fr *parer*, to ward off, parry, and Lat *sol*, It *sole*, the sun] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays

Pa ra sol ĕtte', *n* A small parasol or sunshade

Pa ra sy năx'is, *n* [Lat *parasynaxis*, Gr *παρασύναξις*, from *παρασυνάγειν*, to assemble illegally or secretly, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, against, and *συναγειν*, to assemble, *σύναξις*, an assembly See SYNAXIS] (*Civil Law*) An unlawful meeting

Pa ra-răx'is, *n* [Gr *παραξις*, a placing beside, from *παρα-ασσειν*, to place beside, from *παρα*, beside, and *τασσειν*, to arrange] (*Gram*) The mere ranging of propositions one after another, without connection or dependence, — the opposite of *syntax* *Brande*

Pa-răth'e sis, *n* [Gr *παράθεσις*, a putting beside, from *παραιθέναι*, to put beside, from *παρά*, beside, and *τιθέναι*, to put, set, place]

1 (*Gram*) The placing of two or more nouns in the same case, or in apposition

2 (*Rhet*) A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterward expunded *Smart*

3 (*Print*) The matter contained within brackets *Crabb*

4 (*Gr Church*) A prayer uttered by a bishop over new converts, or those under religious instruction *Wright*

Pa ra tonner re (pă'ra ton-nar'), *n* [Fr , from *parer*, to ward off, to parry, and *tonnerre*, thunder, thunder-bolt] A conductor of lightning, a lightning rod

Pa'ra vāil', *a* [Norm & O Fr *paraval*, below, from *par*, through (Lat. *per*), and *aval*, down, downward, from *a* (Lat *ad*) and *val* (Lat *vallis*), a valley Cf PARAMOUNT] (*Eng Law*) At the bottom, lowest *Cowell*

☞ In *feudal law* the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant of the fee or he who is immediate tenant to one who holds over of another *Wharton*

Par'a-vant, } *adv* [O Fr *paravant*, from *par*,
Par'a-vaunt, } through, and *avant*, before, from Lat *ab*, from, and *ante*, before] In front, publicly, before, sooner [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Par'boil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARBOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARBOILING] [O Fr *parboillir*, to cook well, from *par*, through, and *boillir*, to boil, or, more probably, from Eng *part* and *boil* Cf PARTAKE] To boil in part, to cook partially by boiling

Par'boiled, *p a* Boiled moderately or in part

Par'breāk, *v i* or *v t* [From Fr *par*, through, and Eng *break*, q v Cf Ger. *erbrechen*, to vomit, and Scot *perbreck*, *perbrail*, to shatter] To throw out, to vomit [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Par'breāk, *n* Vomit [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Par'buck-le, *n* [Written also *parbuncle*] (*Naut*) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted

Par'buck-le, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARBUCKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARBUCKLING] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle *Totten*

Par'çel (*colloq* pär'sl), *n* [Fr, *parcelle*, a small part, diminutive of *part*, Lat *pars*, equivalent to Lat *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *partis*, a part, Pr. *parcela*, Ital *parcella*]

1. A portion of any thing taken separately, a fragment of a whole, a part [*Rare.*]

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the of an egg *Arbuthnot*

2 An indiscriminate or indefinite measure quantity, an, mass or quantity, a collection;

3 A number or quantity of things put together, a bundle, a package; a packet.

4 (*Law*) A part; a portion, a piece, as, a tain piece of land is part and *parcel* of an piece

Par'çel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARCELED, or PARCEL *p pr* & *vb n* PARCELING, or PARCELLING]

1 To divide and distribute by parts or portions — often with *out*

Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general.

These ghastly kings would *parcel* out my power *Dr*

2 To make up into a mass [*Rare.*]

To parcel a rope (*Naut*), to wind lightly over strips of tarred canvas *To*

Par'çel, *a* & *adv* Part or half, in part; as, *cel* gilt, *parcel*-poet.

The worthy dame was *parcel* blind, and more than deaf *B*

Par'çel-book, *n* A merchant's register book the dispatch of parcels *Spring*

Par'çel ing, *n* [Also *parcelling*] (*Naut*) narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and laid about a rope like a bandage, before it is served used, also, to raise a mouse on the stays, &c.

Par'çe-na ry, *n* [Norm Fr *parcenier*, O Fr *çonnière* See *infra*] (*Law*) The holding or occupation of an inheritable estate which descends to the ancestor to two or more persons, co heir

☞ It differs in many respects from *joint-tenancy* which is created by deed or devise In the former there is no essential distinction between parcenary tenancy in common. *Wharton*

Par'çe-ner, *n* [Scot *parsenere*; Norm & O *parçonnier*, *parsonnier*, *parçunere*, from *par* *parçun*, *parcion*, part, portion, from Fr *pr* Lat *partiri*, to part, divide, from *pars*, *part*, part, Pr *parsonier*, Sp *parcionero*] (*Law* co heir, or one of two or more persons, to whom estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by w It is held as one estate

Parch, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* PARCHED (pärcht) *pr* & *vb n* PARCHING] [Perhaps contracted *percaresce*, from Lat *percarescere*, to grow very but cf also Russ *parit*, to scorch.]

1 To burn the surface of, to scorch, as, to the skin, to *parch* corn

2 To dry to extremity, to shrivel with heat

The ground below is *parched* *D*

Parch, *v i* To be scorched or superficially burnt to be very dry *Mort*

Parch'ed ness, *n* The state of being scorched dried to extremity.

Parch'ing ly, *adv* Scorchingly

Parch'ment, *n* [Fr *parchemin*, O Fr *parcemin*, *parquemin*, *parcamin*, Pr *pergamen*, *pergame*, *gami*, *parguamina*, Sp *pargamino*, *pergamino*, *pergaminho*, It *pergamena*, *pergamino*, Lat *pergamena*, *pergamina* (sc *charta*), Gr *περγαμηνή* (*χάρτη*), from Lat *Pergamenus*, Gr Περγαμενός, belonging to Pergamus, or Pergamom, in Mysia where it was invented by Eumenes, and brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off supply of papyrus from Egypt] The skin of sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered for writing on

Par'çel ty, *n* [O Fr *parcelte*, Pr *parcetat*, Sp *cidad*, It *parcelta*, Lat. *parcitas*, from *parc* sparing] Sparingness [*Obs*]

Par'close, *n* (*Eccl Arch*) A screen separating chapel from the body of the church See PARCLOSE *Ho*

Pard, *n* [A-S *pard*, Lat *pardus*, Gr. *πάρδος*, & It *pardo*] The leopard, in poetry, any spotted beast "A match for *pards* in flight" *Sh*

Par'dale, *n* [Lat *pardalis*, Gr *πάρδαλις*] pard [*Obs*] "The *pardale* swift" *Spens*

Par'do, *n* 1 A Chinese vessel resembling a junk but smaller

2 A money of account in Goa, India, equivalent to about 2s 6d sterling, or about 60 cts, *Simmonds*

Par'don, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARDONED, *p pr* *vb n* PARDONING] [Fr *pardonner*, Pr *perdonar*, *perdonar*, Sp *perdonar*, It & Lat. *perdonare*, from Lat *per*, through, thoroughly, perfectly and *donare*, to give, to present]

1 To remit as the consequences of a fault or crime, to refrain from exacting as a penalty

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it *S*

2 To remit the penalty of, to suffer to pass without punishment, — applied to the offense and offender, to discharge from liability to reproof penalty, to forgive, — applied to offenses

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin *1 Sam xv*

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me, — a phrase used when one asks for excuse or makes an apology or used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

Syn —To forgive, absolve, excuse, remit; requit

Par'don, *n* [Fr *pardon*, Pr *perdo*, Sp *perdon*, *perdono*, L Lat *perdonum* See *supra*]

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, short; cāre, fär, lăst, fall, what, thēre, veil, tĕrm, pīque, fīrm, dōne, fôr, dq, wolf, food, foot,

1 [illegible] of a penalty [illegible] an amnesty is a general [illegible]

2 The remission [illegible] of the exposure of [illegible] to suffer [illegible] penalty [illegible] to bear the [illegible] of the offended party [illegible] as to seek [illegible] for a fault.

Syn.—Forgiveness; remission. See Forgiveness.

Pardonable, *a.* [Fr. *pardonnable*; Sp. *perdonable*; It. *perdonabile*. [illegible]] Admitting of pardon; not requiring the exaction of penalty; venial; excusable.

Pardonableness, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; the [illegible]

Pardonably, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably.

Pardoner, *n.* 1. One who forgives; one who absolves [illegible]

2. A person licensed to sell papal indulgences. [*Obs.*]

Pardoning, *p.a.* 1. [illegible] to giving [illegible]

2. [illegible] power [illegible] to grant pardon [illegible]

[illegible] the pardoning power [illegible]

Pare [illegible] *v.t.*; pret. & pp. PARED; ppr. PARING. [Fr. *parer*, [illegible] to cut or shave off [illegible] to prepare [illegible] *parare*, to dress, trim [illegible] parry [illegible] pare [illegible]

1. To cut off [illegible] superficial substance [illegible] to have [illegible] with a [illegible] pare an apple, an orange [illegible]

2. To [illegible] by little; to diminish.

The king began to pare [illegible] the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

☞ The pare is followed by the thing diminished [illegible] the thing separated is the object [illegible] to pare off the rind of fruit [illegible]

Paregmenon, *n.* [Gr. *parēgmenon*, [illegible] from [illegible] to lead [illegible]] The use of words [illegible] a common origin in the same sentence.

Paregoric, *a.* [Lat. *paregoricus*; Gr. [illegible] soothing [illegible] addressing [illegible] soothing [illegible] to speak [illegible] Mitigating; assuaging pain; anodyne.

Paregoric, *n.* [illegible] A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Paregoric or *paregoric elixir* [illegible] camphorated tincture of opium flavored with aromatics.

Pareira, *n.* [illegible] to draw said [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible] The addition [illegible] partial [illegible]

Parella, *n.* [illegible]

Parelle [illegible] which [illegible] the *Lecanora parella*.

Parembole, *n.* [Fr. *parembole*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible]

Parenchyma [illegible]

1 (*Anat.*) The [illegible]

2 (*Bot.*) The soft cellular tissue of plants like the [illegible] pith [illegible]

Parenchymal [illegible] pertaining to parenchyma.

Parenchymatous [illegible]

Parent, *n.* [Lat. *parens* [illegible] from [illegible] to beget, Fr. & It. *parent*, Sp. *pariente*, It. *parente*.]

1. One who begets [illegible] a father or mother.

2. That which produces [illegible] the parent of vice. [illegible] *Chaucer.*

Parentage (Syn. p. [illegible]) [O. Fr. *parentage*, from [illegible] *parent*; It. *parentaggio*.] [illegible] parent [illegible] extraction; birth; [illegible] a man of mean parentage [illegible]

Parental, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis*; Sp. *parental*.] 1. Pertaining to parents [illegible] parental love [illegible]

2. Becoming parents [illegible] parental care.

Parentally, *adv.* In a parental manner.

Parenthesis, *n.* [Lat. *parenthesis*, from [illegible] See PARENT.] [illegible]

Parenthesis, *n.*; pl. PARENTHESES. [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to put in; Fr. *parenthèse*; It. *parentesi*; Sp. *paréntesis*.]

1. A word, phrase or sentence inserted [illegible] with which it is not [illegible] sometimes [illegible]

[illegible] *Hooker.*

2. (*Print.*) The sign ( ) [illegible]

Parenthetic, **Parenthetical**, *a.* [illegible]

1. Pertaining to [illegible] parenthesis [illegible]

2. Using [illegible]

Parenthetically, *adv.* [illegible]

Pargasite, *n.* [Lat. *pargasitis*, from [illegible]] [illegible] *Dana.*

Parget, *n.* [O. Eng. *pargeter*, from Lat. *paries*, *parietis*, wall.]

1. Gypsum; plaster stone. [*Obs.*]

2. Plaster [illegible]

3. (*Arch.*) The plaster [illegible] *Gwilt.*

Parget, *v.t.* [illegible] PARGETED; *ppr.* PARGETING.

1. To plaster walls.

2. To paint; to cover with paint. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Pargeter, *n.* A plasterer. [*Obs.*]

Pargeting, *n.* A kind of decorative plaster-work in raised ornamental figures [illegible]

The [illegible] *Mrs. Jameson.*

Pargetory, *n.* Something made of parget. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Parhelic, *a.* Of or pertaining to parhelia.

Parhelion (or par hel'yon), *n.*; pl. PARHELIA. [Lat. *parhelion*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] beside, and [illegible] the sun.] A mock sun [illegible] bright light [illegible]

Pariah [illegible] *n.* [illegible] pariah [illegible] A person of low caste [illegible] outcast.

Pariah dogs, native dogs without masters. [*East Indies.*]

Parial, *n.* [Corrupted from *pair royal.*] Three of a sort in certain games [illegible]

Parian (S.) [illegible] (*Geog.*) A native [illegible] of Paros [illegible] in the Aegean Sea.

2. A fine quality of porcelain [illegible]

Parian, *a.* [Lat. *Parius*.] (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Paros [illegible]

Parian chronicle (*Arch.*) [illegible] record of the [illegible] of Paros [illegible] Arundel [illegible] Oxford.

Paridigitate [Lat. *par*, equal, and *digitus*, finger.] Having an even number of fingers or toes.

Parietal, *a.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries*, a wall; Fr. *pariétal*; Sp. *parietal*; It. *parietale*.]

1. Pertaining to a wall.

2. Pertaining to buildings [illegible] within the walls [illegible] building [illegible] [*U. S.*]

All [illegible] *College* [illegible] within the college walls [illegible]

3. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the [illegible] which [illegible] of the skull [illegible] like walls.

4. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or growing from, the wall [illegible]

Parietary, *n.* [Lat. *parietaria*, from *paries*, wall; Fr. *pariétaire*; Sp. [illegible]] (*Bot.*) [illegible] pellitory.

Parietes, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The walls [illegible] of the body [illegible]

2. (*Bot.*) The sides of [illegible]

Paring, *n.* 1. That which is pared off; rind separated from [illegible]

2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass [illegible]

Paripinnate, *n.* [Lat. *par*, equal, and *pinnate*, winged.] (*Bot.*) Equally pinnate.

Paris, *n.* [illegible] *Paris* [illegible] son of Priam [illegible] Trojan war. (*Bot.*) A plant [illegible] herb-paris; true-love [illegible]

Parish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, O. Fr. *paroche*; It. & Sp. *parrocchia*; Lat. *parochia*; [illegible] dwelling beside [illegible] from [illegible]

1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest [illegible]

2. A [illegible] in some of the [illegible] parish [illegible]

[illegible]

Parish, *a.* 1. Belonging to a parish; as, parish records.

2. Employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish; as, a parish priest.

3. Maintained by the parish; as, parish poor.

[illegible] *Paley.*

Parishen, *n.* A parishioner. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Parishional, *n.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial. [*Rare.*]

Parishioner, *n.* [Fr. *paroissien*; Pr. *parrochia*; Sp. & Pg. *parroquiano*; It. *parrocchiano*.] One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

Parisian (Syn. p. 1130) [Fr. *Parisien*, Lat. *Parisii*.] (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Paris.

Parisian, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

Parisological [illegible] *a.* [Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] ambiguous words. [*Rare.*]

Parisyllabic [illegible], **Parisyllabical**, *a.* [Fr. *parisyllabique*, from Lat. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having equal syllables.

Paritor, *n.* [Lat. *paritor*, servant, [illegible] from *parere*, to appear.] Of A[illegible] [illegible]

Parity, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; Pr. *paritat*; Sp. *paridad*; It. *parità*; Lat. *paritas*, from *par*, equal.] [illegible] equality [illegible] reasoning [illegible] correspondence [illegible]

[illegible] parity [illegible] principle [illegible] *De Quincey.*

Park, *n.* [Fr. *parc*; Pr. [illegible] *parque*; Sp. [illegible] *parque*; It. *parco*; [illegible] *parrok*, *parruc*; Icel. *parr* [illegible]

O H. Ger *pari in, beragan*, Goth. *bairgon* N. H. Ger *bergen*, to save, to keep, put in security, W *perc, parwg*, Ir & Gael *parc*, Ger, Dan, & Sw *park*, D *perk*, O H Ger *pferrich, pferrich*, N H. Ger *pferch*]

1. A large tract of ground kept untilled, or in its natural state, about a residence, for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like

2 A piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation, as, Hyde *Park*.

3 (*Mil*) The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c, when brought together, also, the objects thus brought together, as, a *park* of wagons; a *park* of artillery, a *park* of provisions, engineer *park*, camp *park*, and the like

Park phaeton, a small, low carriage, for use in parks

Pärk, *v t.* [*imp & p p.* PARKED (pärkt), *p pr & vb n* PARKING]

1. To inclose in a park.

2 To bring together in a park, or compact body, as, to *park* the artillery, &c *De Quincey*

Pärk'er, *n* The keeper of a park

Pärk'leaves, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hypericum*, — popularly so called.

Pär'lance, *n* [Norm & O Fr *parlance*, from Fr *parler*, to speak, p pr *parlant* See *infra*] Conversation, discourse, talk. [*Obs*]

In common parlance, in ordinary phrase, in the usual form of speech.

Pärle (pärl), *n* Converse, talk, oral treaty or discussion [*Obs*] See PARLEY

They ended *parle*, and both addressed for fight. *Milton*

Pärle, *v i* [Fr. *parler*. See *infra*] To talk, to converse, to discuss any thing orally [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pär'ley, *v i* [*imp & p p* PARLEYED, *p pr. & vb n* PARLEYING] [Fr *parler*, Pr & Sp *parlar*, Pg *palrar*, It. *parlare*, O Fr. *paroler*, L Lat *parabolare*, from Fr *parole*, Pr, O It, & O Sp *parabola* It. *parola*, Sp *palabra*, Pg *palavra*, a word, from Lat *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, L Lat a sentence, a word, from Gr παραβολη See PARABLE and PALAVER] To speak with another, to confer on some point of mutual concern, to discuss orally; hence, specifically to confer with an enemy, to treat with him by words, as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace

Pär'ley, *n* Mutual discourse or conversation, discussion, hence, specifically, a conference between antagonists or enemies, a hasty and informal treating between parties prepared for fight

We paid on *parley* but are stormed in vain. *Dryden*

To beat a parley (*Mil*), to beat a drum, or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy

Pär'lia ment, *n* [Fr *parlement*, Pr *parlament*, Sp, Pg, & It *parlamento*, L Lat *parlamentum*, *parlamentum*, from Fr *parler*, Pr & Sp *parlar*, It. *parlare*, to speak. See *supra*]

1. A parleying, set discourse, conference, meeting for consultation [*Obs*] "But first they held their *parliament*" *Chaucer*

2 The grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz, the lords spiritual lords temporal, and the commons, sitting in the two houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.

☞ Primarily the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament, but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named

3. The supreme council, consisting of four estates the nobility and representatives of the gentry, the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes, the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order. [*Sweden*]

4 One of the several principal judicial courts of the country [*France, before the Revolution.*]

Pär'lia ment'al, *a* Pertaining to parliament, parliamentary. [*Obs*] *Howe*

Pär'lia ment ä'ri an, *a* Serving the parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. *Wood*

Pär'lia ment-ä'ri an, *n* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Pär'lia mënt'a ry, *a.* [Fr *parlementaire*, Sp & It *parlamentario*. See *supra*]

1. Pertaining to parliament, as, *parliamentary* authority

2 Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act

3 According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the established rules and customs of legislative bodies *Hale*

Pär'lia ment-eer', *n* A parliamentarian [*Obs*]

Pär'lor, *n* [Fr *parloir*, It & Sp *parlatorio* from Fr *parler*, It *parlare*, to speak See PARLEY] [Written also *parlour*.]

1. The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without

2 A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation the reception-room of visitors, &c, as distinguished from the hall, the dining-room, the kitchen, the library, and the like, sometimes, the best room of a house, kept for receiving company, as distinguished from the sitting room of the family.

Parlor-boarder, a scholar in a boarding school who takes meals with the teacher's family

Pär'lous, *a* [For *perilous*, and this contracted from *perilous* See PERILOUS and PERILOUS] [*Obs*]

1. Attended with peril, dangerous, as, a *parlous* cough "A *parlous* snuffling" *Beau & Fl*

2 Inclined to expose one's self to peril, venturesome, notable, striking, exceeding, keen "A *parlous* boy" *Shak* "A *parlous* wit" *Dryden*

Pär'lous-ly, *adv* In a parlous manner, venturesomely, dangerously, notably, quickly, keenly, greatly [*Obs*]

You seem to be *parlously* in love with learning *Isaac & Fl*

Pär'lous ness, *n* The quality of being parlous, venturesomeness, dangerousness, notability, quickness, keenness [*Obs*]

Pär'ma-çīt'y, *n* [A corruption of *spermaceti*, q v] Spermaceti [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pär'me-sän', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Parma, in Italy

Pär'me-sän', *a* [Fr *Parmesan*, It *Parmigiano*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Parma or its inhabitants

Par-näs'si ä (-näsh'i a), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of elegant plants growing in wet grounds, and having white flowers, grass of Parnassus

Par nä'si an (-näsh'i-an), *a* [Lat *Parnassius*] Pertaining to Parnassus

Par-näs'sus, *n* [Gr Παρνασσός] (*Ant Geog.*, & *Antiq*) A mountain in Greece, celebrated in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous also for the Castalian spring and the temple of Apollo

Pär'nel, *n* [For *Pernell*, contracted from *Petronella*, It *Petronilla*, Pg *Petronilha*, Fr *Petronelle*, *Petronille*, Ger *Petronelle*, a woman's name] A wantonness, immodest girl, a slut [*Obs*]

Pa rō'chi al, *a* [L Lat *parochialis*, from Lat *parochia*, O Fr *parochial*, N Fr *paroissial*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *parroquial*, It *parrocchiale*. See PARISH] Belonging or relating to a parish, as, *parochial* clergy, *parochial* duties

Pa rō'chi äl'i ty, *n* The state of being parochial [*Obs*] *Mariot*

Pa rō'chi al ize, *v t* To form into parishes [*Eng*]

Pa rō'chi al-ly, *adv* In a parish, by a parish

Pa rō'chi an, *a* [Fr *parrochian*, *paroquian*, Sp & Pg *parroquiano*, It *parrocchiano* Cf PARISHIONER] Pertaining to a parish [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pa rō'chi-an, *n* [See *supra*] A parishioner [*Obs*] *Lurghley*

Pa rōd'ic, } *a*, [Fr *parodique*, Sp & It *paro-*
Pa rōd'ic al, } *dico*, Gr παρωδικός] Copying after the manner of parody *Warton*

Pär'o dist, *n.* [Fr *parodiste*, Sp *parodista*] One who writes a parody *Coleridge*

Pär'o dy, *n* [Fr *parodie*, Sp, It, & Lat *parodia*, Gr παρῳδία, from παρά, beside, and ᾠδή, a song See ODE]

1 A writing, in which the words of an author are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose, a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque, travesty, burlesque

The lively *parody* which he wrote on Dryden's Hind and Panther was received with great applause. *Macaulay*

2 A popular maxim, adage, or proverb

Pär'o dy, *v t* [*imp & p p* PARODIED, *p pr & vb n* PARODYING] [Fr *parodier*, Sp *parodiar*, It *parodiare*] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original

I have translated or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace *Pope*

Pär'o kēt', *n* See PAROQUET

Pa rōl' } (Sinop, § 120), *n* [Fr *parole*, It *parola*
Pa rōle' } See PARITY]

1 A word, an oral utterance *Milton*

2 (*Law*) Oral declaration, word of mouth "The *parol* may demur" *Blackstone*.

3 Word of promise, word of honor, plighted faith, especially (*Mil*), a promise, upon one's faith and honor, to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, or not till exchanged, or to return to custody, or the like

This man had forfeited his military *parole* *Macaulay*

4 (*Mil*) A word distinguished from the *countersign* The latter is given to all guards, the former only to officers of the guard, or those who inspect or give orders to guards *Scott*

☞ Commonly written *parol* as a term in law, and *parole* in other senses

Pa rōl', } *a* Given by word of mouth, oral, not
Pa rōle', } written, as, *parol* evidence *Blackstone*

Parol arrest, an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate. — *Parol contract* (*Law*), any contract not of record or under seal, whether orally or written, a simple contract. *Cole Story*

Pär'o mōl'o gy, *n* [Gr παρομολογία, from παρά, beside, and ὁμολογέω, to grant — ἀμά, by, near, and ὁμολογέω, to confess. See HOMOLOGOUS] (*Rhet*) A concession to an adversary with a view to strengthen one's own argument *Crabb*

Pär'o no mä'si ä (-mäzh'i-ä), *n* [Gr παρονομασία, from παρονομάζειν, to form a word by a slight change, from παρά, beside, beyond, and ὄνομα, or, to name, from ὄνομα, a name, Lat *paronomasia*, Fr *paronomase*, *paronomasie*] (*Rhet*) A play upon words, a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give kind of antithetical force to the sentence, punning

Pär'o no mäs'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to paronomasia
Pär'o no mäs'tic al, } or consisting in a play upon words *Mere.*

Pär'o nōm'a sy, *n.* Paronomasia

Pär'o nych'i a, *n* [Gr. παρονυχία, from παρά, beside, and ὄνυξ, ονυχος, a nail, Lat. *paronychia*, *paronychium*] (*Med*) A whitlow, or felon *Quincy*

Pär'o nym, *n.* [Written also *paronyme*] A paronymous word

Pa rōn'y mous, *a* [Gr. παρώνυμος, from παρά, beside, near, and ὄνομα, a name; Fr. *paronymique*]

1. Having the same derivation; allied radically, conjugate, — said of certain words, as *man, manhood, manhood*

2 Having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning; — said of certain words, as *hair* and *hare*.

Pa rōn'y my, *n* The quality of being paronymous

Pär'o quēt (110), *n* [See PARROT] (*Ornith*) A small scansorial bird, allied to the macaw, from which it differs in having the cheeks wholly feathered. These birds form the genus *Palaeornis*, and are found in the tropical countries [Written also *parolet*, *parrakeet*, and *perroquet*]

Carolina Paroquet.

Pa rōt'id, *a* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the parotid

Pa rōt'id, *n.* [Gr παρωτίς, παρωτίδος, from παρά, beside, near, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, Lat *parotis*, *parotidis*, Fr *parotide*.] (*Anat*) The salivary gland situated nearest the ear, which pours its secretion into the mouth during mastication It is largest in the herbivora, and those animals whose food is most difficult of mastication Its duct, called the *duct of Steno*, opens into the mouth opposite the second molar tooth.

Pär'o tīt'is, *n* (*Med*) Inflammation of the parotid glands, mumps *Dunglison*

Pär'ox ysm, *n* [Gr παροξυσμός, from παροξύνειν, to sharpen, irritate, from παρά, beside, beyond, and ὀξύνειν, to sharpen, from ὀξύς, sharp, N Lat *paroxysmus*, Fr. *paroxisme*, Pr *paroxisme*, Sp & Pg *paroxismo* It *paroxismo*, *parossismo*.]

1 (*Med.*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has definite remissions or intermissions.

2 Hence, any sudden and violent action, spasmodic affection or action; convulsion, fit "Harassed with the returning *paroxysms* of this fever and despair" *South*

Pär'ox ys'mal, *a.* 1 Marked by paroxysms; of, a *paroxysmal* disposition

2 Pertaining to, or caused by, a paroxysm or paroxysms.

Par-quet' (par-kā', or par kēt'), *n.* [Fr See PARQUETRY]

1 A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra, but commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theater, from the orchestra to the dress-circle

2 The same as PARQUETRY, q. v.

Pär'quet-age, *n* The same as PARQUETRY

Par'quet-ed, *a* Formed in parquetage; inlaid with wood in small and differently colored figures

One room *parquetted* with yew which I liked well *Peel n.*

Par'quet ry, *n* [Fr *parqueterie*, from *parquet* French inlaid floor, flooring, *parqueter*, to make French flooring, *parquet*, diminutive of *parc*, an inclosure See PARK] A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting of inlaid work in geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, used especially for floors; marquetry. *Farmer*

Parquetry

Par-quēt'te (par-kēt'), *n* The same as PARQUET.

Parr, *n.* [Written also *parr*] (O. Gael & Ir *bradan*, a salmon]

1. [illegible] (*Arch.*) [illegible] remaining [illegible] has [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] length [illegible] are [illegible] three

2. [illegible] (*Fort.*) [illegible]

Păr′ra-keet′ [illegible] (Written *paroquet*, *parrot*, and *paroquet*.) [*Fr. perroquet.* See PARROT.] See PAROQUET.

Par′rel [illegible] [Abbreviated from *apparel*.] [illegible]

Par′rel [illegible] *prep.* [illegible] Sp. *parral* [illegible] See APPAREL.] (*Naut.*) The rope or hoop by which [illegible] is fastened to the [illegible] it to be hoisted or lowered at pleasure. *Totten.*

Par′rel [illegible] [illegible] A chimney piece. *Halliwell.*

Par′rhe-si-a [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] boldness [illegible] to say.] Boldness or freedom in speech.

Par′ri-cid′al, *a.* [Lat. *parricidalis*.] [illegible] *parricidal* [illegible]

1. Pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering [illegible] parent or patron.

2. Committing parricide.

Par′ri-cide [illegible] [F. *parricide*, from Lat. *parricida* and *parricidium*, from *pater*, father, and *caedere* to kill. [illegible] Sp. *parricida* and *parricidio*.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother [illegible] who murders any one to

[illegible] the word to one who kills his child.

2. The murderer of any one to whom reverence is due. *Bac.*

Par′ri-cid′i-ous, *a.* Parricidal. [*Obs.*]

Par′ri-toe [illegible] [illegible] *parrot* [illegible] A soft [illegible] stand [illegible] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Par′rot [illegible] [illegible] from Fr. *perroquet* [illegible] by from *Pierrot* [illegible] of *Pierre* [illegible] Sp. *perico* [illegible] *parroc*. [illegible] the parrot [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of numerous species of the genus *Psittacus* [illegible] brilliantly [illegible] have a hooked bill [illegible] tooth [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] World. The common gray parrot [illegible] celebrated for its power of mimicry [illegible]

Imperial Parrot.

[illegible] The name [illegible] applied [illegible] birds [illegible] cockatoos, macaws, &c.

Par′rot-let [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) A small [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] so named from its resemblance to the parrot in the brilliancy of its colors [illegible] [illegible] its [illegible] were.

Par′rot-ry [illegible] The part [illegible] parrot [illegible] imitation.

Par′ry [illegible] [illegible] *parer* [illegible] [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *parar*, from L. *parare* to prepare. See PARE.]

1. To ward off [illegible] to stop [illegible] to prevent [illegible] as to parry a thrust [illegible] the like.

2. [illegible] to shift off [illegible] evade.

The French government has parried the payment of our [illegible] *A. Everett.*

Par′ry [illegible] To ward off [illegible] aside [illegible] turn aside.

Parse [illegible] [*imp. & p. p.* PARSED (pärst); *p. pr. & vb. n.*] [illegible] [Lat. *pars* [illegible] part [illegible] *oratio*] part of speech.] (*Gram.*) To resolve into its elements, as a sentence pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement [illegible] [illegible] does the grammatical [illegible]

Par′see [illegible] [illegible] follower of Zoroaster [illegible] fire-worshiper [illegible] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian religion [illegible] descended from Persian emigrants [illegible] to India [illegible] now [illegible] fire-worshiper [illegible] Gheber.

Pars′er [illegible] One who parses.

Par′si-mo′ni-ous [illegible] [F. *parcimonieux*. See PARSIMONY.] [illegible] frugal [illegible] expenditure [illegible] covetous [illegible] close.

Extremity [illegible] campaign may spare [illegible] *Addison.*

Syn. — [illegible] frugal [illegible] niggardly [illegible] covetous [illegible] illiberal; frugal. See [illegible]

Par′si-mo′ni-ous-ly, *adv.* In a parsimonious manner; parsimoniously [illegible]

Par′si-mo′ni-ous-ness [illegible] A very [illegible] [illegible] to save expense.

Par′si-mo-ny [illegible] [L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from [illegible] *parcere* to spare. It. & Sp. [illegible] [illegible] expenditure [illegible] money [illegible] generally in a bad sense [illegible] economy [illegible] illiberality.

The ways to enrich are many, and most of them foul. Parsimony is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Economy; frugality; covetousness [illegible] illiberality. See [illegible]

Pars′ley [illegible] [O. Eng. *persely*, *persil* [illegible] *persil*, F. *persil*, It. *petrosellino*, Pr. *peressilh* [illegible] Sp. *perejil* [illegible] Lat. *petroselinum* [illegible] *petroselinon* [illegible] rock [illegible] parsley [illegible] [illegible] Pr. *peiressilh* [illegible] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus [illegible] used in cookery [illegible] the root as a [illegible] medicine.

Fool's parsley [illegible] much resembling parsley [illegible]

Pars′nip [illegible] [Written also *parsnep*.] [Corrupted from Lat. *pastinaca* [illegible] [illegible] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus [illegible] of which [illegible] parsnip has [illegible] white [illegible] root [illegible] used for food [illegible] the [illegible]

Par′son [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *persona* [illegible] person [illegible]

1. The priest of a parish or [illegible] [illegible] who has the parochial charge or cure of souls.

2. A [illegible] who is [illegible] licensed to preach.

Par′son-age [illegible] 1. The glebe and house [illegible] or [illegible] appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent [illegible] (*Eng.*)

2. The house [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible]

3. [illegible] support of a parson.

What is valued from paying [illegible] and tithe [illegible] *W. Scott.*

Par′son-ed [illegible] Done by [illegible] appropriate to [illegible] [*Rare.*]

[illegible] a due to truth! parson this [illegible] page. *Young.*

Par-son′ic [illegible] Of [illegible] pertaining to a parson. [*Low.*]

Par-son′ic-al-ly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the manner of a parson [illegible]

Par′son-ish [illegible] pertaining to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a parson [illegible]

Part, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *part*, Sp., Pg., & It. *parte*, Lat. *pars*, *partis*.]

1. One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided [illegible] something less than a whole [illegible] quantity [illegible] with the large [illegible] quantity [illegible] [illegible] fraction [illegible] [illegible]

Our ideas of extension [illegible] are [illegible] secret relation of the parts. *Locke.*

2. Hence specifically (*a.*) An equal constituent portion [illegible] [illegible] into which a thing is divided [illegible] proportional division [illegible] [illegible]

An homer is the tenth part of an ephah. *Ex. xvi. 36.*

(*b*) A [illegible] portion [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] the parts were formed to his mind [illegible] harmonious whole. *Locke.*

(*c*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] capacity taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *part* [illegible] *Macaulay.*

(*d*) Quarter; regions; districts [illegible] in the plural.

All parts resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

3. That which falls to one in division; share; portion; lot.

Let me bear
My part of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*

4. [illegible] concern; interest; particular [illegible]

We have no part in David. *2 Sam. xx. 1.*

5. Side; party; [illegible] faction. *Mark [illegible]*

[illegible] kingdom [illegible] part. *Waller.*

6. That which belongs to one [illegible] appropriated office.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her part;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

7. Hence [illegible] appropriated to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the performance of a drama, [illegible] the like.

The part
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shak.*

8. (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies [illegible] composition which, heard in union, compose its harmony; as, the treble, tenor, or bass part [illegible] [illegible]

9. (*Math.*) (*a.*) Such a portion of any quantity as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, 3 is a part of 12; — the opposite of *multiple*. (*b*) A [illegible] element [illegible] of a figure.

For my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — [illegible] *in good part*, [illegible] *in ill part*, as well done [illegible] favorably [illegible] [illegible] to accept in the good part [illegible] [illegible] — *In part*, in some measure; [illegible] partly. — *Part and parcel*, an essential portion [illegible] part [illegible] — *Part of speech* (*Gram.*), a sort or class of words of particular [illegible] [illegible] thus the noun is a *part of speech*, comprising the class of all names [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible]

Syn. — Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See PIECE, and [illegible]

Part [illegible] [*imp. & p. p.* PARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTING.] [Lat. *partire*, *partiri*, from *pars*, *partis* part. [illegible] [illegible]

1. To divide; to separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute; to [illegible]

They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture did they cast lots. *John xix. 24.*

3. To separate or [illegible] to go apart, from connection or contiguity [illegible]

The Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me. *Ruth i. 17.*

4. Hence [illegible] to stand between, to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did part our weary powers. *Shak.*

5. To secrete; to secern. [illegible]

[illegible]
And part and strains the [illegible] loan. *Prior.*

6. To separate [illegible] purify, as metals. [illegible]

7. To [illegible] with parts [illegible] [*Obs.*]

To part, [illegible] [illegible] (*Naut.*) to [illegible] the [illegible]

Part, *v. i.* 1. To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to become separated [illegible] to go asunder; to divide [illegible]

[illegible] Roman's hand, and so they parted. *Shak.*

2. [illegible] Pr. & Sp. *partir*, It. *partire*.] To go away; to [illegible] to depart.

[illegible] will of part [illegible] *Milton.*

3. To have a share; to partake. [*Obs.*] [illegible] *1 Sam. xxx. 24.*

To part with, to be separated from; to quit; to resign; to lose; as, to part with friends.

[illegible]
[illegible] so near my heart. *Dryden.*

Part′a-ble [illegible] See PARTIBLE.

Part′age [illegible] [illegible] [F. [illegible] L. *partagium*, from Lat. *pars* [illegible] part. [illegible]] [illegible] act of dividing or having [illegible] [*Obs.*]

A [illegible] portage of money collected by [illegible] *Fuller.*

Par-take′, *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK; *p. p.* PARTAKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [From *part* and *take*.]

1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a [illegible] to participate; — usually followed by *of*, sometimes by *in*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

How far brutes partake in this faculty, it is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

2. To have something of the properties, nature, [illegible] [illegible] by *of*.

The attorneys of the Court of Law [illegible] partake partly of judges, and partly of attorneys-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be [illegible]

Par-take′, *v. t.* 1. To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives;
Let every one partake the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to share; to participate; to give a part to with. [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To have a share; to distribute; to communicate; to give part of. [*Obs.*]

Your exultation partake to every one. *Shak.*

Par-tak′er [illegible] 1. One who has or takes a part, share, or portion in common with others; a sharer; participant; — usually followed by *of* or *in*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been made partakers of their spiritual things. *Rom.*

We have partaken with them in the spoil. *Shak.*

2. An accomplice; an associate; a partner.

[illegible] [illegible] thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers. *Ps. l. 18.*

Par-tak′ing, *n.* An associating; combination. *Hale.*

Part′ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly to the midrib or the base; [illegible] the blade [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in composition; as, three-parted, five-parted, and [illegible] *Gray.*

Part′er, *n.* One who parts or separates.

Par tl tl n (ˋal ˋ n [Lat p t t Fr p t t P p tion Sp p ticio It p rtizio See

1 The act f di idi g o t to of bei g di ided; divi i separatio di i n

A d good from bad fi d partition. Shak

2 Th t whi h d vi le sep at s, that by wi h diff ent p ts are separated perti n t l w ll (brick) o part p rtit n t ich use n l nel su e g tl t &c.; or a part tion of wood to l building dividing line

N t t could pass Betwixt the nice limits of a groan Dryden

3 A part divid d ff by w ll p rt t. [Obs r re] Lo ig d in all partition W tto

4 (Law) Th ion of common p divided ; p ll ly l al te it may b ff ted by consent f parties o by ompulsion f law

v (Mus) A score

Pa ti tion & p p PARTI IO ED p pr & [ ] to p rtit

2 t di i i to t t part by wall as t p t t th it f h o

P rtiti n m nt n Th act of partitioning di isio

Părti tiv [Lat p rti m from pa t p t t m to divide It & Sp p rtitivo F partitif] (Gram) De ig p rt or parti f th t dividing dist ib as pre partitive.

Pa ti ti (G m) A w p al g p r tit d noting a p rt a distrib

Pă ti tiv ly ad In partitive man r di trib tively

Părt l t n. [Dimi utive f p rt q v] [Obs]

1 A b l col f th neck f m worn by both sexe but af erward by wome f ruff

2 A h so alled fr m t ruffli g f b feath f n i g a rt f it g or f bout h r neck Shak

Pă t ly f l part; in ome meas d degree t w ll

Part n [From p rt] 1 O wh ta n j o stuff r with anoth p rtaker n asso i t a h the part er of my lif (my) f my gri f

Those of the race of Banquo ... partners in the ... work of ... law

2 (Law) An sociate f r b i r ncer in meml f p rtn ship as oci t i n usu and ll e co tract f p rtnership f ll. H rder

3 O wh dances with oth ith r mal female ll a om

4 A j usband wif consort

5 (Pl) (N) A f w k f t hore t nt t the sized th hol in d k t vol th heel f mas p mj se Totten

Syn. — Asso iate coadjutor ... but ... p rts ... partnership

Pă tn r v t To ass iate ith partner i ... [R] Shak

Part n ship n 1 Th tate co ditio f b i g p partner principal ... an

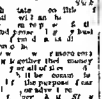
2 Th ... two ... one ... in a ... company ... firm ... bu i

3 (Law) ... two or more ... joined ... money ... all of ... business ... profit ... the purpose f car yi g ... under ... Kent

Syn. ... partnership ... capital ... direction ... Lindley

P rtook imp. [p t] of PARTAKE.

Părt idg n.; pl. PARTRIDGES ... [F perdrix ... L. perdix ... Gr. perdix] (Zool.) ... feet ... America ...



Common American Partridge

Pă t idg berry (Bot.) A small trailing evergreen ... white fragrant flowers ... and growing in ... woods, and

producing scarlet berries which rem ... over winter (Mitchella repens) ... (Gaultheria ...

The name is sometimes applied also to the wintergreen (with ... procumbens)

Părtridg wood n. A ... tropical wood ... esteemed for ... It is brought from B ... but it is not known with certainty from what tree

Part song n. A song in two or more distinct vocal parts.

Pă t ri v. Depart ... withdraw [Obs]

Pă t rit v. i. [L. parturire] To bring forth young [Obs]

Pa tŭ ri ency n. Parturition [Rare]

Pa tŭ ri ent a. [L. p rturiens, -entis, p. pr. of parturire to desire to bring forth, fr. parere, part , to bring forth] Bringing forth also about to bring forth ... n

Pa tŭ ri fā ci nt a. [L. parturire ... and faciens ... make] (Med.) ... tending to ... parturition ... Dunglison

Pa tŭ ri ous a ... [Obs]

Pă tu ri tion (rĭsh ŭn) n. [Lat. parturitio fr. parturire ... partus ...]

1 The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young child birth

2 That which is brought forth birth [Obs]

Pă ty n. [F parti and partie fr. O Fr. parti Lat. p rtitus part ... to part divide It. partit ... Sp. & Pr. partida]

1 A part or portion of a greater number of persons people ... large company ... distinguished from ... opposed to the rest ... a number of persons united in opinion, as opposed to the rest of a community ... associated and aiming to ... control ... especially ... the ... parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

The peace both parties want is like to last. Dryden.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers. Johnson.

(b) A ... of people gathered for ... entertain ... persons ... social ... company ... (c) A part of a larger troop or company ... a detachment ... especially a small number of troops dispatched upon some special service.

2 One concerned ... interested ... affair ... who takes part with others ... partaker.

3 The plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit ... litigant.

The cause of both parties shall come before the ... Ex ...

4 A single person distinct from ... opposed to an ...

If the jury found that the party slain was of English race it had been adjudged felony. Davies.

5 Hence ... individual ... [Her] Divided ... used with to any ... of ...

Party per Pale

Pă ty-col ored a. Colored by parts with different ... colored ... as, party-colored ...

Părty line ... a line ... dividing ...

Pă ty ism n. Devotion to party [Recent]

Pă ty jury (Law) A jury ... half foreigners

Pa ty verdict A joint verdict.

Pă ty wall n. A wall that separates ... from ... Mozon

Pa ru lis ... [Gr. parulis] ... A gum-boil

Pa r (pa r) ... L. par equal ... (Law) A figure ... which the present ... of the past ... narration ...

**Pă r ... ** [L.] See PARVENU.

Părvenu ... [F.] ... An upstart ... newly risen ...

**Pă v ** ...

Pă vi ... [F. ... It. parvis, paradis, parvis; L. paradisus ...] ... porch ... a church ... court ... law-yer...

Pă vi tude n. ... [L. parvus small] ... smallness

Pă vi ty ... [Obs]

Pa (pä) n. [Fr. & Pr. ... It. & Sp. paso, It. & Sp. passo, from L. passus step, pace]

1 A step

2 Right of going first precedence [Obs]

Pă ch ... [Lat. paschalis] ... Easter. ...

Păsch ... [...] ... pesach ... passover ... It. pasqua ... Sp. pascua ... Fr. pâque ... passover; ... The passover ... the feast of Easter ...

Pasch egg ... an egg stained and presented ... at ... Easter ... — Pasch flower ...

Pă chal (păs kal) a. [Lat. paschalis ...] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter

Paschal flower. See PASQUE FLOWER.

Pă h ... [Scot. pash ...] [Obs]

1 The face

2 A blow

Pa h v. t. [Prob ...] To strike ... to dash ... to dash in pieces [Obs]

Th ... thunder ... hard ...

Pa ha ... [Written also pacha, bashaw ...] A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander ...

The number of horse-tails borne ... before the ... of ... pashas ... three ...

Pasha Standard.

P sha lic ... [Written also pashalik ...] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pa i grăph ...

Pă sig rāph ... Pasigraphy ...

Pa sig ra phy ... A system of universal writing ...

Pă sila ly ... talking ... talk ... universal language

Păsque ... Easter. See EASTER.

Pă qu ... fl w ... [Written also pasch flower ...] ...

Pă quil ... A lampoon ...

Others make long libels ... pasquils ...

Pă quil v. t. To pasquinade; to lampoon.

Pă quil nt ... A lampooner.

Pă qui lic ... A lampoon ...

Pă quin ... [It. pasquino ...] A mutilated statue ... in ... Rome ... a cobbler who was remarkable for his gibes ... It has been customary to post satiric papers ... lampoons.

Pă quin v. t. To lampoon; to satirize.

**Pă quin ād ** ... [F. pasquinade ...] A lampoon or satirical writing.

Păs ... [imp. & p. p. PASSED ... or PAST ... ; p. pr. & vb. n. PASSING ...] [Fr. passer ...]

1 To go ... to move ... to proceed ... from one place to another ... Following ... preposition ... motion ... as, to pass ... into ... under ...

... words ... pass ... through their mouths. ... Jeremiah.

2 To be ... from ... state ... to ... in ... transition ...

... passed ...

3 To go from one person to another ... taken ... as ... current ...

... pass ...

4 Hence to be ... treated or taken ... regarded ...

...

5 To ... pass ...

Pär tĕrre' (pär tĕr'), *n* [Fr, from *par*, on, and *terre*, earth, ground]

1. (*Hort*) An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on

2 The pit of a theater, parquet

Par-thĕ'ni ăd, *n* [See *infra*] A poem in honor of a virgin. [*Obs*]

Par thĕ'nic, *n* [Gr παρθενικός, from παρθένος, a maid, virgin] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenice, or sons of unmarried women.

Par'the no-ge nĕ'sis, *n* [Gr παρθένος, a virgin, and γένεσις, production] The production of young by a female without intercourse with a male,—one of the phenomena of alternate generation

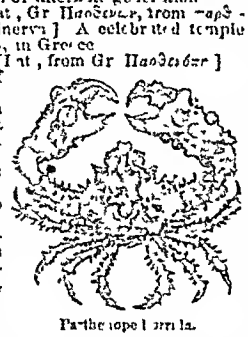
Par'the nŏn, *n* [Lat, Gr Παρθενών, from παρθένος, a virgin, i e, Minerva] A celebrated temple of Minerva at Athens, in Greece

Par-thĕn'o pe, *n* [Lat, from Gr Παρθενόπη]

1 (*Myth*) One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea from despair at not being able to beguile Ulysses by her songs

2 (*Zool*) A genus of decapodous crustaceans, found in the Indian Ocean

3 One of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter discovered by M Gasparis, in 1850



Parthenope (Siren).

Pär'ti al (pär'shăl), *a* [Fr & Pr *partial*, Sp & Pg *parcial*, It *parziale*, L Lat *partialis*, from Lat *pars, partis*, a part]

1 Affecting a part only not general or universal, not total or entire "All *partial* evil, universal good." *Pope*

2 Biased to one party inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other, not indifferent as, it is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial*

Self love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends *Locke*

3 Having a predilection for any thing, inclined to favor unreasonably

He was not *partial* to an inordinate display of wealth *W Scott*

4 (*Bot*) Being one of several subordinates,—applied to subdivisions, as, a *partial* umbel or umbelet, a *partial* peduncle A *partial* involucre is one placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel

Par'tial ism, *n* (*Theol*) The belief or doctrine of the partialists

Par'tial ist, *n* 1 One who is partial *Bp Morton*

2 (*Theol*) One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect

Par'tī al'ĭ ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ tȳ, 95), *n* [Fr *partialité*, Sp *parcialidad*, It *parzialità* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being partial, inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question, more than the other, undue bias of mind toward one party or side

2 A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; special fondness, as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting

Par'tial ize, *v t* To render partial [*Obs*] *Shal*

Par'tial ly, *adv* 1 In part, not totally, as, the story may be *partially* true, the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed

2 In a partial manner with undue bias of mind to one party or side, with unjust favor or dislike, as, to judge *partially*

Par'tī bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [See PARTIBLE] Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance, separability, as, the *partibility* of an inheritance

Par'tī ble, *a* [Lat. *partibilis*, from *partire*, to part, divide, from Lat *pars, partis*, a part, Fr & Sp *partible*, It *partibile* Cf PARTABLE] Admitting of being parted or separated, divisible, separable; susceptible of severance or partition, as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible* [Written also *partable*] *Blackstone*

Par tĭc'i pa ble, *a* [See PARTICIPATE] Admitting of being participated or shared

Par tĭc'i-pant, *n* [Lat *participans*, p pr of *participare* See PARTICIPATE] Sharing, having a share or part,—followed by *of*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Horton*

Par tĭc'i-pant, *n* One who participates, a partaker *Bacon*

Par tĭc'i pant ly, *adv* In a participating manner

Par tĭc'i pate *v i* [*imp & p p* PARTICIPATED, *p pr & vb n* PARTICIPATING] [Lat *participare, participatum*, from *pars, partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take, It *participare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *participar*, Fr *participer*] To have a share in common with others, to take a part, to partake It is sometimes followed by *of* or *in*, "He would *participate* of their wants" *Hayward*

Syn —To partake, share

Par tĭc'i pate, *v t* To partake; to share; to receive a part of. [*Rare*]

Fellowship
Seek as I look, fit to participate
All rational delight *Pol. n*

Par-tĭc'i pā'tion, *n* [Lat. *participatio*, Fr *participation*, Pr. *participatio*, Sp. *participacion*, It *participazione*]

1 The act or state of sharing in common with others as, a participation of joys or sorrows

Those debtes are to be *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme *Sir Ralegh*

2 Distribution, division into shares *Ralegh*

Par tĭc'i pā tive, *a* [O. Fr *participatif*, Fr *participatif*] Capable of participation

Par tĭc'i pā tor, *n* [Lat, It *participatore*] One who partakes with another

Par'tĭ-cip'i al (-sĭp'), *a* [Lat *participialis*, Fr & Sp *participial*, It *participiale* See PARTICIPLE] Having the nature and use of a participle, formed from a participle, as, a *participial* noun

Par'tĭ cip'i al ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PARTICIPALIZED, *p pr & vb n* PARTICIPALIZING] To form into participles, to put in the form of a participle

Par'tĭ cip'i al ly, *adv* In the sense or manner of a participle

Par'tĭ cĭ ple, *n* [Lat *participium*, from *participe*, sharing, participant, from *pars, partis*, a part, and *capere* to take, It, Sp, & Pg *participio*, Pr *participi*, Fr *participe*]

1 (*Gram*) A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the nature of an adjective and a verb, a verbal adjective, containing the idea of the action implied by the act, but without giving an assertion or affirmation, as, *having, making* The present participles become nouns by prefixing *a, an*, or *the* to them, as, *a marching* upon the enemy, *an ending* of the discussion, *the having* of property; *the making* of instruments.

2 Any thing that participates of different things [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Par'tĭ cle (pär'tĭ kĭl), *n* [Lat *particula*, dim of *pars, partis*, a part, Fr *particule*, Sp *particula*, It. *particola, particella*]

1 A minute part or portion of matter, a very small substance, an atom, a jot, as, a *particle* of sand, of lime, or of light

2 Any very small portion or part, as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue, he would not resign a *particle* of his property

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) A crumb or little piece of consecrated bread (*b*) The smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity *Bp Fitzpatrick*

4 (*Gram*) A word that is never inflected, and which has a subordinate office in the sentence, as a preposition

Par tĭc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *particularis*, It. *particolare, particulare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *particular*, Fr *particulier*. See *supra*]

1. Relating to a part or portion of any thing, not general, pertaining to a single person or thing individual, specific, special, as, *particular* election

2 Clearly distinguishable from others of its kind, not indefinite, specifiable, individual, as, each plant has its *particular* nutriment, most persons have a *particular* trait of character, he alludes to a *particular* person

3 Possessing some eminent or extraordinary quality, removed from the common mass or class of like creatures or objects, worthy of special attention or regard, not ordinary, notable, singular, as, he has brought no *particular* news

4 Concerned with, or attentive to, things single or distinct, entering into details, minute, scrupulous, precise, exact

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory *Bacon*

5 Hence, hard to suit, precise, nice, difficult, as, a man *particular* in diet or dress

6 (*Law*) (*a*) Containing a part only, as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder (*b*) Holding a particular estate, as, a *particular* tenant *Blackstone*

7 (*Logic & Metaph*) Forming a part of a genus, relatively limited in extension,—applied to a specific concept, and the term by which it is denoted, sometimes also to an individual

Particular Baptists a class of Baptists who hold to the doctrine of a particular and individual election of all who become regenerate, in distinction from others of the denomination who reject this view This denominational division exists chiefly in England

Syn —Minute, individual respective, appropriate peculiar, especial exact, specific, precise, critical, circumstantial See MINUTE

Par tĭc'ū lar, *n* 1. A single point, or circumstance, a single instance, a distinct, separate, or minute part, a detail, a specialty, as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story. *Addison*

I must reserve some *particulars* which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon*

2 An individual, a private person

It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the general good *J Lavrange*

3 Special or private peculiarity, concern, circumstance, or the like, in lieu of duty "If the *particulars* of each person be considered?" *Giffin n*

For his *particular* I will receive him gladly. *Shak*

4 A minute detail of things singly enumerated; a special and detailed account [*Obs*]

The reader has a *particular* of the books whereof this law was written *Selden*

Particulars, specially peculiarly distinctly "This, *in particular* happens to the lines" *Hartley*

Par tĭc'ū lar, *v t* To particularize [*Obs*]

Par tĭc'ū lar ism, *n* [Fr *particularisme*, Sp. *particularismo*]

1 A particular or minute description, a detailed statement

2 (*Theol*) The doctrine of particular election

Par tĭc'ū lar ist, *n* [Fr *particulariste*, Sp *particularista*] One who holds to particularism

Par tĭc'ū lar'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *particularité*, Sp. *particularidad*, It *particolarità*]

1 The quality of being particular, distinctiveness, specialty, minuteness in details

2 That which is particular, as, (*a*) Peculiar quality, individual characteristic, peculiarity

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was followed like a dish, or rose and but for the end on which the sacrifice was laid *Addison*

(*b*) Special circumstance, minute detail particular "Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome" *Stanley* "To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, with the like *particularities*" *Howell*

(*c*) Something of special or private concern or interest

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease *Shak*

Par tĭc'ū lar'ĭ zā'tion, *n* The act of particularizing

Par tĭc'ū lar ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PARTICULARIZED *p pr & vb n* PARTICULARIZING] [Fr *particulariser*, Sp. *particularizar*, It *particolarizzare, particularizzare*] To mention distinctly or in particulars, to enumerate or specify, in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but particularizes his descent from Benjamin *Sherlock*

Par tĭc'ū lar iz ĭze, *v i* To mention or attend to particulars, single things, or minute details

Par tĭc'ū lar ly, *adv* 1. In a particular manner, distinctly; singly, especially, with a specific reference, importance, or interest.

2 In an especial manner

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly*, regarded as a great part of his character *Dryden*

Par tĭc'ū lar ment, *n* A particular, a detail [*Obs*] *More*

Par tĭc'ū lāte, *v t* [See PARTICLE] To particularize, to mention [*Obs*] *Fenton*

Par'tĭng, *a* [From *part*] Serving to part, dividing, separating

Parting sand (*Founding*), burnt sand from crushings used to separate the sand in different sections of a mold

Par'tĭng, *n* 1 The act of parting or dividing, a division or separation made by such an act, any thing divided, as a compartment

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts *Byron*

2 (*Chem*) An operation or process by which gold and silver are separated from each other

3 (*Naut*) The breaking, as of a cable, by violence

4 (*Geol*) A joint or fissure, as in a coal seam

Par'tī zăn' (110), *n* [Fr *partisan*, from Fr *parti*, a party, It *partigiano*] [Written also *partizan*]

1 An adherent to a party or faction; one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) The commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy and carry on a desultory warfare (*b*) Any member of such a corps

☞ The term is also sometimes applied by way of distinction, to a person able in commanding a party, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy

Par'tī zăn', *n* [Fr *pertuisane*, from O Fr *pertuiser*, to pierce, Sp *partesana*, It *partigiana*] A kind of halberd, a truncheon, a staff

The jolly priest twirled his heavy *partisan* round his head *W Scott*

Par'tī zăn', *a* 1 Adherent to a party or faction, appropriate to one who is unreasonably devoted to his party or interest, as, *partisan* efforts, *partisan* feelings

2 (*Mil*) Engaged in irregular warfare on out posts, as, a *partisan* officer or corps

Partisan ranger (*Mil*), a member of a partisan corps a partisan

Par'tī zăn'ship, *n*. The state of being a partisan, adherence to a party, feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan

Par'tīte, *a* [Lat *partitus*, p p of *partire*, to part, divide, from *pars, partis*, a part; It *partito*, Sp *partido*, Pr *partit*] (*Bot*) Divided nearly to the base, as, a *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base

move and then set in motion, it is rather a passion than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Hence specifically the suffering of Christ; the last agony and death of th[illegible] [illegible].

To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs. *Acts i. 3.*

3. Capacity of being affected or impressed by external agents; susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [*Rare.*]

The differences of malleable and not malleable, scissible and not scissible, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

4. Any emotion of the soul [illegible] which it is conceived to be passive [illegible] of the object; also the capacity for emotion.

The nature of [illegible] which man ... cannot be [illegible] without considering the affections and passions, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil. *Hutcheson.*

5. Hence strong feeling prompting to action; a being aroused [illegible] feeling [illegible] in which the [illegible] is moved by an impulse beyond control; specifically: (a) [illegible] (b) Love; ardent affection [illegible] devotion [illegible] (c) A passion inclined to idolatry. *Macaulay.*

He owned his passion for Amanda. *[illegible]*

(c) Fixed desire; strong predilection; controlling choice [illegible].

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

6. A pursuit engaged in with [illegible] ardent [illegible] the [illegible] poetry became to him [illegible].

7. Exhibition of deep feeling [illegible] of passion [illegible] [*Obs.*] Tear the passion to tatters. *Shak.*

Syn. — [illegible] Feeling; Emotion. When any feeling [illegible] completely [illegible] the mind we call it passion [illegible] for ... especially anger (when they [illegible]) [illegible]. The mind in such cases is thus altered [illegible] self-control, it becomes the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair. *Shak.*
Cruel [illegible] ever, but [illegible]
[illegible] passion, to behold
[illegible]
[illegible] in pain. *Milton.*

This is in passion and its adverb passionately often [illegible] for any thing. *Locke.*

Pas'sion, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* PASSIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASSIONING.] To give a passionate character to. [*Rare.*]

O how, [illegible] malcontent [illegible], turtles
[illegible] *Keats.*

Pas'sion (pash'un), v. i. To feel [illegible] to be extremely agitated; to be moved. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pas'sion·al [illegible] Of or relating to passion or the passions.

Pas'sion·a·ry (-ĭ), n. [*Late L.* passionarius [illegible] in Fr. passionnaire, Sp. pasionario [illegible].] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Weston.*

Pas'sion·ate, a. [*LL.* passionatus; *cf. It.* passionato, *Sp.* [illegible].]

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; — applied to persons.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and passionate. *Prior.*

2. Showing or expressing passion; moved to strong feeling; love [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] earthly. *Jer. Taylor.*

Pas'sion·ate, v. t. [*Obs.*] 1. To affect with passion.

2. To express passionately.

Great pleasure mixed with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did passionate. *Spenser.*

Pas'sion·ate·ly, adv. 1. In a passionate manner; with passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently.

2. Angrily; in an angry manner.

Pas'sion·ate·ness, n. 1. The state of being passionate.

2. Vehemence of mind [illegible] easily fired.

Pas'sion-flow'er, n. (*Bot.*) A flower and plant of the genus *Passiflora*; — so named from a fancied resemblance of its parts and [illegible] instruments of Christ's crucifixion. The flowers are showy, and the fruit sometimes highly esteemed, as that of the granadilla. The roots and leaves are generally narcotic [illegible] and are used in medicine, but few of the species are [illegible] out of [illegible] the West Indies.

Pas'sion·ist, n. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of a religious order called also *Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross*, founded in Italy in 1[illegible] and [illegible] in 1841. It was introduced into the United States in 18[illegible]. The members [illegible] unite the [illegible] of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists.

Pas'sion·less, a. Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

Pas'sion week, n. (*Eccl.*) The week preceding the festival of Easter; — so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

Pas'sive, a. [*Lat.* passivus, from pati, passus, to suffer: *cf. It.* passivo, *Sp.* pasivo, *Fr.* passif.]

1. Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions [illegible]; as, they were passive spectators [illegible].

The mind is wholly passive in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

God is not in any respect passive. *Bradwardine.*

2. Incapable of the [illegible] emotion [illegible] in which is appropriate; receiving or suffering without resistance; not opposing; unresisting; as, passive obedience; passive submission to the laws.

Passive commerce, trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own ships [illegible]. — *Passive obedience*, as used by writers on government, the doctrine of the [illegible] of the subject or citizen [illegible] in all cases to the existing government. — *Passive prayer*, among mystic divines, suspension of the activity of the soul or its intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace. — *Passive verb* (*Gram.*), a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of the action of some agent; as in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught; in English, she is loved and admired by her friends; he is assaulted by slander.

Syn. — Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; [illegible] suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pas'sive·ly, adv. In a passive manner; without [illegible] with calm, patient temper; without action.

Pas'sive·ness, n. 1. The quality of being passive; unresistingness [illegible] receiving impressions from external agents [illegible]; as, the passiveness of matter.

2. Capacity of suffering; passibility.

We shall lose our passiveness with our being. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unresisting submission; patience; calmness.

Pas·siv'i·ty, n. [*F.* passivité; *It.* passività; *Lat.* passivitas.]

1. The quality of being passive; passiveness. [*Rare.*] *Cheyne.*

2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body. *Good.*

3. (*Chem.*) The condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations. It has a [illegible] balance or [illegible] may exist in the two states of activity and passivity. *[illegible]*

Pass'key' (-kē'), n. A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; passe-partout.

Pass'less, a. Having no pass or passage. *Cowley.*

Pass'man, n.; pl. -MEN. [illegible] who merely passes, with [illegible].

Pass'o·ver, n. [From pass and over. Cf. PASCH.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (a) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. (b) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

Pass'pa·role', n. [From pass and parole. F. passe-parole.] (*Mil.*) A command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

Pass'port, n. [*F.* passeport, originally a permission to leave a port, or to sail into it, from passer to pass, and port port, harbor. It. passaporto, Sp. pasaporte.]

1. A document carried by a vessel in a time of war to certify their nationality and protect them from belligerents; a sea letter [illegible]; a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place by land or water.

2. A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from hostile country; a safe-conduct. *Burrill. Brande.*

3. A license for importing or exporting merchandise or goods [illegible] without paying the usual duties.

4. Hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

His passport is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

Pass'word' (-wûrd'), n. A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watchword.

If he attempted to enter within the password, [illegible] was presented to him. *[illegible]*

Pas'sy·meas'ure, n. [Corrupted from It. passamezzo, sort of dance, from passo, step, pace, and mezzo, middle.] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinquepace. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Past (4), p. p. & a. Not present or future; in time already passed or [illegible] gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished. The [illegible] dead of all past ages. *Milton.*

The past that which is past [illegible] or past time; [illegible] time elapsed. *Prescott.*

Past, prep. 1. Beyond in position, manner, or degree; beyond; further than; beyond the reach or influence of.

Love, when once past government, is consequently past shame. *L'Estrange.*

[illegible] *[illegible]*

2. Beyond in time; after; as, half past seven.

3. Above; more than. [*Obs.*]

The northern Irish Scots have bows of past three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

Past, adv. By.

And all at once from the fortress across the bay
[illegible] of drums [illegible] past. *Longfellow.*

Paste, n. [*OF.* paste, *F.* pâte, *Pr. Sp. Pg. & It.* pasta, from *Lat.* pasta, paste, food, from pascere to feed. Cf. PASTERN.]

1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water [illegible] or earth moistened and reduced to the consistence of dough, as in making potters' ware.

2. Dough prepared for pies, and the like; dough used in the preparation of pastry.

3. A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper or other substances.

4. A fine and brilliant kind of glass [illegible] used in making imitations of precious stones or gems; a factitious gem.

5. (*Min.*) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. [*Rare.*]

6. (*Cook.*) The spiced and sweetened juice of licorice and some other vegetables. *[illegible]*

Paste, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* PASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASTING.] To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts.*

Paste'board, n. 1. A stiff thick kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted upon one another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c., and used for a great variety of purposes.

2. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

Pas'tel, n. [F., fr. Sp. pastel, It. pastello, from pasta. See PASTE.]

1. A roll of paste or kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum water [illegible] and [illegible]; crayon; a roll of colored paste; colored crayon. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil*.]

2. A plant affording a blue dye; the word *Isatis* [illegible] also, the coloring material obtained from it.

Pas'tern, n. [*OF.* pasturon, *F.* paturon.]

1. The part of the horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

¶ The first phalanx of the foot is called the *great pastern bone*; the second, the *small pastern*, or the *coronary*; the third, the *coffin-bone*, which is inclosed in the hoof.

2. The human leg in contempt. *[illegible]*

3. A patten. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Pas'tern joint, n. The joint in the horse's leg next the foot.

Pas·tic'cio (päs-tĭt'chō), n. [It., from pasta. See PASTE.]

1. A medley [illegible]. [*Rare.*] *[illegible]*

2. (*Paint.*) A picture painted by one master in a style dissimilar to that which he usually adopted. *[illegible]*

Pas'til, n.
Pas·tille', n. [Fr. pastille, Sp. pastilla [illegible] from [illegible] Lat. pastillus [illegible] little loaf [illegible].]

1. (*Pharmacy.*) A small cone or roll of gum or [illegible] benzoin, and other aromatics, to be burned for fumigating and scenting the air of a room.

2. An aromatic or medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery.

3. See PASTEL.

Pas'time, n. [From pass and time; Fr. passe-temps, Sp. pasatiempo, It. passatempo.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion. "That [illegible] wakes and pastimes." *Milton.*

Syn. — Entertainment; amusement; [illegible] diversion; sport; play.

Pas'time, v. i. To sport; to use diversion. [*Rare.*]

Pas·ti·na'ca, n. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus [illegible] including the parsnip.

Pas'tor, n. [Lat., from pascere, pastum, to pasture, to feed. It. pastore, Sp. pastor [illegible]; OF. pastre; F. pasteur, pâtre.]

1. A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. *[illegible]*

2. A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to have the care of souls.

3. (*Ornith.*) A bird [illegible] having a tuft on its head. It is found in Europe.

Pas'tor·age, n. The office or duty of a pastor; pastorate.

Pas'tor·al, a. [Lat. pastoralis, Fr. & Sp. pastoral, It. pastorale. See PASTOR.]

1. Pertaining to shepherds; as, pastoral life; pastoral manners; — relating to the life of shepherds; as, a pastoral poem.

2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, pastoral care or duties; a pastoral letter.

[illegible] *H. Thompson.*

Pas'tor·al, n. [Fr. pastorale, Sp. pastoral, It. pastorale.] A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

A pastoral is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life. *Rambler.*

[illegible] bigger light [illegible] in China.

of a person or place referred to, or a point from which any thing is conceived of as viewed, to cross one's path, one's observation, or the like, — with o preposition, as, *by*, *over*, &c , as, to *pass by* one, to *pass over* the road

6 Hence, to go by in successive acts, states, or intervals of time, to elapse, to be spent

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing *Locke.*

A good part of their lives *passes* away without thinking *Locke*

7 To move before the consciousness or observation, to take place or occur in fact, to occur progressively, to happen; to take place

8 To move out of reach, of observation, or the like, to disappear, to vanish; hence, also, to depart from life, to decease, to die

Beauty is a charm but soon the charm will *pass* *Dryden*

The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes *Tennyson*

9 To go by a certain necessary step, or the necessary steps of progress, to be ratified or accepted, specifically, to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject, to receive legislative or executive sanction, to be enacted "The play may *pass*" *Shak.*

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the House of Commons *Swift*

10 To undergo scrutiny with success or approval; to bear inspection, to be in a passable or tolerable state, to do well enough, to answer

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass* but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more *L'Estrange*

11 Hence, to go unheeded or neglected, to proceed without hinderance or opposition, as, we saw the act, but let it *pass*

12 To go beyond bounds, to surpass, to be in excess

13. To make a lunge or pass in fencing or fighting, to push with a sword, to thrust

To pass into, to change by a gradual transition to, to become by successive gradation — *To pass on or upon* (*a*) *To* happen to to come upon, to affect (*b*) To determine, to give judgment or sentence "Though well we may not *pass upon* his life *Shak.* "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them. *Jer Taylor*

Pass, *v t* 1 In simple, proper transitive senses, (*a*) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like, to proceed from one side or the other of (*b*) Hence, to go from one limit to the other of, to spend, to live through, hence, to make experience of, to undergo, to suffer "To *pass* commodiously this life" *Shak.*

She loved him for the dangers he had *passed*. *Shak.*

(*c*) To go by without care or notice, to omit, to make no note of, to disregard

I *pass* their warlike pomp their proud array *Dryden.*

(*d*) To go beyond or transcend, to surpass, to excel, to exceed

And strive to *pass*
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser*

Whose tender power
Passes the strength of storms in their most desolate hour *Byron*

(*e*) To be carried through, as a body having power to accept or reject, to undergo with favorable issue the ordeal, examination, or action of; to be accepted or ratified by, specifically, to receive the legislative or official sanction of, to be enacted by, as, the bill *passed* both houses of the legislature

2 In causative senses, (*a*) To cause to move or go, to send, to transfer from one person, place, or condition to another, to transmit, to deliver, to make over

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number *Addison.*

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge *Clarendon.*

(*b*) To give forth, to utter, to pronounce, to deliver by word, to make orally

Oath is *passed* to pass away from. *Shak.*

Father thy word is *passed* *Milton.*

(*c*) To cause to go by; to make a finish of, to accomplish, to achieve

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well *Shak.*

(*d*) To advance by stages of progress, to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action, specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact, to approve as valid and just, as, the senate *passed* the law (*e*) To put in circulation, to give currency to, as, to *pass* counterfeit money is forbidden by law (*f*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance, as, to *pass* a person from one place to another on the railway

3 To pay regard to, to take notice of, to care, — generally with *for*.

These silken-coated slaves I *pass* not. *Shak.*

If, when I should choose
I *pass* by and virtue were the fee proposed,
I should not *pass* for pure rage. *Ford.*

Passed-midshipman, a midshipman who has passed his examination and is received as a candidate for the office of lieutenant *Totten* — *To pass off*, to impose fraudulently or by trick upon, to palm off as, *To pass* the child *on* her husband for a boy — *To pass over* or *by*, to overlook, not to note or answer, to disregard "Certain passages of Scripture we can not *pass by* without injury to truth" *Burnet*

Pass, *n* [O Fr *passe*, Pr *pas*, Sp *paso*, It *passo*, from Lat *passus*, step See PACE]

1 That through which one goes or passes; a passage, a way; especially, a narrow and difficult way, a road through or over some dangerous or impracticable place, an elevated road or way crossing a mountain chain

2 A request or order to give passage to a person, a document entitling one to pass, or to go and come, a passport, a ticket of free transit or free admission "A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas." *Clarendon* "A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy" *Kent*

3 (*Fencing*) A thrust; a push, attempt to stab or strike

4 A movement of the hand over or along any thing, the manipulation of an operator in mesmerism

5. State of things, condition, conjuncture

To what a *pass* are our minds brought! *Sidney*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*. *South*

To bring to pass to cause to happen, to bring about, to effect "What future days should *bring to pass*" *Milton* — *To come to pass*, to occur, to take place

Pass'a-ble, *a* [O & N Fr *passable*, Sp *pasable*, It *passabile* See PASS, *v*]

1 Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like, as, the roads are not *passable*, the stream is *passable* in boats

2. Suitable to be passed or circulated, current, receivable, acceptable. "According to the *passable* notion and definition" *Barrow*

3 Such as may be suffered to pass without serious objection made or fault found, tolerable, admissible, moderate, mediocre, so so

Pass'a-bly, *adv* In a passable manner, tolerably, moderately

Pas-sade' (pas sād'), } *n* [Sp *pasada*, Fr
Pas-sā'do, or **Pas sā'do**, } *passade*, from *passer*. See PASS, *v*]

1 (*Fencing*) A push or thrust

2 (*Man*) A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground

Pas'sage, *n* [Fr *passage*, Pr *pasatge*, Sp *pasage*, It *passaggio*, L Lat *passagium* See PASS]

1. The act of passing; transit from one place to another, motion of any kind from point to point, movement across or by a point, through a way, or the like, a going by, over, or through, as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage, the *passage* of a ship or a fowl the *passage* of light or a meteor, the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands; clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays, hence, specifically, (*a*) Transit by means of conveyance, journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like, travel, right or liberty of passing "The ship in which he had taken *passage*" *Macaulay* (*b*) Hence, price paid for the liberty to pass, fare (*c*) Removal from life, decease, departure, death "Endure thy mortal *passage*." *Milton*

2 Way or course through or by which one passes, road, avenue of exit or entrance, or of traversing any thing

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden*

3 Hence, specifically, a room used for giving access to other apartments in a building, a hall

4 Way of happening, or being managed or brought about, separate part of the process or progress of events, event, any thing which has happened, incident, occurrence "In thy *passages* of life" *Shak.* "On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times" *Davies*

5 Reception, currency "Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles" *Digby*

6 Separate part or portion of something continuous, especially, part of a book or text, a clause, paragraph, or larger portion of an indefinite extent, an extract "The most horrid, and almost incredible *passage* of their unbelief" *South* "He was pleased to use this *passage*" *Burnet.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun *Young*

7. The act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity, enactment, as, the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body

His agency in procuring the *passage* of the stamp act was more than suspected *Hamel.*

8 A pass or encounter, as, a *passage* at arms

Of passage not permanently fixed, passing from one place to another; migratory —said especially of birds which pass regularly from north to south, and the reverse, in fall and spring

Syn —Vestibule, hall See VESTIBULE

Pas'sa ger, *n* [Fr, from *passage*, It *passaggiere*.] A passenger (*Obs*)

Pas'sant, *a* [Fr *passant*, p pr. of *passer* See PASS *v.*]

1. Passing from one to another; in circulation; current. (*Obs*)

Many opinions are *passant*, which notwithstanding, upon due examination do admit of doubt or restriction *Browne*

2 Cursory, careless. (*Obs*)

"On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop" *Sir P. Pett*

3 (*Her*) Walking, — a term applied to any animal on a shield, which appears to walk leisurely

En passant (ong-pās song'). [Fr.], Lion *passant*. (

by the way, slightly, in haste

Pass'-book, *n* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information

Pass'-box, *n* (*Mil*) A box of wood, used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the gun when they are too large to be conveyed in the gunner's haversack

Pass'-check, *n* A ticket of admission to a place of public amusement, or of re admission for one who withdraws in expectation of returning

Passé (pas sā'), *a* [Fr] Past, hence, out of use worn, faded

Passe'gardes, *n pl* [Fr] (*Anc Armor.*) Ridges on the shoulder pieces to turn the blow of a lance

Pās'sen ger, *n* [O Eng *passenger*, *q v*, O Fr *passagier*, N Fr *passager*, Sp *pasagero*, It *passaggiere*, *passaggiero*, *passeggiere*, *passeggiero* See *supra*, and of MESSENGER] A passer or passer by, one who is making a passage, a traveler, especially by some established conveyance, a person conveyed on a journey

Passenger-falcon, a kind of migratory hawk *Ainsworth* — *Passenger-pigeon* n bird of the genus Columba (*C migratoria*), — so called because it migrates from place to place in search of food

Pās'sen ger-car, *n* A railway car fitted with seats and other conveniences for the accommodation of passengers, and, in America, usually seating from thirty to sixty persons

☞ In England, passenger-cars are divided into compartments holding six to eight persons, and are called *carriages*

Passe-partout (pas par to') [Fr , from *passer* to pass, and *partout*, everywhere]

1 That by which one can pass any where, anything which serves a turn or exigency

2 Specifically, a master key, a latch key

3 A light picture frame of card board easily altered and adjusted, a border serving for several pictures

Pass'er, *n* One who passes, a passenger.

Pass'er-by, *n* One who goes by; a passer.

Pās'se-res, *n pl* [Lat , sparrows] (*Ornith*) An order of birds including the sparrows, and embracing many species, which are characterized by having the beak straight and not hooked at the tip, and the feet of moderate size, with three toes in front and one behind, the claws being slender and acute, but never hooked *Latham*

Pās'ser ine, *a* [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer*, a sparrow, Pr. *passerin*] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong

The columbiae, gallinaceous, and *passerine* tribes peck the fruit trees *Sydney Smith*

Pās'ser ine, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird belonging to the order *Passeres*

Pās'si bil'i ty, *n* [Lat. *passibilitas*, Fr *passibilité*, Pr *passibilitat*, Sp *pasibilidad*, It *passibilità*] The quality of being passible, aptness to feel or suffer *Hallewell*

Pās'si ble, *a* [Lat *passibilis*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer Fr *passible*, Sp *pasible*, It *passibile*] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible*. *Hooker*

Pās'si ble ness, *n* Passibility

Pās'si flō'ra, *n* [Lat *passio*, passion, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, and *flos*, *floris*, flower] (*bot*) A genus of plants, including the passion flower

Pās'sim, *adv* [Lat] Here and there, every where.

Pās'sing, *a* Exceeding, surpassing; eminent "Her *passing* deformity" *Shak.*

Pās'sing, *adv* Exceedingly, excessively; surpassingly, very greatly, as, *passing* fair, *passing* strange.

You apprehend *passing* shrewdly *Shak.*

Pās'sing-bell, *n* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul, also, the bell that rings immediately after death, or while the body of the deceased person is being carried to the place of interment "With a voice more like a *passing-bell* than the herald of a banquet." *Sir Scott.*

Pās'sing-ly *adv.* Exceedingly (*Obs.*) *Wyclif.*

Pās'sing-note, *n* (*Mus*) A character indicating a passing-tone, and of smaller size than the rest.

Pass'ing-tōne, *n.* (*Mus*) A tone introduced between two other tones, but forming no essential part of the harmony

Pās'sion (pāsh'n) *n* [Lat *passio*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, Fr *passion*, Pr *pasio*, Sp *pasion*, It. *passione*]

1 A suffering or enduring; endurance of action on the part of something else.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to

[illegible] of the passions can teach [illegible] to be pathetic. [illegible]

Pathetic [illegible] the [illegible] supplie [illegible] pathetic [illegible] especiall tender emotions.

Pa·thet'ic·al [illegible]

Pa·thet'ic·al·ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Pa·thet'ic·al·ness, *n.* The quality of being pathetic.

Path'e·tism, *n.* [illegible] The agency by which [illegible] to produce [illegible] mental effect [illegible] feeling of any kind [illegible] sympathy with the will [illegible]

Path'fly, [illegible] A fly [illegible] foot path.

Path'ic, [illegible] [Lat. *pathi*[illegible] Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to suffer [illegible] A male that [illegible]

Path'less, [illegible] Having no beaten way [illegible] pathless [illegible]

Pa·thog'e·ny, *n.* [illegible] That branch of [illegible] which relates to the generation, production [illegible] and development of disease.

Pa·thog·no·mon'ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] skilled [illegible] diseases from [illegible]

Pa·thog'no·my, *n.* [From Gr. [illegible] passion and [illegible] means [illegible] judging [illegible] of the signs by which human passion are indicated.

Path'o·log'ic, [illegible]

Path'o·log'ic·al·ly, *adv.* [illegible] pathological manner.

Pa·thol'o·gist, *n.* [illegible] one who treats of pathology.

Pa·thol'o·gy, *n.* [Fr. *pathologie*, [illegible] That [illegible] which has for its object the [illegible] of disease.

[illegible]

Path'way, *n.* [illegible]

Pa'thos, *n.* [illegible] suffering, passion, from [illegible] that which excites emotion [illegible] especially that which [illegible] tender [illegible] feeling [illegible]

Path'way, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

2. [illegible] course or method of action.

Pat'i·ble, *a.* [Lat. *patibilis*, from *pati*, to suffer.] [illegible]

Pa·tib'u·la·ry, *a.* [From Lat. *patibulum* [illegible] belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross.

Pa'tience, [illegible] [Fr. *patience*, Pr. [illegible] Lat. *patientia*, fr. *pati*, to suffer.] 1. The [illegible] of being patient; the suffering of afflictions [illegible] pains [illegible] with calmness [illegible]

2. The [illegible] or quality [illegible] with constancy.

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

Syn. [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible]

Pa'tient (pā'shent), *a.* [Fr. *patient*, Pr. *patient*, Lat. *patiens*, p. pr. of *pati*, to suffer.] 1. Bearing [illegible] suffering with meekness and [illegible] pains, trials [illegible] with [illegible] calmly [illegible] to depress [illegible] calmly [illegible] patient [illegible]

Be patient toward all men. *1 Thess. v. 14.*

Whatever I have dreamt, thou in patient thought [illegible]

2. Expecting with calmness [illegible] not hasty [illegible]

Not patient to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

Pa'tient, *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents [illegible] passively affected [illegible]

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that [illegible]

2. A diseased person under medical treatment; — generally used as correlative to *physician*.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these patients [illegible] of their disease. [illegible]

In-patient, a patient who receives his board [illegible] *out-patient*, one who only receives [illegible] medicine from [illegible]

Pa'tient, *v. t.* To produce [illegible] to compose. [illegible]

Pa'tient·ly, *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent [illegible]

[illegible] with calm [illegible] to avoid the evil [illegible] patiently [illegible]

Pat'in, [illegible]

Pat'i·na [illegible]

Pat'ly, *adv.* [From *pat*.] [illegible]

Pat'ness, [illegible]

Pa'tois (pat'wä), *n.* [Fr.] [illegible]

Pa'tri·al, *a.* [Lat. *patria*, fatherland [illegible] from [illegible]

Pa'tri·arch, *n.* [Fr. *patriarche*, It. & Sp. *patriarca*, Lat. *patriarcha*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] father, [illegible] to lead, rule.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; [illegible]

2. [*Eastern Church.*] A dignitary superior [illegible] archbishops, as the patriarch of Constantinople [illegible]

Pa'tri·arch'al, [illegible] *a.* [Fr. [illegible] *patriarchal*] [illegible]

Pa'tri·arch'ate, *n.* [Fr. *patriarcat*, Lat. *patriarchatus*.] [illegible]

Pa'tri·arch·ship, *n.* [illegible]

Pa'tri·arch·y, *n.* [illegible]

Pa·tri'cian (pa-trish'an), *n.* [Lat. *patricius*, from *pater*, father.] [illegible] nobleman [illegible]

[illegible] title [illegible] senators [illegible] patrician family.

Pa·tri'cian, [illegible] [Fr. *patricien*, [illegible] Lat. *patricius*.]

1. A person of high birth; a nobleman.

[illegible]

2. One familiar with the works of the Christian fathers [illegible] patristic [illegible]

Pa·tri'cian·ism [illegible] The rank or character of patricians.

Pat'ri·cid'al, *a.* [illegible]

Pat'ri·cide, *n.* [Lat. *pater* [illegible] and *caedere*, to kill.] [illegible]

Pat'ri·mo'ni·al, [illegible] [Lat. *patrimonialis*, Fr. [illegible]] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

Pat'ri·mo'ni·al·ly, *adv.* By inheritance.

Pat'ri·mo·ny, *n.* [Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.]

1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors [illegible]

2. [illegible]

Pa'tri·ot, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, [illegible] Lat. *patriota* [illegible] from [illegible] of one's fatherland [illegible] father [illegible] A person who loves his country and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Pa'tri·ot, *a.* Becoming or appropriate to a patriot; devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotic.

Pa'tri·ot'ic, [illegible] [Fr. *patriotique*, [illegible] patriotic [illegible]

Pa'tri·ot'ic·al·ly, *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

Pa'tri·ot·ism, *n.* [Fr. *patriotisme*.] [illegible] love of one's country; the passion which [illegible]

Pa·tris'tic, [illegible] [Lat. *Patres*, the Fathers.] [illegible] pertaining to the Fathers [illegible]

Pa·tris'tics, [illegible] The [illegible] of the Fathers.

Pat'ri·pas'sian [illegible]

Pa·trol', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*, [illegible]] [illegible]

Pa·trol', *v. i.* [illegible]

Pa·trol', *v. t.* [illegible]

Pa'tron, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, [illegible] Lat. *patronus*, from *pater*, father.] [illegible]

Pa'tron·age, [illegible]

[illegible]

Pastoral'ie, *n* [It] (*Mus*) (*a*) A composition in a rural, gentle style, as its name indicates, generally in 6 8 or 12 8 time (*b*) A kind of dance, a figure used in a dance.

Pās'tor-al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a pastor

Pās'tor-ate (45), *n* [Fr *pastorat*, from *pastor*, q v]. The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.

Pās'tor-less, *a* Having no pastor

Pās'tor-ling, *n* An inferior or insignificant pastor [*Rare*]

Pās'tor-ly, *a* Becoming a pastor

Pās'tor-ship, *n* The office or rank of pastor, pastorate *Bp Hall*

Pās'try, *n* [O Fr *pastisserie*, N Fr *pâtisserie*, It *pasticceria*, from *paste*, *pasta* See PASTE]

1. Articles of food in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like

2 The place where pastry is made [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pās'try-cook, *n* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste

Past'ūr-a-ble, *a* [From *pasture*] Fit for pasture

Pāst'ūr-age (past'yūr ej), *n* [O Fr *pasturage*, N Fr *paturage* See PASTURE]

1 The business of feeding or grazing cattle

2 Grazing ground, land appropriated to grazing

3 Grass for feed

Pāst'ūre (past'yūr, 53), *n* [O Fr *pasture*, N Fr *pature*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *pastura*, from Lat *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed]

1 Food, nourishment [*Obs*] "Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous" *Spenser*

2 Specifically, grass for the food of cattle, the food of cattle taken by grazing

3 Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c, pasture ground

So graze as you find *pasture* *Shak*

Common of pasture (*Law*), right of feeding cattle on another s ground in common with the owner, or with others

Pāst'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PASTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* PASTURING] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food, as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen, the land will *pasture* forty cows

Pāst'ūre, *v i* To take food by eating grass from the ground; to graze

Pāst'ūr-e-less, *a* Destitute of pasture

Pās'ty, *a* Like paste, of the consistence of paste

Pās'ty (Synop , § 130), *n* [O Fr *paste*, N Fr *pâte*, pie, pasty See PASTE] A pie with a crust made of paste, and baked without a dish, a meat pie "If you pinch me like a *pasty*" *Shak*

He brought a large *pasty*, baked in a pewter platter *W Scott*

Pāt, *a* [Cf Scot *pat*, imp of *put*, ponere, Ger *pass*, D *pas* and *pal*, v t See *infra*] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose, fit, convenient [*Colloq*] "*Pat* allusion" *Barrow*

Pāt, *adv.* Precisely at the proper time, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, apropos

I foresaw then 'twould come in *pat* hereafter *Sterne*

Pāt, *n* [See *infra*] 1 A light, quick blow, or stroke, with the fingers or hand

2 A small mass which is beat into shape by pats

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter *Dickens*

Pāt, *n.* A name given to the Irish in the United States, individually or collectively, from *Patrick*, a common name among them, or St *Patrick*, their patron saint

Pāt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PATTING] [Cf. H Ger *patschen*, Prov Ger *patzen*, to strike, tap, and Eng BAT] To strike gently with the fingers or hand, to tap

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite *Pope*

Pa tăc'ca, *n* [Sp *pataca*, *patacon*, It *pataccа*, *patacco*, Fr *patac*, *patague*, *patagon*, *patart*, Pr *patac*, L Lat *patuco*, *patacus*, *paturus*]

1 A Spanish coin of the value of 4s 8d sterling, or about $1 13, the Spanish dollar. [Written also *pat acoon*]

2 A piastre, equivalent to 1s 6d sterling, or about $0 36, — so called in Algeria *Simmonds*

Pa tăch'e' (pa tăsh'), *n* [Fr & Sp *patache*, It *pataccia*, Armor *partach* Cf Ar. *batsah*, *batshah*, pl *batas*, a ship]

1 A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. *Sp Dict*

2 A stage-coach *Simmonds*

Pāt'a-coon', *n* See PATACA

Pāt'a gō'ni an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Patagonia

Pāt'a gō'ni an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Patagonia, or the Patagonians

Pāt'a vin'i ty, *n* [Lat *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*; Fr *patavinité*, It *patavinità*] The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, — so denominated from Patavium, or Padua, the place of his nativity.

Pātch, *n* [See *infra*] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it

2 Hence, any thing resembling such a piece of cloth, a small piece of any thing used to repair a breach

Two scattered *patches* of cottages lay nestled among their orchards *Carlyle*

3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to heighten beauty

4 A small piece of cloth or leather used as the wrapper of a rifle ball in wadding

5 A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work *Loclc*

6 A small piece of ground, a small detached piece, a tract, a plot *Shak*

7 A paltry fellow, a rogue, a knave [*Obs or colloq*] "Thou scurvy *patch*" *Shak*

Pātch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATCHED (pātcht), *p pr* & *vb n* PATCHING] [Prov Ger *patschen*, *batschen* Cf, BOTCH]

1 To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces, as, to *patch* a coat

2 To mend with pieces, to repair with pieces fastened on, to repair clumsily, as, to *patch* the roof of a house *Shak*

3 To adorn, as the face, with a patch or with patches

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces *Spectator*

4 To make up of pieces and shreds, hence, to put together of ill-assorted parts, to make suddenly or hastily, — generally with *up*, to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way "If you'll *patch* a quarrel" *Shak* "The *patched* up idol of enlightened days" *Byron*

He had thought it best to *patch* up a separate negotiation for himself *W Scott*

Pātch'er, *n* One who patches or botches

Pātch'er y, *n* Bungling work, botchery, forgery [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pātch'-īce, *n* Ice in pieces that join or overlap each other, extending no great distance

Pātch'ing ly, *adv* In the manner of a patch or knave, deceitfully [*Obs*] *Foxe*

Pa tchou'ly (pa chōō'lē), *n*

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pogostemon* (*P patchouli*), from the essential oil of which a highly valued perfume is made It is found in India

2 The perfume made from the *Pogostemon patchouli*

Pātch'work (wŭrk), *n* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together, hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill adapted parts, something irregularly or clumsily composed, a thing patched up *Swift*

Pātch'y, *a* Full of, or covered with, patches, abounding in patches

Pāte, *n* [Cf L & Prov Ger *pattkopf*, *patzkopf*, scabby head, *patt*, *patz*, scab See PASH]

1 The head, the top of the head, the scalp, — applied to persons It is now used only in contempt or ridicule. "Provoke the fearful wrath and indignation of God upon her own *pate*" *Ridley*

Fat haunches have lean *pates* *Shak*

2 The skin of a calf s head

3 (*Fort*) A kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval form, and erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a town [*Rare*]

Pāt'ed, *a* Having a pate, — used only in composition, as, long *pated*, shallow *pated*

Pa tee', *n* See PATTEE.

Pāt'e făc'tion, *n* [Lat *patefactio*, from *patefacere*, to make or lay open, from *patere*, to lie or be open, and *facere*, to make] The act of laying open or manifesting, open declaration *Pearson*

Pa tĕl'la, *n* [Lat, a small pan, the knee pan, diminutive of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish, Fr. *patelle*]

1 A little dish, pan, or vase

2 (*Anat*) The knee pan, or cap of the knee

3 (*Ichth*) A genus of gasteropodous univalve mollusks, the shell of which has nearly the shape of a shallow, conical dish, the limpet *Dana*

Pa tĕl'li-form, *a* [Fr *patelliforme*, from Lat *patella* and *forma*, form See *supra*] Of the form of a dish or saucer *Barlow*

Pāt'el lite (49), *n* [Fr *patellite*, from Lat & Eng *patella*, Fr *patelle*, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) Fossil remains of the patella

Pāt'en, *n* [Lat *patina patena*, It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *patena*, Fr *pateue*] [Written also *paten*, *patine*]

1 A plate [*Obs*] *Shak*

The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold *Shak*

2 The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed In the Roman Catholic church it is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice or cup as a cover *Smyth*

Pā'ten-cy, *n* [See PATENT.] The condition of being open, enlarged, or spread "Preternatural *patency* of the abdominal apertures" *Jackson*

Pāt'ent, or **Pāt'ent,** *a* [Lat. *patens*, p pr of *patere*, to be open, Fr & Pr *patent*, Sp, Pg, & It *patente*]

1 Open; spread, expanded, evident, unconcealed, manifest, public, conspicuous, apparent

The quality which seemed most *patent* in the proceeding was benevolence *Springer*

At the departure of Philip, he had received instructions both *patent* and secret. *Motley*

2 (*Bot*) Spreading, forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch, as, a *patent* leaf *Martyn*

3 Open to public perusal, — said of a document conferring some right or privilege, as, letters *patent*.

4 Hence, appropriated by letters patent; secured by official authority to the possession or use of some person or party, restrained from general use, as, *patent* medicines.

Madder, in the time of Charles I, was made a *patent* commodity *Mortimer*

Pāt'ent, *n* [Fr, Sp, & It. *patente* See *supra*] A letter patent, or letters patent, an official document conferring a right or privilege on some person or party, especially, a writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention

Four other geotomes of quality remain mentioned in that *patent* *Luter*

Pāt'ent, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATENTED; *p pr* & *vb n* PATENTING] To grant by patent, to secure the exclusive right of to a person, as, to *patent* an invention

Pāt'ent a-ble, *a* [Fr *patentable*] Suitable to be patented, capable of being patented

Pāt'ent-ee', *n* [Fr *patenté*] One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent

Pāt'ent-lēath'er (lĕth'er), *n* A quality of leather prepared by a process of japanning so as to bear a permanent polish, used for shoes and other purposes

Pāt'ent-ŏf'fīce, *n* An office for the granting of patents for inventions

Pāt'ent-rīght (-rīt), *n* An exclusive right to an invention for a certain number of years

Pāt'ent-rōlls, *n pl.* The records or registers of patents

Păt'e rā, *n* [Lat., from *patere*, to lie open.]

1 An ancient saucer-like vessel of earthenware or metal

2 (*Arch*) A circular ornament, resembling a dish, often worked in relief on friezes, &c

Patera. (2)

Pāt'e rĕ'ro, *n* A small kind of cannon formerly used. [*Obs*] See PEDERERO *Drake*

Pa tĕr'nal (14), *a* [Lat *paternus*, from *pater*, a father, It *paternale*, Sp & Pr *paternal*, Fr *paternel*]

1 Pertaining to a father, fatherly, showing the disposition of a father, kindly guiding or instructing, as, *paternal* care or affection, *paternal* favor or admonition

2 Derived from a father, hereditary, as, a *paternal* estate "Uplifted in *paternal* glory" *Milton*

Pa tĕr'nal-ly, *adv* In a paternal manner

Pa-tĕr'na ty, *n* [Lat *paternitas*, Fr *paternité*, Pr *paternitat*, Sp *paternidad*, It *paternità* See *supra*] The relation of a father to his offspring, fathership, fatherhood, hence, origination or authorship

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh*

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed *W Scott*

Pā'ter nŏs'ter (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat , our Father] The Lord's prayer

Paternoster Row, a street in London occupied chiefly by booksellers *Simmonds*

Path, *n* , *pl* PATHS (păthz) [A-S *pādh*, *padh*, *paad*, *paat*, D & L Ger *pfad*, O H Ger *phat*, *phad*, *pad*, N H Ger. *pfad*, Gr πάτος, Skr *pathi*, from *path*, to go]

1 A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves or has moved, road, route, passage, a customary track, an established way.

2 Specifically, a narrow way beaten by the foot; a foot-way

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden*
Slow through the church way *path* we saw him borne *Gray*

3 Fig, course of action, conduct, or procedure

He marketh all my *paths* *Job* xxxiii 11
Hold up my goings in thy *paths* *Ps* xvii. 5
All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. *Ps* xxv 10
Not once or twice in our rough island story
The *path* of duty was the way to glory *Tennyson*

Path, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATHED (pătht); *p pr* & *vb n* PATHING] [A S. *pādhian*, *pedhian*,] To make, as a path, to make a way for, to conduct on a track. "*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways" *Drayton*

Path, *v i* To walk abroad [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pă thĕ'mă tĭc, *a* [Gr παθηματικός, from παθήματα, a suffering, an attack of sickness, from παθεῖν, aor παθεῖν, to suffer] Pertaining to, or designating, emotion or suffering *Mackintosh*

Pa thĕ'tic, *a* [Gr. παθητικός, from παθητός, verbal of πάσχειν, to suffer, πάθος, a suffering, violent feeling, passion; Lat *patheticus*, Fr *pathétique*, Sp & It. *patético*]

1 Expressing or showing passion or feeling [*Obs*]

2 Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief, as a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action *Macaulay*

Pa vi di ty *n* Fea fulness [*Obs.*]

Pa vi ly (*p vi ver*) *a* p e S e P VER

Pa vi lion (*p l y*) *n.* [*F. p ll*] *p* Fr *p r ll* Fr [*ital. Sp. pabellon*, It. *p diglione* from Lat. *p p* a b tu ll an t e n]

1. A t mporary m ble hal tall p t t

B t, ken the pl h dial bell
I reclaimed the morn g pre
The h te pers me rous ad ell
O the alarmed air *Long Allow*

Pa lion

2 (*A ch*) A kl l of b ldi g or l ret lily fins l t 1 d so *tained* n dre g l gl roof some th es qu re A d some tim l the f rm of d m — S tim p ill n l project g r t h th f t f building a d m tim ft h nk or *t ell*

☞ Th l ace lon ll though h propel y gi en to su ma t hemal in p re a. *Z ad*

(h r ch bel k
t d d m N d fine)
( ) and a hexagon ed th l shad
( ) pavers *Ainsville*

3 (*Wk*) A t raised n p ate
4 A d g col ensign b
5 (*H r*) A r d g l f rm f te t, t vent g the rem ri f kl g
6 Fla nd ll l arner f brilli ta lyl a be w en th gl dia d collet — so lled by j w l

7 (*Anat*) The auricle of the ear th extern l *Ile glas*

Pa vi li o n *v t* (*p n ll n p PAVILI ED p p*) *pr n* To tent with tent.

Pa ving *t* rot ani ll t of t h t ka p l (*pavyn*) *n* O who p ve p ve

Pa vi (*p vor*) (*Sc pavie*) O k *pa* e vet g] (*Mil d* (*b l*) A l g bl lt co rt g th whol h dy h ving j w d ca ro, n ged by p lan wi with ft d h (W lt to al *pavois p rese*) *F. Holt*

Pa vi or (*p vo* A sol ll wh pa g pave

Pa o [Lat] 1 (*Ornith*) A g l (*Ornith*) A l mily of ra l l bl d l ving l wy be ful pl m ga f l th g th omm po cock l hib t pa k kc *F g Cyc*

Pa o ni [Lat *pav e* ( ) m *pa p* cock h *pa cock*] 1 l ring to pe k p cock resembl g the ll f p cock fel l e l *Cleveland*

Pa w n [W *paw* Arm *pav pad, pa* ll d to l *Fr pa* l *pa* l l *pa* l L G *pal* D *p al* N ll G *p*] 1 Th *fore f* beast (*p p l vi g low* as th l th the th l g l and th like *d* Fl h d — so ml wl n t.

Pa w t. *p d* w thd f ra fo t to ll fro d l scrap with l fore foot a fleery h red l *n t g* with bl hoof

Paw *v t* (*imp & p p* PAWED ; *pr & b n* l]

1 T pass th p w f t h dl wi h th p w he or to h mll ok lly con ed ly
2 To scrape w t th f re f ot.
If hot courser paced he t urge p al *Ff hall*

Pa k A mall lob l r (If they lobster) be d fine l ches, they re ge wl *Tra m.*

Pa k y *a* [\S *pac pacan* l d e] L *G r pa l w b* opposite by ca al g] Arel bl a [*From F*] *Cr ar*

Pa l [W h l *lea pen*] [W p ol tak] (*H ch*) A ch *ri m*) l plec bar connected b one d by a join wl l pain p ri l a machin wh ll th d foll f l ni h to l o l part l h a m n er to per n it m to l a dir r ard p ovent it lig th overs ual p wl l *ne* catch *H r* d t l l rael L [S) *Idel* (*H a t wheel*)

Pawn *n* [O Fr *pa* pl dge a ora t Icel *pa t* Dan & Sw *pa t* D & L G *pa d* O H G *pf f* N H G *pf d*]

1 A t ll ing gl n d l wll d as security f th paym t of o y b row d pl lg

Me w l ot take pawns about a. *Bacon*

☞ *Pawn* l yillet e b t good th is no *ey* I nat to l ntate

2 A pledge f r the fulfill t of promi

I pawn t pe l th t t f being pledg d Sweet wife y h n is *I pawn.* *Sh k*

Pawn *p* [O Fr *pons* N F *pl n* Pr *peon p on* Sp *peo* It *pedi* n that go foot walk r fro Lat *p pedis* foot] A common man pie f b tow t k l h

Pawn *v t* [*p & p p* PAWNED *p pr & b n* PAWN] [*S pen*]

1 To gi r d pon ti pledg as rity f th p ron t f m y borro ed to pl dg sh pawn ed th lun pie f pl t

2 T pl ge f th f fillm t of p m se t tak as w ge

I *w ned* my honor he bl tro b *Sh k*

Pa n Th h tel popp th m ll to y p p d from fin j wl l th d ll t f th b l n t d lim (Written l pen) *S e* LET] l A

Pa n a bl C p bl f b l g p wned

Pawn b ok O wh l da m y *ll* ge th l l ft f goods

Pawn b ok l g *n* The b l e f p w b ke

Pawn e *i* The p re to whom p l d l d sec rity wh t kon y thl g l paw

Pawn } O wh p w pl ge y
Pawn der } thl g as ec l y f th l rem t f borrowed m f

Paw paw *n* See PAP w

Pax *n* [Lat. *pac p ac*] A ll pl te f g bl ll k with th ima f Chri t th rem l wh h peopl f ed *ch* f rm l d to kl fi th rel d n y hel g ld d as th kis f peace *Tail*

T kiss h *pax* they thl h l er too dead. *Ipsal*

Pax ill Sec (*t h*) *n.* [Lat *pa illus* m ll tak from l r h p g] (*Col*) lin *ac* bil e *ll* l *ck*

Pax *vk* [Corled]

Pax y wax y } *pa kaxe d f pac x*] [O *haxwax hx* U wy rensity] h m l A tro g ff rill l g l g l ld l g q ad *pad* to b mil ldl f th b k l h d pl re ty l ll g l pp rl b h ad l l rlz tal positio — so called by b teb *Tolk y*

Pay *t* [*imp & p p* PAID *p p* PAYED *a p p & b n* A o] [O F *paie f ier* N F *payer* F *pay p pa* Pg *pe pa* It. *p ri* from L. *pacare* to pacify appease from *pa e pacel* pac]

1 T ll ly as l pe o f ed req d red prop rly d h d th lik to discharge bil d t j to mak d ret rn to to n pe to rew d to req ito

2 If to reto n re enge up f req t wi h what is d l h d to p ish.

Th re paid Pace th 3 *blm re Shak*

For h h m pay me qui b or I'll pa you. *B. Jonson.*

3 T d large d b t o blignil by gi l g d l g th whl h l d to m k d en f to d th am l f th p eo l wh m l wi a te f ldl pe f rm what I promised; to re d d ly

Th m *may to pay back again.* *Shak*
You h ve *paid down*
More penitie en th dione lw w w *s*

4 (*Nav t*) T cov th bott m f a sl m mast, yard l l th wil tar pitch oompo lio f tallow re t Sc to bream to m

I pay t (*t*) T mak compe sat *d dis* harge a. *p y f* to rew of p (*b*) T rel rt m re tiee pe in ge l to p ni h — T *pay on* l m h repeated pr ilentions bl w — To *pay* f of p la k a, and or ca w o m out n, to *pay out* to re ohl

Pay *t* T rec mpense to m k p ym t or e q l l h ca to mak suitable rn f pense tra ll l to be re m rel p ffall l to be w rth th f ort pai wh lit equires.

To p y for (*sc*) T m k amend *f* to for me the *pay f* l m with loss f prope or pe ion son w a life. (*b*) T ver equi a l m beer he xpense of to be with ted on accom of

Ty I *paid* for your hope
I watched you kings. *Dam. & Fl.*

— *T pa f* (*lend*) *to* ll *lessen, ex th beat of* h p — *T pay on to beat with* lg l redundi low [*Col of*]

Pay A sq lra t given f r mun y d goods p rchased relres perf rmed alary or w g f s rvices compe ll ecompe p y hire as th m ha t ec l *p f l r g da l th sold re l w pay l r t t ac l*

Here only mere counts (on rec ves. *F*

Pay a bl [F *payable* It *pay b l*] Cap l l l g paid b bl l b pai l dml ll g o d *r sell d p ymen j ell d legally f re bl*

Thanks are fith *payed* by the poorest. *Sout*

Pay bill *n* A bill r tat m t of m t p ld to any o b f m as w km lder p y roll

Pay ad ley Th d y whc p ym ll to be ma d bl disch rged th d y whl h w re mo y l tip lated to be paid hen d y k ing retrib tl

Pay *t* Th p rs to wl m m y f r p ld th perso am l l bill o te t whon l wh se l y the am t fa p mised p d sel d to b p ld

Pay (4) *n* O wh p y th p rs who b ll f ha g t draw d wh j directed l p y th mo y to th h ll

Pay ma l One who is to pay, o fro wl w z w ll ec l ed ai ffice wh o luty ll to pay w *p* y *sony r sy* wl l int l d th m y f thl p rpose

Pay ment [F *payement* ; *lement* Fr *peg en* bp l g & ll *pe g ment*]

1 Th ac f p (g gl l g com) tion

2 Th c whl l) p ll h *hing gl f dl* harge f d bl f billment f p o l r w d re mp se req ital m ll d erce hasti rn t *hol be l*

Pay mal tr A fm l p y mas w m wh p y [*Jery ar*] *Fulle*

Pay im *n* S [*Ivins* *Al sworth*

Payn l *f* [From M *f rm* th f esto f meth l p oce f ky l l g wood] T ky l *F Fra y r*

Pay off ice *n* A l ff e where p ym l m d f p ll d bts

Pay o *n.* (*F ar*) On wh l ya th pa of ot bill hock f m y as disti gul ha d from ch *f*

Pay ll A roll c list f pe sons entitl d l p ym l with th m l ich to be paid to them

Pay *t* T pol to w igh [*Obs*] *pea er*

I dyr O wh pol w lgl (*Ob*)

Pa *pl* PE E, PE E [F *p le* O Fr *pea* A E *pae pies* Lat *pisum pisa* O *ers*] (*Bot* A l t d fta frul f th g fr m, f m l l m h ll l d *fa r* f d t h pe pill acco fl w d th pc loup l a l gu lled l p p la l g ga *pod*

☞ W m dell t ube l *tered* th pl ra in wri m *pens* pens, fl pen j ut wh l *bell* *d p or b* l *pod* f d l *ri pe se*

Pea boig (*F l w*) A mall boat which bred l d fo l po pe — mall l la *pe* w d

Pe ce *n.* [O F *pail pal* F. \ F *paix* Pr *pal pap* & l g *pax* It *pace* Lat *pax pac.* (*pais*]

1 A tate f q f l l q lll y freedom from di l h gil tion la repos

2 Freed m f om w mpti from ma tl f hostil l h tree f cial rolb out wl l p l ate l ll of fo lgn nation

3 Q l t d r l gu ra tend by th l ter h ce (civil dist b nce p ll tra q lll y gal l th p ace to break th *pea a* — K Wp tl peace, I say

4 Fre l m fr m gil ll e dl hance by th pasel q l f mind tr q ll yl alm se mean to *or hostil lies to put an end to war* q arrel, enm y or c ll ha

Peace L T h com t to be ll ne f e t q llized [F] When thing th d ll not pe t my h dll g *Shak*

Pe ce a bl *a.* [F *paisible* Fr *p ible pais*] 1 Free from r t m d, public enemies or private feud quarrel a t g ged l hostil wl h oth

2 Inclined to peace; pa Lie acig bors are peaceable th men are peac able

3 Undisturbed by *lity a excites* ct qui t tra quil as, hl mind l very *pea cable*

Syn. — Peaceful peaceable quiet tranquil, pacific ru *ar* ene ll ad ab — Pea l *ac* l *ceable* describe the state of an lo d on.

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation, also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself

2 Hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects, an advocate, a defender, one who specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance "Patron of my life and liberty" *Shak*

3 (*Canon or Common Law*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice

4 (*Naut*) The commander of a small vessel or passage-boat, also, one who steers a ship's long boat

Pāt'ron, *v t* To afford patronage to, to patronize, to favor, to aid [*Obs*] "That wiser princes patron the arts" *Browne*

Pā'tron, *a* Giving aid or exercising guardianship, as, a patron god *Dryden*

Patron saint (*Rom Cath Church*), a saint regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, profession, &c, or of an individual

Pāt'ron age, *n* [Fr *patronage*, It *padronaggio*, *padronolico*, *podronato*, Sp *patronazgo*, *patronato*, Pr *patronat*, Lat *patronatus*] 1 Special countenance or support, favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design

2 Guardianship, as of a saint

3 (*Canon Law*) The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice, advowson

Pāt'ron age, *v t* To patronize or support [*Obs*]

Pāt'ron al (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *patronalis*, Fr & Sp *patronal*, It *padronale*] Doing the office of a patron, protecting, supporting, favoring, defending [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pāt'ron ate, *n* The right or duty of a patron [*Rare*] *Westminster Rev*

Pā'tron ess, *n* 1. A female patron

Now night came down and rose full soon
That *patroness* of rogues, the moon *Trumbull*

2 A female guardian saint

3 (*Canon Law*) A female who has the right of presenting to a church living

Pāt'ron i zā'tion, *n* The act of patronizing or supporting, patronage, support

Pāt'ron ize (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* PATRONIZED, *p pr & vb n* PATRONIZING] [O Fr *patroniser*, to be captain of a ship]

1 To act as patron toward, to support, to countenance, to defend, to favor, to maintain

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only *Hamilton*

2 Hence, to assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector toward, — used in an unfavorable sense

Pāt'ron iz'er, *n* One who patronizes

Pā'tron less, *a* Destitute of a patron *Shaftesbury*

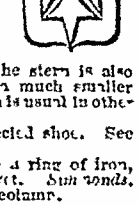
Pāt'ro nŏm'a tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr -ατρ, πατρός, a father, ὄνομα, a name, and λόγος, discourse] An essay on the origin of the names of men, illustrating their relation to the arts, professions, qualities, or other facts or circumstances from which they originated

Pāt'ro nym'ic, *n* [Gr -ατρωνυμικόν (sc ὄνομα) from -ατρωνυμικός, belonging to one's father's name, from -ατρ, πατρός, father, and ὄνυμα or ὄνομα, name, Lat *patronymicum* (sc *nomen*), It & Sp *patronimico*, Fr *nom patronymique*] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor, a modification of the father's name borne by the son, as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus, *Peldes*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles, Johnson, the son of John, *Paulowitz*, the son of Paul, also, the surname of a family; the family name. *Lower*

Pāt'ro nym'ic, } *a* Derived from ancestors, as
Pāt'ro nym'ic al, } *n* name, expressing the name of ancestors, as, a *patronymic* denomination

Pa-trōōn', *n* [D. *patroon*, a patron, a protector See PATRON] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey *Bartlett*

Pat tee', *n* [Fr *patté*, *paté*, from *patte*, paw, foot] (*Her*) A cross, the arms of which are narrow at the inner, and very broad at the outer end. [See *Foot of Cross*]



[Written also *patee*, q v]

Pāt'tem ăr, *n* A Malabar trading boat. Its peculiarity is a curved keel, whose curve is greater as the bottom of the boat is flatter The stern is also remarkable for being placed at a much smaller angle of inclination to the keel than is usual in other vessels

Pāt'ten, *n* [Fr *patin*, a high-heeled shoe. See PANTOF]

1 A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet. *Sandys*

2 (*Arch*) The base or foot of a column.

3 A pile. [*Prov Eng*]

Pāt'ten, *v i* To move on pattens *Dickens*

Pāt'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* PATTERED; *p pr & vb n* PATTERING] [A frequentative of *pat*, to or tap, or a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering* hail]

The mighty shower is grave to patter hard. *Thomson*

Pāt'ter, *v t* 1 To cause to strike or beat in drops, as water, to spatter, to sprinkle "And *patter* the water about the boat" *Drake*

2 To repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers, to mumble and run over in praying

Fitz-Fustace, you will Lady Clare,
May bid your beads and *patter* prayer —
I gallop to the host. *W. Scott*

☞ In the last meaning the word is probably from the Latin *Pater Noster* or the Lord's Prayer This was said, before the Reformation, in a low voice, by the priest until he came to "and lead us not into temptation" to which the choir responded, "but deliver us from evil"

To patter flesh to speak the dialect of thieves, &c, to talk cant. [*Cant*]

Pāt'ter, *n* 1 A quick succession of small sounds, as, the *patter* of rain

2 A speech or discourse [*Cant*]

Pāt'ter-er, *n* One who makes harangues, a discourser, as, a *patterer* of flash [*Cant*]

Pāt'tern, *n* [Fr *patron*, patron and pattern, D *patroon*. See PATRON]

1 An original or model proposed for imitation, the archetype, an exemplar, that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions, as, the *pattern* of a machine

2 A part showing the figure or quality of the whole, a specimen, a sample, an instance, an example

3 A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment, as, a dress *pattern*

4 Figure or style of ornamental execution, as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern*

5 Any thing cut or formed to serve as a guide in cutting or forming like objects, especially, (*Founding*) A full sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal

☞ *Patterns* are usually made of wood, and in several parts, so as to be removed from the mold without injuring it.

Pāt'tern, *v t* [*imp & p p* PATTERNED, *p pr & vb n* PATTERNING]

1. To make an imitation of some model, to copy

Judge whether that king's reign be a fit time from whence to *pattern* out the constitution of a church discipline *Milton*

2 To serve as an example to be followed

To pattern after, to imitate, to follow

Pāt'tern-card, *n* A set of samples on a card, as of muslins, &c *Simmonds*

Pāt'ty, *n* [Fr *paté* See PASTY] A little pie

Pāt'ty-pān, *n* 1 A pan to bake a little pie in

2 A patty. [*Obs*]

Pāt'u lous, *a* [Lat *patulus*, from *patere*, to be open, to extend] Open, expanded, slightly spreading, as, a *patulous* calyx, bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle "The eyes are large and *patulous*" *Hill*

Pau çĭl'o quent, *a* Uttering few words, speaking briefly [*Rare*]

Pau çĭl'o quy, *n* [Lat *pauciloquium*, from *paucus*, few, little, and *loqui*, to speak] The utterance of few words [*Rare*]

Pau'çi ty, *n* [Lat *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, little, Fr *paucité*, It *poucità*]

1. Fewness, smallness of number.

Revelation denies it by the stern restrictive, the *paucity* and the incompleteness of its communications *J Taylor*

2 Smallness of quantity, exiguity, as, *paucity* of blood *Browne*

Pau'çĭe, *n* [Corrupted fr. the Indian *mishcuppauog*, pl of *mishcup*, fr. *mishe-cuppi*, large, thick scaled] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, the porgy See PORGY

Pau hau'gen, *n* [The Indian name] A kind of fish, the menhaden [Written also *pohagen*]

Paul, *n* [Fr *paule*, It *paolo* See PAOLO]

1 An Italian coin, a paolo See PAOLO

2 A pawl See PAWL *Simmonds*

Pau'li an, } *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Paul
Pau'li an ist, } of Samosata, who was bishop of Antioch toward the end of the third century, but was deposed for his heretical opinions *Lathe*

Pau lĭ'çi an (lish'i-an), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain sect which originated in Armenia in the seventh century, who believed in two original principles, combining with this dualism a high value for the universal use of the Scriptures, a rejection of all external forms in religion, and an especial abhorrence of the use of images *Lathe*

Pau'line, *a* [Lat *Paulinus*, from *Paulus*, Paul] Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, Paul or his writings, as, the *Pauline* epistles

Pāun, *v t* To impose by fraud; — a corruption of *pe im* [*Obs*]

Pāunçe, *n* A pansy See PANSY [*Obs*] *Swift*

Pāunch, *n* (*Naut*) A thick mat fastened on yards, &c, to prevent friction

Pāunch, or **Pānnch** (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *panche*, *pance*, N Fr *panse*, Pr *pansa*, Sp *panca*, *pancho*, It. *pancia*, from Lat *panter*, *panticis* Ger *pans*, *pensch*, *panse*, *pansen*] The belly and its contents; the abdomen, also, the first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped, into which the food is received before rumination

Pāunch, or **Pānnch**, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAUNCHED (108); *p pr & vb n* PAUNCHING] To pierce or rip the belly of, to eviscerate. *Shak*

Pāune, *n* A kind of food consisting of Indian meal made into dough and baked; — so called by the Indians [Written also *pone*]

Pau'per, *n* [Lat *pauper*, Fr *pauvre*, Pr *pauper*, Sp *pobre*, It *povero*] A poor person; especially, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance, or one supported by some public provision

Pau'per-ĭsm, *n* [Fr *pauperisme*] The state of being a pauper, or destitute of the means of support, the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community

Syn — Poverty; indigence, penury, want; need See POVERTY

Pau'per i zā'tion, *n* The act or process of reducing to pauperism

Pau'per-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAUPERIZED; *p pr & vb n* PAUPERIZING] To reduce to pauperism

Pau sā'tion, *n* The act of pausing, stop, rest. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pause (pawz), *n* [Fr *pause*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pausa*, It *pausa*, *posa*, Lat *pausa*, Gr παῦσις, from παύειν, to make to cease, to cease, Ger. & Dan *pause*, Sw *paus*, D *poos*]

1 A temporary stop or rest, an intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like, cessation, stop

2 Cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, hesitation

I stand in pause where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3 A temporary cessation or brief suspension of the voice in reading or speaking

4 A break or paragraph in writing *Locke*

5 A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice, a point.

6 (*Mus*) A character, thus [𝄐], placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time, — called also *hold*.

Syn — See CESSATION

Pause (pawz), *v i* [*imp & p p* PAUSED, *p pr & vb n* PAUSING] [Fr *pauser*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pausar*, It. *pausare*, *posare*, Lat *pausare*, from *pausa* See *supra*.]

1 To make a short stop; to cease for a time, to intermit speaking or action, to forbear for a while; to stop; to wait

Tarry *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard *Shak.*

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused *Milton*

2 To be intermitted; as, the music *pauses*.

To pause upon, to deliberate concerning *Shak*

Syn — To intermit, stop, stay; wait, delay, tarry, hesitate, demur

Paus'er, *n* One who pauses, one who deliberates

Paus'ing ly, *adv* With pauses, by breaks *Shak*

Pa vāde', *n* [Scot *pantade*, a dagger, Gael *biodag*, a dirk, a dagger] A short dagger. [*Obs*]

Pā'vage, *n* Money paid for paving. [*Rare*]

Pāv'an, *n* [Fr *pavane*, It & Sp *pavana*, from Sp *pavon*, *pavo*, Lat *pavo*, a peacock] A grave dance among the Spaniards, in which the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trains, the motion is resembling the stately steps of the peacock [Written also *pavane*, *paven*, *pavion*, and *pavin*]

Pavé (pă vā'), *n* [Fr, from *paver*, to pave, See *infra*] The pavement.

Nymphe du pavé, a street-walker; a common prostitute

Pāve, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAVED, *p pr & vb n* PAVING] [Fr *paver*, to pave, L Lat *pavare*, *pavare*, from Lat *pavire*, to beat, ram, or tread down]

1 To lay or cover with stone or brick, so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers, to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material, as, to *pave* a street, to *pave* a court

2 To prepare the way for, to prepare a passage for, to facilitate the introduction of.

Pāv'ement, *n* [O Fr *pavement*, Pr *pavement*, *payment*, O Sp *pavimento*, N Sp, Pg, & It *pavimento*, Lat *pavimentum* See *supra*] That with which any thing is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage

Pāv'ement, *v t* To furnish with a pavement, to pave, to floor with stone or brick [*Obs*] *Lp Hall*

Pāv'en, *n* See PAVAN

Pāv'er, *n* One who lays stones for a pavement, one whose occupation is to pave. [Written also *pavier* and *pavior*]

Pāv'ĭs shāde', *n* [See PAVISE] A sort of screen, made of canvas, extended along the side of a vessel in a naval engagement, to prevent the enemy from seeing what is done on board.

Pa vēse', *n* The same as PAVISE, q v [*Obs*]

Pa-vēse', *v t* To cover or protect with a pavise or pavise. [*Obs*]

Pa-vēsse', *n* The same as PAVISE, q v.

Pāv'i age, *n* (*Law*) A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways *Bomler*

Pāv'i an, *n* See PAVAN

Pāv'id, *a* [Lat *pavidus*, from *pavere*, to be afraid, It & Sp *pavido*] Timid [*Obs*]

Peb'ble, n. [A-S. *papol* *papolstān*, *popelstān* ... L. *papula* ... ball.]

1. A small roundish stone ... a stone worn and rounded by the action of water ... small bowlder. "The murmuring surge that on the unnumbered pebbles chafes." "A child gathering pebbles on the shore." *Milton.*

2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal; — so called by ... *Brande.*

Peb'ble-crys'tal, n. A crystal in the form of pebbles, appl... pebbles derived from the ... of quartz crystal. *Woodward.*

Peb'bled, a. Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

Peb'ble-stōne, n. A pebble.

Peb'bly, a. Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

Pe-can' (pe-kăn' or pe-kawn'), [illegible] [Written also *pacane*.] [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*.] (*Bot.*) A species of hickory (*Carya* ...), and its fruit, growing in ... The nuts are ... smooth, an inch and a half long, with thin shells.

Pec'ca-ry, n. See Peccary.

Pec'ca-bil'i-ty, n. [From *peccable*.] The state or quality of being peccable; liability to sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Pec'ca-ble, a. [Fr. *peccable*, Sp. *pecable*, It. *peccabile*, from Lat. *peccare*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. "A frail and peccable mortal." *Wollaston.*

Pec'ca-dil'lo, n. [Sp. *pecadillo*, diminutive of *pecado*, Lat. *peccatum*, from *peccare*, to sin; Fr. *peccadille*, It. *peccatiglio*.]

1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

He ... what a ... Cupid's court would have been called *peccadillos*. *W. Scott.*

2. A sort of stiff ruff.

Pec'can-cy, n. [Lat. *peccantia*.]

1. The quality of being peccant; ... bad quality. *Wiseman.*

2. Offense. *Montague.*

Pec'cant, a. [Lat. *peccans*, p. pr. of *peccare*, to sin; Fr. *peccant*, Sp. *pecante*, It. *peccante*.]

1. Sinning; guilty of ... or transgression; criminal; as, peccant angels. "The truth that ... itself a peccant sin." *Coleridge.*

2. Morbid; corrupt; not healthy; as, peccant humors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a peccant citation. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Pec'cant, n. An offender. [*Obs.*] *Whitgift.*

Pec'cant-ly, adv. Sinfully; transgressingly.

Pec'ca-ry, n. [The word is ... in ...] [Fr. *pecari*, Sp. *pecari*.] A pachyderm of the genus *Dicotyles* ... about the size and shape of a small hog ... having ... ranging from Arkansas to Brazil. A larger species ... *D. labiatus*, with white ... of South America. [Written also *pecary*.]

Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

Pec-ca'vi, [Lat., I have sinned.] I have sinned; — a colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. *Aubrey.*

Pe'chan, n. See Pech.

Pech'blende, n. [Ger. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blende.] (*Min.*) Pitchblende.

Peck, n. [Probably modified from *pack*; but of ... Fr. *picotin*, peck.]

1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a peck of wheat or oats.

2. A great deal; a large quantity; as, a peck of troubles. [*Colloq.*] "Cooped in their vessel ... a peck of ..." *Milton.*

Peck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PECKED (pĕkt); p. pr. & vb. n. PECKING.] [A variant of *pick*, q. v.; Ir. *pecan* ... Ger. *picken*, *pecken*, Sw. *picka*.]

1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird that pecks a hole in a tree.

That with ... beak hereafter may be fed
Poisoned the hand that brought ... *Spenser.*

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to dig ... with any thing pointed; as, with a pick.

3. To pick up with the beak. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with repeated and repeated blows.

Peck, v. i. To make strokes with the beak, or some thing like a beak.

A ... beak ... repeated blows ... *Shakes.*

Peck'er, n. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

Peck'led, a. Speckled. [*Obs.*] *Walton.*

Pec'tate, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of pectic acid with a base.

Pec'ten, n.; pl. **Pectines.** [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb.] ... of the ...

Pecten (*Jacobæus*). (2.)

1. (*Ornith.*) A vascular membrane in the eye of birds.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalves; the scallop.

Pec'tic, a. [Gr. ... congealed ...] (*Chem.*) Having the tendency to coagulate or form a jelly — said of certain ...

Pec'ti-nal, a. Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Pec'ti-nal, n. [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb, from *pectere*, to comb.] (*Ichth.*) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

Pec'ti-nate, } a. [Lat. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare*,
Pec'ti-nā'ted, } to comb, from *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb; Fr. *pectiné*.]

Pectinate Leaf.

1. (*Nat. Hist.*) Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; with very narrow close divisions, or arrangement and regularity resembling the teeth of a comb; as, pectinate leaf; pectinated muscles.

2. Interlaced together like two combs interlaced. [*Obs.* and *rare.*] "Our fingers pectinated ... together." *Browne.*

Pectinated claw having a serrated edge, as is found in some birds, ... supposed to be used ... in ... the feathers.

Pec'ti-nate-ly, adv. In a pectinate manner.

Pec'ti-na'tion, n. 1. The state of being pectinated.

2. A combing; the combing of the head.

Pec'tin, n. [Fr. *pectine*, from Gr. ... to make fast, stiff] (*Chem.*) The gelatinizing principle of various vegetable juices, as of apples ... gelatine jelly.

Pec'ti-ni-bran'chi-ate, a. [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, comb, and Lat. *branchiæ*, q. v.; Fr. *pectinibranche*.] (*Zoöl.*) Having pectinated gills.

Pec'to-lite, n. [Lat. *pecten*, comb, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A grayish or whitish mineral occurring in aggregated crystals of ... and arranged in ... forms ... fibrous masses. It consists of the hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. *Dana.*

Pec'to-ral, a. [Lat. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast; Sp. *pectoral*, It. *pettorale*.]

1. Pertaining to the breast; as, the pectoral muscles.

2. Relating to the breast, or to the disease of the chest.

Pectoral fins, the anterior fins of the fishes, ... situated on the ... behind the gills.

Pec'to-ral, n. [Lat. *pectorale*, from *pectoralis*.]

1. A breastplate, ... especially, a sacred habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.

2. (*Fish.*) A pectoral fin.

3. A medicine adapted to relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Pec'to-ral-ly, adv. As connected with the breast.

Pec'to-rĭl'o-quial, a. [Fr. *pectoriloque*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

Pec'to-rĭl'o-quism, n. Pectoriloquy.

Pec'to-rĭl'o-quous, a. Pectoriloquial.

Pec'to-rĭl'o-quy, n. [Fr. *pectoriloquie*, from Lat. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak ... speaking from the breast.] (*Med.*) The distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice heard on applying the ear to the chest ... indicates the existence of a cavity in the lungs near the wall of the chest.

Pec'u-la-ry, n. (Synop., § 130.) See Peculate.

Pec'u-late, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PECULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PECULATING.] [Lat. *peculari*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property.] To appropriate to one's own use the property of the public; to steal public money intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

Pec'u-lā'tion, n. [Fr. *péculat*.] The act or practice of peculating, or of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or of goods.

Pec'u-la'tor, n. [Lat. *peculator*.] One who peculates, or defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

Pe-cūl'iar (pe-kūl'yar) (Synop., § 130), a. [Lat. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, private property; It. *peculiare*, Sp. *peculiar*, Fr. *peculier*, now PECULIER.]

1. Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not possessed by others; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; not general; appropriate.

My fable is ... its most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. Particular; individual; special.

A ... the ... marks ... sweet.
Where ... peculiar grace ... has ... *Milton.*

3. Unusual; singular; rare; and striking. [*Rare.*]

... peculiar ... *Hood.*

Syn. — Peculiar, Special, Especial. *Peculiar* is from the Latin *peculium*, ... much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest; as, peculiar care, ... interest, ... affection, &c. ... to *special* and *especial* ... simply the relations of *species* ... ordinary, as special act of ... *especial* pains, &c.

And hide ...
Beauty which ... long or ... keep
That such peculiar graces. *M Crae.*

The gods ... listened to their constant prayer
And ... peculiar care. *Pope.*

Naught so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give. *Shak.*

Pe-cūl'iar, n. 1. Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others. "The ... prerogative of the Almighty ... to be ... of Heaven." *South.* "If those gifts had been only his peculiar and prerogative." *Milton.*

2. (*Eng. Canon Law.*) A particular parish or church which has jurisdiction within itself and exemption from that of the ordinary or bishop. *Court of peculiars* (*Eng. Law*), a branch of the court of arches. *Blackstone.*

Pe-cūl'i-ăr'i-ty (pe-kūl'yăr'i-ty) (Synop., § 130), n.

1. The quality of being peculiar; appropriateness to ... individual.

2. That which is peculiar; special and distinctive characteristic; ... particularity.

The smallest peculiarity of temper or manner ... not escape their notice. *Macaulay.*

Pe-cūl'iar-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PECULIARIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PECULIARIZING.] To appropriate; to make peculiar.

Pe-cūl'iar-ly (pe-kūl'yar-ly), adv. In a peculiar manner; particularly; singly; rare and ... degree; ... especially.

Pe-cūl'iar-ness, n. The state of being peculiar; peculiarity. [*Rare.*] *Mede.*

Pe-cū'li-um, n. [Lat., property in cattle, hence ... all property ... of ... general property ... especially private property ...]

1. (*Rom. Law.*) The ... master's ... property ... separate property. *Bouvier.*

2. ... special fund for private and personal ... a ... tobacco pouch. *W. Scott.*

Pe-cū'ni-al, a. Pecuniary. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pe-cū'ni-a-ri-ly, adv. In a pecuniary manner.

Pe-cū'ni-a-ry (pe-kū'ni-a-ry) (Synop., § 130), a. [Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money ... property; ... Sp. *pecuniario*, Fr. *pecuniaire*. Cf. ...]

1. Relating to money; ... as, pecuniary affairs or losses.

2. Consisting of money; as, pecuniary mulct or penalty.

Pe-cū'ni-ous, a. [Fr. ... from *pecunia*, money; It. ..., Sp. *pecunioso*, Fr. *pécunieux*.] Abounding in money; full of money; rich; wealthy. [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Ped, n. [F. ...] 1. A small packsaddle ... 2. A basket; hamper. *Spenser.*

Pĕd'age, n. [Fr. *péage*, Sp. *peage*, It. *pedaggio*, L. Lat. *pedagium*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A toll or tax paid by those persons ... to ... protection.

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic, [illegible] [*pedagogue*.] The science or art of teaching ... or ... which pertains to the instruction ... of youth.

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic, } a. [Fr. *pédagogique*, It. & Sp.
Pĕd'a-gŏg'ic-al, } *pedagogico*, Gr. ...] Suiting or belonging to a teacher ... to a pedagogue.

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ics, n. sing. The same as PEDAGOGICS. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ism (Synop., § 130), n. [Fr. *pédagogisme*.] The business, character, or manner of pedagogues.

Pĕd'a-gŏgue (pĕd'a-gŏg), n. [Fr. *pédagogue*, Pr. *pedagog*, ... Lat. *pædagogus*, Gr. ..., originally ... from ... to lead, guide.]

1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young ...

2. ... by way of ... a pedant ... has ... pedant.

Pĕd'a-gŏgue, v. t. [Lat. *pædagogare*.] To act the pedagogue toward ... as ... [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

Pĕd'a-gŏ'gy, n. [Fr. *pédagogie*, Sp. & It. *pedagogia*.] ... The ... occupied by ... *South.*

Pē'dal, a. [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot ...

Pĕd'al (or pē'dal), n. [Fr. *pédale*, Sp. *pedal*, It. *pedale*.] (*Mus.*) A lever or key played on by the foot, as in the organ ... also a ... to ... power.

Pedal note (*Mus.*) ... same ...

Pe-dā'li-an, a. Relating to a foot, ... *Alexander.*

2. In reference to internal [illegible], attack, &c.; peaceful in respect to internal disturbance. "The former the [illegible] in the [illegible]; the latter, to the [illegible] or enjoyment of peace." A peaceable disposition; a peaceable adjustment of difficulties; a peaceful life.

> What do these worthies
> But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
> Peaceable nations? *Milton.*

> Those discords, [illegible] all [illegible]
> And thou with [illegible] *Milton.*

Peace′a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

Peace′a-bly, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; without war; without tumult or commotion; quietly.

Peace′ful, *a.* 1. Possessing or enjoying peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion; undisturbed; quiet; still; as, a peaceful time; a peaceful country.

> Much better seems this vision, and more hope
> Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milton.*

2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, peaceful words.

> The [illegible] of peaceful majesty. *Pope.*

Syn. — See Peaceable.

Peace′ful-ly, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; without war or commotions; quietly; gently.

Peace′ful-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being peaceful; quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; freedom from mental perturbation; as, peacefulness of mind.

Peace′less, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. [Rare.]

Peace′mak′er, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

> Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God. *Matt. v. 9.*

Peace′-of′fer-ing, *n.* 1. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A voluntary offering to God, in thankfulness for his benefits, or to ask favors from him.

2. Hence, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.

Peace′-of′fi-cer, *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c., as a sheriff or constable.

Peace′-part′ed, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak.*

Peach, *n.* [Fr. pêche, It. pesca, persica, Sp. persigo, prisco, Pr. persega, Pg. pecego, from Lat. Persicum (sc. malum), a Persian apple, a peach. A-S. [illegible] [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, of the genus Amygdalus (*A. Persica*), of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates, and highly esteemed.

Peach, *v. t.* [Obs.] 1. To impeach; to hinder; to [illegible]. *[illegible]*

2. [illegible] of crime; to inform against; to [illegible].

Peach, *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [Obs. or low.] *[illegible]*

> If I be ta'en, I'll peach for this. *Shak.*

Peach′-col′or (pēch′kŭl′ŭr), *n.* The pale red color of the peach blossom.

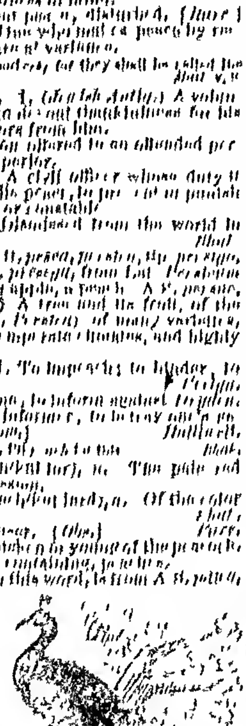
Peach′-col′ored (pēch′kŭl′ŭrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. *Shak.*

Peach′er, *n.* An accuser. [Obs.] *[illegible]*

Pea′chick, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

Peach′y, *a.* Like, or containing, peaches.

Pea′cock, *n.* [Pea, in this word, is from A-S. pawa, Lat. pavo, It. pavone, Sp. pavon, Pr. paon, Fr. paon, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].]


Peacock.

1. (*Ornith.*) The male of a gallinaceous fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), about the size of the turkey. The tail feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, [illegible] with brilliant colors [illegible].

2. In common language, the species in general; the peafowl.

Pea′cock-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A beautiful fish of the Mediterranean (*Labrus pavo*) [illegible].

Pea′-crab, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small species of crab, not much larger than a bean, of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which lives in mussels, oysters, and other living shells. *Dana.*

Pea′fowl, *n.* The peacock or peahen.

[illegible], *n.* See Peasant.

Pea′hen, *n.* [O. Eng. pohen.] The hen or female of the peacock.

Pea′-jack′et, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by [illegible].

Peak (pēk), *n.* [A-S. peac, Fr. pic, [illegible].] A point; the top of anything that terminates in a point; [illegible] the top of a hill or mountain, [illegible]. (*Naut.*) [illegible] upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff; also, the [illegible] of the yard.

Peak, *v. i.* [illegible] or features; to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, peak, and pine." *Shak.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

> Why stand'st thou here then,
> Sneaking and peaking, as thou wouldst steal linen? *Beau. & Fl.*

Peak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEAKED (pēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEAKING.] (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or nearly so; as, to peak oars, to hold them upright; to peak a gaff or yard, to set it more obliquely to the mast.

Peak′ed (pēkt, or pēk′ĕd), *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

Peak′ing, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [Vulgar.]

Peak′ish, *a.* 1. Having peaks; [illegible]. *Drayton.*

2. Having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. [Colloq.] *[illegible]*

Peal (pēl), *n.* [An abbreviation of Fr. appel, a call, appeal, [illegible] of a drum, from appeler, to call; Lat. appellare. See Appeal and Repeal.]

1. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c. "Whether those peals of praise be his or no." *Milton.* "Was saluted with a peal of words." *Milton.* "And the deep thunder, peal on peal, afar." *Byron.*

2. A set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.

Peal, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEALING.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

> There let the pealing organ blow. *Milton.*

Peal, *v. t.* 1. To assail with noise.

> Nor was his ear less pealed. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate.

> The warrior's name,
> Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame. *J. Barlow.*

3. To stir or agitate. [Obs.] *Ainsworth.*

Peal, *v. t.* To appeal. [Obs. and rare.] *Spenser.*

Pe′an, *n.* [See Pæan.] A song of praise and triumph.

Pe′an-ism, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], to chant the pæan. See supra.] The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pea′nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Arachis hypogæa*; earth-nut. See Earth-nut.

Pea′-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea. *Humble.*

Pear (pâr, 4), *n.* [A-S. pera, peru, [illegible].] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A tree of the genus *Pyrus* (*P. communis*), of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruits. (*b.*) The fruit of the *Pyrus communis.*

Pearch (pẽrch), *n.* See Perch.

Pear′-gauge, *n.* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver, consisting of a tube open at bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the vessel, so that, after exhaustion, the bottom of the tube may be lowered into a cup of mercury, and the degree of exhaustion shown by the height to which the mercury rises on admitting the air.

[illegible], *n.* A [illegible] of small bells carrying a ball of the size of a pea. *Ainsworth.*

Pearl (pẽrl, 14), *n.* [A-S. pearl, [illegible], [illegible].]

1. A silvery or bluish white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster. Pearls consist of the carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane, and appear to be the result of a disordered secretion caused by the introduction of foreign particles.

2. Hence, something very precious; a jewel.

3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. [Poet.] "And those pearls of dew she wears." *Milton.*

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; the cataract. *Ainsworth.*

5. (*Print.*) A variety of printing-type, in size between agate and diamond.

This line is printed in the kind of type called pearl.

Artificial pearls, small globules of thin glass made to imitate the luster and appearance of pearls.

Pearl (pẽrl), *v. t.* 1. To set or adorn with pearls.

2. To make in shape and appearance like pearls; as, to pearl barley.

Pearl (pẽrl), *v. i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

Pearl (pẽrl), *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, pearl; also, made of mother of pearl.

[illegible], *a.* Resembling mother of pearl.

Pearl′ash (pẽrl′ăsh), *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth. *Ure.*

Pearl′-bar′ley, *n.* The small, round kernel which remains after the skin and a portion of the barley have been ground off, by passing it between mill-stones of a peculiar kind, the kernels having been previously steamed and dried, to soften the skins [illegible].

Pearl′-but′ton, *n.* A button made of mother of pearl.

Pearl′-div′er, *n.* One who dives for pearls.

Pearl′-edge, *n.* A projection on the edge of some qualities of ribbons; also, a narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace. *Simmonds.*

Pearl′-eye (pẽrl′ī), *n.* A disease of the eye; cataract. [Obs.]

Pearl′-eyed (pẽrl′īd), *a.* Having a speck in the eye; afflicted with the cataract.

Pearl′-grass, *n.* See Pearl-wort.

Pearl′ing, } *n.* A kind of lace of silk or thread.
Pearl′ings, } *Simmonds.* [illegible]

Pearl′-mus′sel, *n.* See [illegible].

Pearl′-oys′ter, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.


Pearl-oyster.

Pearl′-pow′der, *n.* A powder made from [illegible] of bismuth, and [illegible] used as a cosmetic; pearl white. *Simmonds.*

Pearl′-sa′go, *n.* Sago in the form of hard grains, not larger than a pin's head.

Pearl′-sin′ter, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of siliceous sinter, of grayish and whitish colors; fiorite. *Dana.*

Pearl′-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized variety of dolomite, having a pearly luster.

Pearl′-stitch, *n.* An ornamental stitch on [illegible] stockings.

Pearl′-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A volcanic glassy product, of a grayish color, [illegible]. *Dana.*

Pearl′-stud′ded, *a.* Studded with pearls. *[illegible]*

Pearl′-white, *n.* A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of sea salt; pearl powder. *Ure.*

Pearl′-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant of the genus *Sagina*; [illegible] pearl-grass.

Pearl′y (pẽrl′y), *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, pearly shells; a pearly stream.

2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as, the pearly flood; pearly dew.

Pear′main, or **Pear′-main**, *n.* A variety of the apple.

Pear′-shaped (pâr′shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a pear; ovate, [illegible]. *Henslow.*

Peart, *a.* [Written also pert.] [A form of pert in the primary sense of that word.] Active; in a high degree lively; brisk; — often applied to persons recovering from sickness. *Wright.*

> There was [illegible],
> As peart as bird, as straight as [illegible], as fresh as flower in May. *[illegible]*

[illegible] This old English word [illegible] is one of the commonest in use in America.

Peas′ant (pĕz′ant), *n.* [O. Fr. paisant, N. Fr. paysan, [illegible] from Lat. pagus, the country.] A countryman; one whose business is rural labor; a rustic; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

Syn. — Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

Peas′ant (pĕz′ant), *a.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*

Peas′ant-like, } *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate;
Peas′ant-ly, } resembling peasants. *Milton.*

Peas′ant-ry (pĕz′ant-ry), *n.* 1. The lowest class of tillers of the soil; peasants; rustics; the body of country people.

2. Rusticity. [Obs.] *Butler.*

Peas′cod (pēz′kŏd), *n.* The legume or pod that contains the peas.

Pease (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. See Pea. *[illegible]*

[illegible], *n.* A peapod.

Pea′-shoot′er, *n.* A small metal tube for blowing peas through. *Simmonds.*

Pea′-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Pisolite.

Peat, *n.* [Allied to A-S. pytt, pit, [illegible].] A substance of vegetable origin, consisting of roots and fibers in various stages of decomposition, and found, as a kind of turf or bog, in low situations, where it is always more or less saturated with water. When dried, it is often used for fuel.

Peat, *n.* [Probably contracted from Fr. petit, little, small. Cf. Pet.] A small, delicate person; [illegible].

Peat′-bog, *n.* A bog containing peat; [illegible] it occurs in such places as a bog.

Peat′-moss, *n.* 1. The vegetation which, when decomposed, becomes peat.

2. A fen producing peat.

Peat′-reek, *n.* The reek or smoke of peat; [illegible], the peculiar flavor given to whisky by being distilled with peat as fuel. [Scot.]

Peat′y, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

Pea′-wee′vil, *n.* See [illegible].

Pe′ba, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of armadillo found in the warm parts of South America.


[illegible]

Ale′ber-ry, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. *Johnson.*

Ale′-con-ner, *n.* [From *ale* and *con*, to know or see.] An officer in former times to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.

Ale′cost, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant sometimes put into ale to improve its taste; costmary; *Balsamita vulgaris.* *London.*

A-lec′to-rom′a-chy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] cock, and [illegible] fight.] Cock-fighting.

A-lec′to-ro-man′cy, *n.* See ALECTRYOMANCY.

A-lec′try-om′a-chy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] cock, and [illegible] fight.] Cock-fighting; alectoromachy. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

A-lec′try-o-man′cy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] cock, and [illegible] divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn laid on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event desired. *Encyc. Brit.*

A-lee′, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *lee*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee* when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard alee, or *luff alee*, an order to put the helm to the lee side.

Ale′-fed, *a.* Fed with ale. [*Rare.*] *Southey.*

Ale′gar, *n.* [From *ale* and *eager*, sour; Fr. [illegible]] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale. *Ure.*

A-le′ger, *a.* [Fr. *allègre*, Sp. *alegre*, It. *allegro*, O. Fr. *haliegre*, Lat. *alacer*. Cf. ALLEGRO.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

A-lege′, *v. t.* [Fr. *alléger*, O. Fr. *alegier*, It. *alleggiare*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. [illegible] L. Lat. *alleviare*, *leviare*, from *levare*, from Lat. *levis*, light in weight, [illegible] *lieve*, It. *lieve*, Pr. *leu*, Fr. *lège*, *léger*. Cf. ALLE[illegible]] To lighten; to lessen; to assuage. [*Obs.*]

"That shall alegge this bitter blast." *Spenser.*

Ale′hoof, *n.* [From *ale* and *hoof*, corrupt. from *ale* and [illegible] head.] Ground-ivy, — so called as being once the chief ingredient in malt liquor.

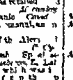
Ale′house, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; a tippling house. *Macaulay.*

Ale′-knight (-nīt), *n.* A pot companion. [illegible]

Al′e-man′nic, *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, ancient people of Germany.

Al′e-man′nic, *n.* The language of the Alemanni. [illegible]

A-lem′bic, *n.* [Fr. *alambic*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. *alambique*, It. *lambicco*, *lambicco*, L. Lat. *alembicum*, from Ar. *al-anbīq*, the still, which was borrowed from Gr. [illegible] cup, cap of a still, *Dioscor.*] A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal.



Alembic.

☞ The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit*; the upper part, which receives and condenses the steam, is called the *head*, the beak of which is fitted into the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not now used, having been superseded by the worm-still and retort.

Al′ka-hest, *n.* [illegible] signifying the dry of art] Strengthened heating, preparation made by dissolving equal parts of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac in water and distilling the water. [illegible] any precipitate was formed — formerly but not now used in [illegible]

A-length′, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched at full length. *Chaucer.*

A-lep′pine, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo, a city of Syria and Turkey.

A-lep′pine, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Aleppo or its inhabitants.

A-lert′ (14), *a.* [Fr. *alerte*, Sp. *alerto*, from It. *all'erta*, upon the [illegible] on the watch, prop. [illegible] upon the acclivity whence one is looking out; *erta*, declivity, steep slope, *erto*, steep, p. p. of *ergere*, *erigere*, to erect, raise, Lat. *erigere*, from *e*, out, and *regere*, to lead straight.]

1. Watchful; vigilant; ready for action. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch; guard against surprise or danger.

2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity. "An alert young fellow." *Addison.*

Syn. — Brisk; [illegible] active; [illegible] lively; quick; prompt; nimble; sprightly; as [illegible]

A-lert′ness, *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity.

Ale′-sil-ver, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

Ale′-stake, *n.* A stake set up, as a sign, before an alehouse. *Chaucer.*

Ale′-tast-er, *n.* An officer in former times, appointed in every court leet, and sworn to inspect ale, beer, and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship. *Cowell.*

A-lette′, *n.* [Fr. *ailette*.] The face of the pier of an arch extending from the arris of the reveal; especially that portion behind the arris of the reveal [illegible] or that part which is used to decorate the arch.

Al′eu-ro-man′cy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] wheat flour, and [illegible] divination; [illegible] divination from flour.] A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients. *Encyc. Brit.*

Al′eu-rom′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] flour, and [illegible] measure.] An instrument invented for determining the quality of gluten in flour. *Amer. Cyc.*

A-leu′tian, *a.* [Said to be from the Russ. [illegible] bald rock.] (*Geog.*) Designating certain islands in the Pacific Ocean eastward of Kamtschatka, extending north-eastward toward America.
A-leu′tic, *a.* *Tooke.*

A-lew′, *n.* Shouting. See HALLOO. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ale′wife, *n.*; *pl.* ALEWIVES. A woman who keeps an ale-house. *Gay.*

Ale′wife, *n.*; *pl.* ALEWIVES. [This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish. See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142, p. 1065, and Baddam, Memoirs, vol. ii. 131.] (*Ichth.*) An American fish resembling the herring (*Alosa serrata*).

Al′ex-an′ders, *n.* [Lat. *Alexander*, Gr. [illegible] defending men, from [illegible] to defend, and [illegible] gen. [illegible] man. — A corruption of [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A name given to two species of the genus *Smyrnium*, formerly cultivated and used as celery now is.

Al′ex-an′dri-an, *a.* Belonging to Alexandria or to Alexander; as, the *Alexandrian* library.

Al′ex-an′drine, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, — so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

A-lex′i-phar′mic, **A-lex′i-phar′mic-al**, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] keeping off poison; [illegible] to keep off, and [illegible] drug, poison; Fr. *alexipharmaque*.] (*Med.*) Expelling or resisting poison; antidotal.

A-lex′i-phar′mic, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] antidote; Fr. *alexipharmaque*. See *supra*.] A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison or infection.

☞ This would more properly be written *Alexipharmac*, in accordance with its etymology.

A-lex′i-ter′ic, **A-lex′i-ter′ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] fit to keep off or help, from [illegible] one who keeps off, a helper; [illegible] to keep off. Fr. *alexitère*.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

A-lex′i-ter′ic, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] remedy, amulet; L. Lat. *alexiterium*, Fr. *alexitère*. See *supra*.] A medicine to resist the effect of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; — nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*.

Al′fet, *n.* [L. Lat. *alfetum*, A-S. *ælfæt*, a pot to boil in.] A caldron of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm by way of trial or purgation. *Ducange.*

Al′gæ, *n.*; *pl.* of ALGA. [Lat. *alga*.] (*Bot.*) The grand division of cryptogamous plants which embraces sea-weed and other water plants, as the *Fucus*, *Ulva*, and *Conferva*. *Loudon.*

Al′gal, *a.* Belonging to the algæ.

Al′ga-rot, **Al′ga-roth**, *n.* [From the name of the Veronese physician *Vittorio Algarotti*.] (*Med.*) A powder obtained from the terchloride of antimony, formerly much used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic. *Dunglison.*

Al′gate, *adv.* [A-S. *eal*, all, and *gate*, [illegible] street. Cf. GATE, GAIT, and ALWAYS.]

1. Always; forever; still. "[illegible] gates must forgo." *Spenser.*

☞ Still used in the north of England.

2. By all means; at all events. [*Obs.*]

And therefore would I should be algates slain. *Fairfax.*
For [illegible]

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. [*Obs.*]

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,
Yet algates mote he soft himself appease. *Spenser.*

Al′ge-bra, *n.* [It. & Sp. *algebra*, Fr. *algèbre*, from Ar. *al-gebr*, the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from *gabara*, to bind together, to consolidate; *al-gebr* [illegible]] (*Math.*) That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols. *Davies & Peck.*

Al′ge-bra′ic, **Al′ge-bra′ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation; as, *algebraic* notations; *algebraic* characters.

Algebraic curve, a curve such that the relation between the coordinates of its points can be expressed [illegible] ordinary equation of [illegible] *Davies & P.*

Al′ge-bra′ic-al-ly, *adv.* By algebraic process.

Al′ge-bra′ist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

Al′ge-bra-ize, *v. t.* To perform by algebra; to reduce to algebraic form.

Al-ge′ri-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or belonging to Algeria, a French colonial province of Africa.

Al-ge′ri-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Algeria; an Algerine.

Al′ge-rine′ (al-je-reen′), *n.* [From *Algeria*.] 1. (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Algeria. 2. (*Fig.*) A pirate.

Al′ge-rine′, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Algiers or to its inhabitants.

Al′gid, *a.* [Lat. *algidus*, cold, *algere*, to be cold; Fr. *algide*.] Very cold. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Al-gid′i-ty, **Al′gid-ness**, *n.* Chilliness; coldness. [*Obs.*]

Al-gif′ic, *a.* [Lat. *algificus*, from *algus*, cold, and *facere*, to make. See ALGID.] Producing cold.

Al′gol, *n.* [Ar. *al-ghûl*, destruction, calamity, from *ghâla*, to take suddenly, destroy [illegible] *Caput Medusæ* of Ptolemy.] (*Astron.*) A fixed star in Medusa's head in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness.

Al-gol′o-gy, *n.* [Lat. *alga*, sea-weed, and Gr. [illegible] discourse.] (*Bot.*) A treatise on sea-weeds.

Al′gor, *n.* [Lat. *algor*, cold. See ALGID.] (*Med.*) A sudden cold or chill of the human system. *Dunglison.*

Al′go-rism, **Al′go-rithm**, *n.* [L. Lat. *algorismus*, [illegible] *algorisme*, Sp. *algoritmo*, [illegible] *algorismo*, [illegible] taken by the Arabs from the Greek [illegible] number, and transformed by the Spaniards by inserting the letter *g* between the article *al* and the word [illegible]] (*Math.*) The art of computing in any particular way; as, the *algorithm* of numbers, [illegible] &c. *Davies & Peck.*

Al′gose, *a.* [Lat. *algosus*, cold, from *algor*, cold.] Cold in a high degree. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Al′gous, *a.* [Lat. *algosus*, from *alga*, sea-weed.] Pertaining to the algæ or sea-weeds; abounding with, or like, sea-weed.

Al′gua-zil′ (al′ga-zeel′), *n.* [Sp. [illegible] O. Sp. [illegible] Ar. [illegible] justice, [illegible] governor, from [illegible] to carry, sustain, [illegible]] An inferior officer of justice [illegible] constable. *Prescott.*

Al′ham-bresque′ (-bresk′), *a.* [Fr. *alhambresque*, from [illegible] red.] After the fancy ornament of the ornamentation of the Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada, [illegible] richly [illegible] by fine arabesques and tracery work, &c. *Art Journal.*

Al-hen′na, *n.* See HENNA.

A′li-as, *adv.* [Lat.] Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several, and whose true name is for any cause doubtful; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson.

A′li-as, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A second or further writ which is issued after a first writ has expired without effect. (*b.*) Another name; an assumed name.

Al′i-bi, *n.* [Lat., elsewhere, [illegible] other place.] (*Law.*) The plea of a person on trial for crime, who avers that he was in another place at the time when the act was committed. He is said to prove an *alibi*. Hence, the plea, argument, or defense under which this proof is used.

Al′i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *alibilis*, from *alere*, to nourish; Fr. *alible*.] Nutritive; that may be nourished. [*Obs.*]

Al′i-cant, *n.* A kind of wine, formerly much esteemed, — said to have been made near Alicant, in Spain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Al′i-dade, *n.* [Ar. *al-'idâda*, a sort of rule, from [illegible] L. Lat. *alidada* and *alhidada*.] The index of a graduated instrument, as a quadrant or circle, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. *Whewell.*

Alidade level, the [illegible] level [illegible] of a [illegible] instrument [illegible] with reference to the horizon.

Al′ien (āl′yen), *a.* [Lat. *alienus*, from *alius*, another, other.]

1. Not belonging to the same country, land, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign; as, *alien* subjects, *alien* enemies; *alien* property.

2. Wholly different in nature; foreign; adverse to; inconsistent with; — with *from*, or sometimes *to*. [illegible] *Wordsworth.*

Al′ien, *n.* 1. A foreigner; one owing allegiance to a foreign country [illegible] the just [illegible] of his [illegible] not altered. [illegible] have been out of allegiance of the [illegible] *Lord Macaulay. Burrill.*

2. A stranger. [*Rare.*]

The one had been altogether an alien from the [illegible] of [illegible] into the history of the [illegible] *Lowe.*

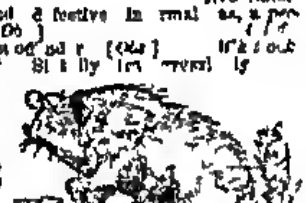
Al′ien-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being alienable; the capacity of being alienated or transferred. "The alienability of the domain." *Burke.*

Al′ien-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *aliénable*.] Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another; as, land is alienable according to the laws of the state.

Al′ien-age, *n.* The state of being an alien.

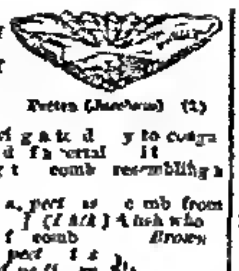
[illegible]

Peb'bl n. [A S pebol, pupelet; popo-stil. Cf. Icel. pi l, b ll.]
1. A small r u di h t ne t ne w ra a l ro ed l y th act on f w t r a m ll b whi The re uring w rge th t th un nt l p ble.—Sh k. "A of ll l ga.h.ring pebbles e the horn. If low
2. Tra sp rent and c.rtles rock-cryst l —so lled by p lan Bre f
P b ble- y tal n. A rystal l th f rm of pebble pol'hed pebbl d ived f m th r and l g fq rtz rystal Woodward
Peb'bl t a. Ab nding with p bbles Thomson
Peb'bl tôn A pebbl
P b'bly, a. F ll f pebbles abound g with sm ll round. f to w.
Pe-ca n (pe kân or pe-k w) [n. [Write lso
P -ccan y p § 130 { [c ne] [Fr pecane sp pecana] (Bot) A species f hi kory (Carya f drowl) A th fruit, gro i g l n rth Am rica Th n are hl g rv mo h an l h an l h f half l g with thi h lle
Pêc'a ry w See I ccary
Pêc bil i ty n. [From peccabl] Th l l qu lity f being pecc bl liabil ty to l cap lity f l ul g Bacon, f l bity
P -ca bl a [Fr pec, ebl p peccabl I pecc lis or Lat. peccu t] Liabl t be ject to m rec th d law A frail d pecc ble m rtal. W cott
P cc dil lo n [p pecad ll dimi tl of pec d L t. peccadum f n peccare t in F pecc d le, It. peccal gl]
1. A light fre p ss o eff petty crim o fault
Her crime was what in Cupid court would have be called peccadillo Addison
2. A sport f l ff ra ff
P c a l cy n. [Lat. pecca tus]
1. Th q ality of being peccant al f l b d quality W cotte
2. Offen Milton
P ot, [Lat., peccantis p pe of peccare to si Fr pecant l Sp pecante I peccante.]
1. b lng m ly f al o tran gressi rim ual as peccant act Th truth tl t h re ll if l a peccant ta Cowper
2. Morb t rrspi n i h th a p ce h mors. Arbuthnot
3. Wron bad d fective in rmal as, a pec d elation. (Ob) f f
P nt (n od ad r. [Obs] W k l ock
Pê ant ly ad Sl l lly lrr regular ly
P ca ry n [Th S l A mer ma. [Fr f cari e; pec y] A pack yd ra of the Brand pec (t t goat) sout th a nd h pe l m ll f b t b l g whit g ros d be ck; th tusky Th y are f d from Arka sas to Brazil A large pecl (lb d k ster k f with w ite hocks f f nd l S th Am ri a. [Write also peccary]


Peccary (Dicotyles torquatus).

P e-cen F [Lat., l ha off ad d] Th nnod — coll ng l l wurd sed to express so f selon ge knowledgm t of Jonson
Pêc n See Peg e
P k h l l nd [C peck pl ch nd Bleuda, bl l] (Bot) Pil hatee S Pirch ey
P k, [I rob bly modifi ation f pe k b l ef bo Fr picotis peck]
1. The f rth p ri t b h f a dry meas f eight quart as peck of wh at mal
2. If w gre l deal as, to be t peck f (n bles [Colloq] C r s l t remai n uch a pe f une ntal le d lrub Mill
P k v l [Imp & p p p ck(k) p pr & vb n pe ki g] [A mod f d n f peck, q d l berk p ck n] G tacken H G picken Sw picka, I n pick]
1. T strik with th b k to thru the beak I as a bird th t peck f le in roe
"Pick the trade Sacrament of the dove, Perhaps he hoped that heaven w he wise Byron.
2. T strik with a pol ted strume l or t d l e d g with any l l g pol d as with P k-ax.
3. To pl k up w th th be k Dryden
4. T t k with sm l and pe l d blows
P k v. To mak strok with the beak some thin lik a beak
F peck at t bel ng at p pert nd repe ted blow t to atta k with the p ed eps rel ent ntl
Pê k n a Ob wh or t at whi h pecks bird lks p h ed ec. woodpecker
P k , ed a. speckl d. [Ob] [F k
P l f n (hom) A upo l f p ell ll h b ss
P i m, n. [Lat. pecu n pe n. a sound, kind of hoof, b]

1. (Zoölogy) A v ssel bicoloran th y f bird
2. (Zool) A go n f bl al ot th m al p F S Cy Potter (Blackbirds) (2)
P ti a. [G ne ig co gul n] (Chem.) H vi g a ki d y to coagulate f ma jelly —so d f h rental it
P ti al a. P rtain g t comb resembling a comb
P ti nal a [Lat. pect n, pect s c mb from p ter to comb G f (Bot) A tush who b es assembl the t th f comb Brown
P ti n l [Lat. pect t s
P ti n t d p p of pe ti re to comb from pect n, pect comb
P pectinal]
1. (Ant) H vi g rec mblance t h teeth f comb, with very a n row t ne divide a, l era g ment nd regul rity rec bl g th teeth f comb pect nat leaf pectinated m sch
2. Sh t, to rib lik two comb t t ri ced. [Ob d rare.] O E gers pect w ted o h t top th E ova
Pect nat el w ei w h vhg a rrate edge t ta ln l in no se hr is, nd pposed to be used in cle g h fr hers.
Pê ti nate-ly l l pectinal mann
P ti na tio l Th tate f bei g pec ti ted.
2. A combing the comb g of th head
P ti n a. [F pectine, from G ends tiff, ceiled from yes t mak fast tiff] (Chem.) Th gelatinizl g pri ipl f to ga tabl ju es as l pples vegetabl j lly
P ti nal bel n hl at [Lat. pecten pectinis comb and Lat. bac Ass g F pe l bronche] (M lac dogy) Hav g pect l d gills.
P co-ti (i) [Lat. pect n comb and (A S to] (M) A gray l h whitl b mi eral occurring l gerrat d ery tal f Bkz l ic I arra ged in tellar mall ted f ma i di ro mas ce lt es ster f th byd Sl l of al mi a, lim nd soo. Da n.
P to al [Lat. pector t from pect pect ra th bre t k Sp p t al It pet l]
1. Pertai g to th b east th pec wol m el
2. Relating to the b st, or to th disease f th chest.
Pectoral fi or pect ra. I a fish fins lin ted on the side behind th gill.
P to ral [Lat. pect rale from pector tis]
1. A bre tplate pect lly, accord al b t ustment worn by jh J wi b high pri
2. (F lab) A pectoral fi
3. A ri d al pl d to re relic m pl ts of th h ast d ge
P to-ral ly d A con octel wi h tl t cast.
P to. i bo'qu t al a [F pect ribqu] I tai ing to th stur l pectoriloq y
Pê to-ril o-quism Pect rilo q y
P to ril o qu s l ectoriloq l t
P to ril o-quy [Fr pectoriloque, from Lat pect pect ra th breast, d l q (speak peak g from th breas] (Med) Th ec rticular th so d p tion vo ce heard on ppl y g th ar to th b t t use ltati I so l y l d i th ate co f ll t th lm es th wall f th be t.
Pê tol (yu l , § 130) n. ee Pecul.
P ti-tal [mp & p p PECULA n p pr & b v CLA] [Lat. pecu ra peculi from pecuniam private property] T ppropriate t ew n l property f th p bli to l p bli m ys o n tted t care t mb l l ral.
Pê G la tion [ee supra] Th act pra tic f peculat g f d fraud l g th p bl by ppropriat g t w th m ney, good l ntrusted m e re Lor m nagemen d b se m nbrant orm l publi on y good
P ti l to [Lat l l ; c lates] U wh pec lates, d f and th p bli h p priati g h wu so mes I trusted to b ar
P -cul ia (pe-kûl'y) l yuop § 130 n. [Lat. peculiaris f on pec ta m, pel p perty th, pecuniare, Sp peculiar G Fr peculier Ital P G. n]
1. E l gl g mally especial to a bell ld I t pos sed by oth rs f l v pers nal harter ri d possess and n n general p propriate
My fate to lon nd peculiar care Dryden.
2. Pattlcu a l d ll l pecl L. A ll h had marine power to be mark W th each peculiar po Sangre ble mind mak Milton.
3. U sual al gula re nal trill g [F re] So mock for my peculiar care. Shak.
Syn.—Particular, first, E rs n Peculiar is from the Roman peculium, lick ma th ng emphasis n y and do ne f ne's The former emo w y ed ne w was gear c ll r style, peculiar h pe nnal to



ten b f l e la te t t tirolee feelings of l ierel peculiar care w r tribes na cin n, & Not m of th kind belongs excited and repeated They rear mply the relation p ries rv ed denot th t there is wnel in to this ase more th ordinary s per Act of Congress especial p ma, &c.
And beh ld
Beauty which either slung or asleep,
Shut th peculiar graces. Milton.
The god ll listened th constant prayer
A l nad th poets to peculiar are F
N ughl so vie hat on th earth sofh live,
E the earth scem special good coin gra. Shak
Pe-cul ia n 1. E l l (ies property th t which belo gs to a p rs in l l f oth rs. l e rv l so m h the p rscative f th Almigh y so bad tely th peculiar of Hea vonth. A If thos gift had been ly hl peculia l prerog ti e. Milton.
2. (Eng Canon Law) A particular parish h h whi h has ju i tiel wi h in itself l ex empt f ri that f th dm ry bish p co rt Co t pec l (Eng La) branch of th court of rches Blackstone
Pe-cul i i ty (pe-k l yăr'ĭ tĭ) (y p., § 130).
1. Th q ality f b ing peculia ppropriat peculiar y l d ll ity
2. That hl h is peculiar special d distinctiv h acteristi in l ducality particul rity
The smallest peculiarity of temper or ma er could not escape he notice. Macaulay
P -cul i l l l [ay & p p PECULIARIZED] T p ropriate l mak pec liar
Pe-cul i ly (pe k ĭl ya lĭ) ad l peculiar man particul ly al gl l rare and riking degree usally pecl ally
P -cul iar n The state f be g pecul p liar y Burke
P -e Il-ium [Lat. lll. property] cali h be in es ly tima ll property lstad f eat l l gen ral property l especially private property from pe u m ta ll]
1. (Rom Law) Th wl ga f son or slave wh th father o tast r conse t a ll il l property f stock f ne wn ex ve pr l separa property J ar Bo rier
2. Ll vnce special fu d for y riva and perso l es A l ght pec l as ly subs act d to sup pl ht f box d tobacco-po h W Scott
P -cul ni al l country [Obs.] Chaucer
P -cun ia ri ly ad l A pro ary manne
P -cun ia ry (pe-k y -ĕ') (yuol § 13) a. [Lat. pecu ri l (ntl from pe cuni fu & p pe uno Fr pecu ri F pécunia ra. Cf. Pecu LIUM]
1. F lati g to m ney t w ath o l property pecu ary fains losses
2. C nai d g f m ey as, pecuniary mul pe lty
P -cu ni ous [Lat. pecunious from pe ux un y l Sp & Fr p cuni so l pecu l F pe nio] Abou l g l money full f money ri h w al y (Ob) Hewood
P l [Bot pod] 1. A small pack-saddl f mer 2. A hack l hempe Spe ser
P d ak n. [Fr pé g Sp pec It pe ogio, L La pedagi m, from La pes pedis foot] A toll t p id by pass gers utilizing th m to safe-conduct l protection
P d a gog l n. [G pedagogik.] Th ecle ne f ccessful teachl g he pri ipl and rules whi h pertain to th to training and trai ing l th yo g
P d a gŏg ic a [F pédagogique, It. & Sp. **P d a-gŏg i cal**] pedagogic, G da o ausel b tl g bel gl g to ache f h ld pedagogu
P d a gŏg l n. rung Th sam as PEDAGOGUE [e N J M x ca]
P d a gŏg ism (yuop § 130) [D F pédagogisme Sp. pedagogismo] The o ti ess character t m r f pedagogue
P d a gŏgu [ped g F pédagogue Fr pedag Sp., I g & It. pedagogo, Lat pedagogus G paidagogos, f om ne g b y a, l d] l lead g ld pueri, leading]
1. A l sch f h ldren or whose occupation l to instruct y u g Y ll ca wh l as
2. On wh b, tear l g has become f ormal pedantic, pedan in his Lables one who has such l bits pedant.
P d a-gŏgu t [Lat. pedagogus] T act the pedagogue tow rd to tren as an l structor y g pupil [Ob] Prior
P d gŏ gy [F pédagogie Sp. & I. pedagogia G paidagogia] Th ou ed l pedagogue re ercised by an ind ucte ped ogium The ped ogy (4 ors Scott.
Pê ĭ l (yu-p § 130) a [Lat. pedis from pe pedis, foot] Belo ging to feet.
Pêd l (Sp oop § 130) [Fr p dale, Sp pedal, l pedal] (Mus) A l ver k ac ed an by the foot, as l th piano-f rte to ra a danger r in he ca lr pea n l loss c rtain pipe
Ped ante (Mus) the same One ment.
Pe-dăl'ian a. Leading by feet pedal Alexander

fŭ l rgd pp h e ĭ ŏ t o ŭ ; th hh e ch sh k ĥ as zh as z as gz n as in linger link th as in thine.

Pe-dā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Going on foot; walking; pedestrian.

Pĕd'ant, *n.* [Fr. *pédant*, Sp., Pg., & It. *pedante*, originally a pedagogue, contracted from *pedagogante*, Lat. *pædagogans*, p. pr. of *pædagogare*. See PEDAGOGUE, *n.*]

1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. One who puts on an air of learning; one who makes a display of learning, habitually, awkwardly, or in an improper manner; a pretender to superior knowledge.

Pe-dăn'tic, } *a.* [Cf. Fr. *pédantesque*, Sp. & It.
Pe-dăn'tic-al, } *pedantesco*.] Suiting, belonging to, or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning; vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge.

> Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
> Figures pedantical. *Shak.*

Pe-dăn'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedantical manner; with a vain or boastful display of learning.

Pe-dăn'tic-ly, *adv.* In a pedantic manner; pedantically.

Pĕd'ant-ĭsm, *n.* 1. The condition, office, or employment of a pedant or teacher. See PEDANT, 1. [*Obs.*]

> To make a man in matter of religion which admits not of sensible demonstration, engage to believe no otherwise than is believed by my lord bishop, or goodman presbyter, is a pedantism that has made the sword to be a rod in the hands of schoolmasters. *Harrington.*

2. The character, manner, or acts of a pedant; pedantry.

Pĕd'ant-ize, *v. i.* [Fr. *pédantiser*, It. *pedanteggiare*, Sp. *pedantear*.] To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

Pĕd'ant-ry, *n.* [Fr. *pédanterie*, It. & Sp. *pedanteria*.] The acts, character, or manners of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind.

> Horace has enticed me into this pedantry of quotation. *Cowley.*
> Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning. *Rambler.*

Pĕd'ant-y, *n.* An assembly or club of pedants. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pe-dā'ri-an, *n.* [Lat. *pedarius*, from *pedarius*, belonging to the foot, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] One of a certain class in the Roman senate, who were not really senators, but only entitled to a seat by the office which they held, and who, not being authorized to vote, expressed their preference by walking over to the party they wished to join.

Pedate Leaf.

Pĕd'ate, *a.* [Lat. *pedatus*, p. p. of *pedare*, to furnish with feet, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments; — said of a leaf. *Gray.*

Pedatifid Leaf.

Pe-dăt'i-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *pedatus* and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner; irregularly lobed; — said of a leaf.

Pĕd'dle, *v. i.* [A modification of [illegible], diminutive of *pad*, to go, walk, [illegible] on foot; [illegible] *paddeln*, *pedden*, [illegible] See PADDLE and cf. PIDDLE.]

1. To journey about with wares for sale; to go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods; to hawk.

2. To do a small business; to be engaged in a small occupation; to be busy about trifles.

Pĕd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEDDLING.] To sell or retail by carrying from place to place or customer to customer; to hawk; to retail in very small quantities.

Pĕd'dler, *n.* [Eng. *peddle*, to sell by traveling about.] One who peddles; a traveling trader; one who carries about small commodities [illegible] or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. [Written also [illegible] *pedlar*, and *pedler*.]

Pĕd'dler-ess, *n.* A female peddler. *Overbury.*

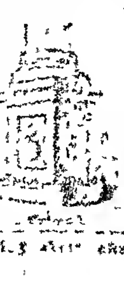
Pĕd'dler-y, *n.* The trade, business, or goods of a peddler; [illegible] for sale [illegible].

Pĕd'er-ast, *n.* [Fr. *pédéraste*, Gr. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], to love.] One guilty of pederasty; a sodomite.

Pĕd'er-ăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible].] Pertaining to pederasty.

Pĕd'er-ăs-ty, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], Fr. [illegible].] [illegible].

Pĕd'e-rē'ro, *n.* [illegible]



Pĕd'es-tal, *n.* [illegible]

Pedicel.

1. (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the die, and the cornice.

2. (*Mech.*) Same as AXLE-GUARD. See AXLE-GUARD.

Pe-dĕs'tri-al, *a.* [Lat. *pedester*, *pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; Fr. *pédestre*, Sp. & It. *pedestre*.] Pertaining to the foot. *Moseley.*

Pe-dĕs'tri-al-ly, *adv.* In a pedestrial manner.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *a.* [See *supra*.] Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *n.* 1. One who walks or journeys on foot; a footman or foot traveler.

2. One noted for his powers of walking or running; a foot racer.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot; journeying or racing on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-ize, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEDESTRIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEDESTRIANIZING.] To practice walking.

Pe-dĕs'tri-oŭs, *a.* Going on foot; not winged. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pĕd'e-tĕn'toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *tendere*, to stretch out. Cf. Lat. *pedetentim*, by degrees.] Proceeding step by step; of cautious and measured advance. [*Rare.*]

> Never done with that *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. *Sydney Smith.*

Pē'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to the foot, or any organ called a foot. *Dana.*

Pĕd'i-çel, *n.* [Fr. *pédicelle*, *pédicule*, Sp. *pediculo*, *pezon*, It. *pedicello*, *pedicciuolo*, Lat. *pediculus*, *pedicellus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

1. (*Bot.*) The ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

> ☞ Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a *pedicel*.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A footstalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders are attached. *Dana.*

Pĕd'i-çel-late, *a.* [Fr. *pédicellé*.] Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

Pĕd'i-çel-late, *n.* One of an order of echinoderms.

Pĕd'i-çeled, *a.* The same as PEDICELLATE.

Pĕd'i-cle, *n.* The same as PEDICEL.

Pe-dĭc'ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pedicularis*, *pediculosus*, from *pediculus*, a louse; It. *pediculare*, Sp. *pedicular*, Fr. *pédiculaire*.] Having the lousy distemper; lousy.

Pe-dĭc'ū-lā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice; phthiriasis.

Pe-dĭc'ū-loŭs, *a.* The same as PEDICULAR.

Pe-dĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat., from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *gerere*, to bear.] Having feet.

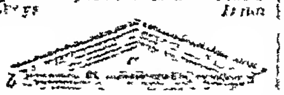
Pĕd'i-grēe, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *par degrés*, by degrees, for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; strain; an account, or register of a line of ancestors.

> Alterations of surnames … have obscured the truth of our pedigrees. *Camden.*
> His vanity labored to contrive us a *pedigree*, as he [illegible] *[illegible]*
> The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes. *Atterbury.*
> Few of the [illegible] of his race [illegible] show such a *pedigree* as this. *[illegible]*

> ☞ By some authorities this word is said to be derived from the French *pied de grue*, crane's foot, [illegible] applied to the branching genealogical [illegible]

Pĕd'i-lū'vy, *n.* [Lat., from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *luere*, to wash; [illegible] Fr. *pédiluve*.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet. [*Obs.*]

Pe-dĭm'a-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *manus*, the hand.] Having the feet in the shape of hands, as the monkeys. *Brande.*



Pediment.

[illegible]

Pĕd'i-ment, *n.* [From Lat. [illegible] a foot.] (*Arch.*) The [illegible] [illegible] over doors, windows, gates, &c. The term is also [illegible] of a like kind.

Pĕd'i-pălp, *n.* [Fr. *pédipalpe*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *palpare*, to touch softly, to feel.] [illegible]

Pĕd'i-păl'poŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the pedipalps.

Pĕd'i-rēme, *n.* [illegible]

Pĕd'lar, } *n.* See PEDDLER.
Pĕd'ler, }

Pē'do-băp'tĭsm (Synop., § 130), *n.* [From Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, and *βαπτισμός*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pē'do-băp'tĭst, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism; one who practices the baptism of children.

Pedometer.

Pe-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *pédomètre*, Sp. & It. *pedometro*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Mech.*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over. It is usually in the form of a watch, and, when carried in the pocket, its index is caused to advance a certain space by the motion of the body at each step.

Pĕd'o-mĕt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining to, or measured
Pĕd'o-mĕt'ric-al, } by, a pedometer.

Pe-dŏt'ro-phy, *n.* [Gr. *παῖς*, a child, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish.] The doctrine of the nourishment of children. [Written also *pædotrophy*.]

Peduncle (1).

Pe-dŭn'cle (pe-dŭnk'l), *n.* [Lat. *pedunculus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; It. *peduncolo*, Fr. *pédoncule*.]

1. (*Bot.*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

2. (*Conch.*) A sort of stem by which certain shells are attached to wood or other objects.

3. (*Anat.*) One of certain nervous strands of the brain.

Pe-dŭn'cu-lar (pe-dŭnk'yu-lar), *a.* [It. *peduncolare*, Fr. *pédonculaire*.] Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril.

Pe-dŭn'cu-late } (-dŭnk'yu-), *a.* [It. *peduncolato*, Fr. *pédonculé*.] Having
Pe-dŭn'cu-lā'ted } a peduncle; growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower.

Pee, *v. i.* [Allied to *peep*, q. v.] To look with one eye. [*Obs.*] *[illegible]*

Peed, *a.* Blind of one eye. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Peek, *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed. [*Colloq.*]

Peek'y, *a.* Having small, decayed spots; affected with incipient decay; — said of timber when signs of decay first appear. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Peel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEELING.] [O. Fr. *peler*, *peiler*, *pilier*, Fr., Pr., & Pg. *pelar*, It. *pelare*, to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, from Lat. *pilare*, to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair; Fr. *piller*, Pr. & [illegible] *pilar*, Sp. *pillar*, It. *pigliare*, to pillage, to take, from Lat. *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, pillage, or from [illegible] *lare*, in *compilare*, to plunder, pillage.]

1. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate; as, to *peel* a tree; to *peel* an orange.

> ☞ [illegible] called *paring*, as, to *pare* an [illegible]

2. To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, &c.; — usually with *off*.

3. Hence, to strip; to plunder; to pillage; to make bare; to shave; as, to *peel* a province or conquered people.

> But govern ill the nations under yoke,
> Peeling their provinces. *Milton.*
> Whether a territory had a bit more or a little less peeled from its surface. *[illegible]*

Peel, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind; — often used with *off*, [illegible]

Peel, *n.* [See *supra*.] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

Peel, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*, Pr., Sp., It. [illegible] Lat. *pala*.] A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; [illegible]

Peel, *n.* A small tower or fort. *[illegible]*

Peel'er, *n.* 1. One who peels or strips; especially, one who pillages; a pillager.

2. A policeman; — so called from Sir R. Peel, who reformed the police laws. [*Slang.*] [illegible]

Peel'-house, *n.* A small fortified house. [illegible]

Peep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEEPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEEPING.] [D. *piepen*, [illegible] Lat. *pipire*, to peep, chirp, [illegible]

1. To cry, as a chick. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

> [illegible]

Peep, *n.* 1. [illegible]

2. First o th k o appearance a sly look; a look thr ugh er i from th o f co l m nt o th lik

[illegible] *Gen*

Pe p e n. 1 A thick d ju t b ahing th h lt n g l ri

2 On wl p o look at ly peying peso j pr

Who there? poy a l tell gazers, tendrippers *J. W. Lowe*

3 Th ey [illegible] P p h le [illegible] A hol crevice th ugl Peep ing hall [illegible] whl h e ri y pe j o look w st b s disk b l

I p ashd w A mall thow el j ct t he hbl d vi v I thro gh small h e gl

P pul-ere [illegible] (*Bot.*) See Pepper 1.

I [illegible] pe y pepper pa [illegible] pe, Pr [illegible] p per ll pe ri from l at pe [illegible]

1 If f lbe ran quall y f unents l orari the lik ; an eq al th m e

I song he e k l ki paper *Dryden*

Shall they ce wet only with th l *poem?* *E. Taylor*

2 A e l mo ary a e m d a cup also f th w an hoard de

If all his pepper to beauty did i ro u. *Spenser*

3 A nobl man as a pee f th realm ; th house f pee s al d l ac l lem d b w r d all e l l rel equally ac reign w h the kl g l k gl l pe hel gl y e th e five d gree f nobl ere all peers \ bl f nunkle tro t and pow *Milt*

☞ The b sh ps wh Mt th H f Lords are ca d l ret pe

P s j (*Ang. & p p pre* xo, *p p & vb n.*) (\ rm, k *peper* l F *pe ver p ri peper, pe ale* rolive. l to \ *P peroll e Pr pe per* ll & Lat. *pecere.* Cf A r]

1 To com ma l bn al ht t ppo [*Obs.*] Lik prom l ri *peering* its b nds h Sh

I hoom *peer* ch th n wh h *Spek*

See to bl *peeper* to bl ge l *P Jonson*

2 T rise l look ey l ll g e l l rr l g ebl et to l k wly curiously barply to pe p as the *peering* d *Milt*

Peering in maps the pe wd pow and road *Shak*

A if through langsen rul h *peered* th bread d bann lem. *Cob. ulge*

Ped'rig n. (of Eng. equal)

1 The rank o ly l y l p er *Black tone.*

2 The body f pe rs Wh Ch rl nal with all hlr peers g f lk. *Milton*

P form (pur'd rm) n Peerage [Ob.]

P ra n. Cf. vrt f peer nobl f ly k ev'l as a. H rl g peer eq ll ment alal pa l hles up rl tl *peerless* ly m j lv

1 alal her *peerless* ligh

A d o th back l a mm d *Milton*

Peer'l ss ly *adv.* In peerless man r; match lessly supe lative

Pe rl n n. The state f being pee l ss

1 t E PEAR

1 *ely* Lo Long barply ; l q l l Tw p *ly* ray ; a. *lly vrt*

P t l *d* [O Eng *pe ra be pe ra pery w* Rad. *pe l p lach* l p h lly p ol f m ; perrera h pe er q Ve tl f l ar r L patch y l ahl l g omitted]

1 H l ally f if l lly d frelt l l d to pl p l m tse d emplal q tul l ptulant.

2 Ery l g d t d frelt l e

I will no reason

T send each *peevish* d ame to king *Sid*

Syn.—Fretful querulous petulant peas Pl l ol l ; impered es l pl y lert sk wasp n ral tot d ev ta d

P t h ly f I k p o l h m n Peff lly p lar ly with di ta l ol m rmurl g

P l h n. Th q all y f bel g peevi l d po l l in rm f f temps f t f l petula e h ldf h pee ish

When *peev* h t and p den eed b *ft*

Syn.—See Pet As v

P lt v. f Prwrr

I g [Cf Sw *pegg* D *pi* pel t, p l kt A. *pl* or *ple* lttel ellle ; l *pyle* ere t p lck]

1 A m ll p d ted pl ce f wood b d l fastening bo lt to ha g any th g a wooden nail Bl

2 O ell pl f instrum nt b whl k th t ro st f ed Sh k

A peg l ce ar peg d wn, ta k or *degree* to a grad lower more h m ? (*alloy nd g*) *H. Moore*

P g t [*imp & p p* PEGG D p p & vb n. PEG e] T fast wl h peg

2 H ec to co n e st let, re tral llmll I will ot be *pe ped* dow to any plot, nor follow any walk. *Lauder*

Pe-gA' n a P lat gl b re emblling P gasu

Pêg n ds [La *Pegasus* G Ildy ; ot It & Sp *P gas* k *l pos*]

1 (*Fy Myth*) A *ferial* wl gled l re f the M a who ; rung from the bl od f Medu wh sh w kled a I will a bl w f ll hoof rol l Hly poets l h f lao f th Mu es t ; ring from M nnl ll ll

Pegasus

con Bellerophon l f Mel to h ve rl d dg him wh h al w th Chimer ll t when Bell rej l h wl h d t fly ht back k h h th w f lm f l ere l d f th ski l where h was l g d t o t llation

2 (*Astron.*) O f h rtl rm e, tell tl

3 (*Zool.*) A g f f l h wl l rgo] f a, by m f which th y tak here flights l p th gh th t

Peg'ge n. O wh fasten with p g s.

Peg (poem) n. [Lat. *pyxis* from G f a sort l m i g bl la d ldp j ta [Ob.] *Ben Jonson*

Peg m ttt [F *pg tl* from G f a bl g jol d t g h m thl th t h b co h l k o o *pr*] (M) A l f g ite t wh h th ; art. ta tl ctu has cr rea mbl to Orlt tal wrtil g — ll d l o g ch g ta. *Ben Jonson*

Peg'o man (*pg n*) n. [G pf a fru t l a l rr prophecy] Dl l ll by f t l

Peg (*Ang. n d*) \ to k d w ke l l ld by pl p g d cldl gl llg l t q portion o th t th y who drank from it ah ld h lik [Ob.] f thrct

Peg'gan (p *gg* an), n (*Geog.*) \ all f ta tahlnhl f l gu l L rm h A la.

Pe-g n (pe-g) n. (*Geog.*) Of p rt l l l k g ite l habl]

P ng n (*f eng*) A l

I t Amt t *p* (pl) [G pe rt l t pl, tesl and pt rm) \ Instrum f for m rl g th arn t f r l l ce t wheel rtlag road f differe t na rucle *Ben Jonson*

P t rk tt n (G f s from a t l l mpl f om *pa* trial) M k g tal d lg l begin l g p rm t l rl tal to ta u rea g of r p tl g t l ta temp

I ty [Pol r f A w l bt poles [L]

I l f P pots welsh t co l ala co t w l h (*Ob*) L l al lomb *P ta* m l wn

F t Th wrn pitch d ro could lay Big *Spenser*

P k aa n [Fr *pela*] (*Fort.*) A rnl q ad pe l of th w ml l m g (f l f Cl d ul f d l C d a d h rn C tel stat — ll d also th *f her* lt gr t th l eth f from th to f f t

P *k* d n (*Bot.*) A g ua f f th lm rl pl peel l wbl h (*P t* herceloas *f l l*) ll w rm t f comm

Pe kb [P k o [Obl p l h F l k pel-do] A kl d l bl k ld to le d wl h hrub lll *pel-oo* [W l pe ce]

Pel k [F *pel* / P *pel ey* Sp *pel* j *pe k ge,* f om La *pilat* l l] Th l f l f wild b ato l l g f hair t f wool [Ob] *J*

P lla k l an (Lat. *pel gua p l ea* G l *p* fro l *pel g*) g el ae l F *pelan pe g que*] A rtaluling t th ca, gr d P *p l ph* h ll

Pe-lâ'gi-a n. [F *l l nic*] (*Feel H t*) A f lle f *Pr gl* a m k f Ban h r Banes f t Bri al wh ll d l f rth t d l d l d th rre l ed dort lne l esp a rl l l aln, f wll gra l h m t good w k

P la ge a n. [F *l lagan.*] l rtal t g l l lasl d bl doctrl ce

P la g an l n [h *P'a glantine*] Tl d gr ft l g

P lâ g l t rl inl g t th a pel rl

Pel ar gô ni-um n. [N Lat from l k pel to k lt. *pel ar* f F *pelary*] (*Bot.*) \ g f tomum lat pl t l d-ato th g t m t k bill.

Pel can, k Pelican

P l e-c t l, n. [G *l* f a b l l t d e f rm] (*Com.*) A figure mm wh t ch ch t h ped f *d d by* a mml lrej nd xw l d q mlrs ta ap l q tl are h eq f *P* ( ) l ted t b hord f th f gn dran (W lt *lm pel ptl* [*M. & Dr.*]

Pelecoid.

A B D inscribed quadrant ; *B* acute-an

Pel c-g lm n. P grn p [Pr k z [Ob]

Pêl rin [Fr *p'lerl* Hp p t fr *pelar*] l grim pa from Lat. *peregrin* f rctm lled] A lady lo p nd coml g th w b f re

Pêlf n [lgl lly trash

More

1

Pell-mell from O Eng *p lley* O F *pl e* body \ h rm F *pl l pel* O l ; *Pers.* C lippery O F *p lyer* to pull from *l*]] cr e l rob Prov Lat *p* to rl l and *f* to k (Cf l ll) M cy r h l re g w ll m mrm) — 6 rll y y ll e ll f m th l g ll ge t w ble l l pl ral Tl ll y bo ld look t t pulk *pelf* f th mom e *L l*

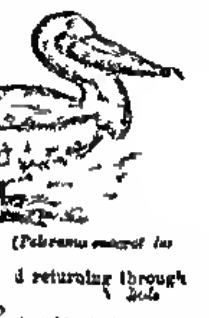
Con ll l g f prope a l get by e l d by h t dec ol *Pater*

P'l fray } I l f y } Th sam as PELF [Ob.]

P l l-can [Lat. *pelica* or *pelecan* as G rche- rt h

A th woodp k th] *mp-bl d l lso* tt bl d f th pellcan kind f ora wh ar k w with g from t y a Fr *pe* t F *pelican pelle* Sp \ Pg *pelicano* I *pel* ero] [Wrl also *pele* c]

1 (*Ornith.*) A w b-footed w f wl f th gen f or l ge than ll w l m k bl f l rn rm l ll n ll l w d f which l l h d l l p bl f l d g y q rl f Amerlcn W p ca w te l l f d b t (*G* *mm Americanus*) ll M l l rrane



2 A h l gla cesal mb j k l l l d head f or wh h lw p to l k l b ass p t l t l l ll l lly f t bll. l l d lm df ll l d l ll t d co h h t the yl l p rt f th b Common Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)

l g l l l b pital d returning through th beak l b lh bll. \ *Bible*

P l l-e l n bee Ly C D

I k ll-ona (ll) [*ov l f*] (*M.*) A lety f l lla f rm k bl k [W llnet lso *pel ol*] *Evans*

P'el f-s sick [G ral from A ll l l]

1 (*M l*) A lirld pot po lh kl *Lin gnson*

2 (*M*) Th am l w q

Pe lit (p) [h n h l g *pelusia* ll p *lne* f O ll to *pell* \ ll G *pel f* m Lal *pell* p l l ar made f klns from *pell* a kl Cf P]

1 A L y w dded rob t coat, fte f r d (*Obs.*)

2 A Ck robe h b l worn b l d

P ll n. [Lal *p lla* ll l k Pg *pel* J Pr Pr & O p p l \ bp *pna* \ P *pena.*]

1 A kl hll

2 A ll f p rchro nt

Cle k *le pel* fleet of l e hepne wh l k bl lo p ct t ll th rell of ceipts nd th ll ed dsb rs ment. [E g]

PEll f T p lt to k ock n. [O] *Hl* J l tl k [from Lat. *pel a* kl] D ly l kl kl f l ther

P t l g A, n [G *ll* kl d d pa sels] (*M d*) A sc ly f ell f th kl wl h it th l y pl ma, whel l d ja \ rh rnl ly ll tacks th l rt posed l th l d sun.

PEl l f [Fr *pe* f Pr Sp & Pg *pel ta* It. [*ll tt* L L l *pelata pilot* from L *pua* a b ll]

1 A llttt b ll *pel* f f wax ll l

2 A b llkt b ll f fire rm l *pl*] *Pope*

P l l d M l f llk pell l furnl b d wl h l llet pel d wl h b lets *Shak.*

P l lt l (pel l kl) [L *pel* l dlml dro f pel kl F *pellacine* Gr & Pg *pellicula* Sp *p lirel* It *p l le la, pel ccol*]

1 A hl kl fln

2 (*Chem.*) A hl coll cro l form f th f ce f lation f a s p ll rt) d grce t co ol l g f ml l crystal *J ceride*

P l ll ml l P rial l g l dal *Pennt ro*

P l l y n. [From Lat. *pertel rel* th p rl t ry l ll ry th wall pla l f Sm *pe rlctart* b *pe g lo w*) *from p l pa f er w ll* (*M d*) A l f rl genera, sometm s wd t m dkl Th pell y f th w ll mm n p llk ry l f l th g *Perlet* rl tl e b l pell ory f l n gra *Ad Cle* ; an th pell. ry f p l th *dal* ons p *thro* m

P ll mell bee P M LL

I ll m ll f [Fr *pela-mêl* pro bly or *pell* hool and *ml* to ml wh d l ll ds

ll l rd pp h e f w ellent g as ch ai th; ē th, as k ē as j

x x ha ga n ml Ing r Ingk th as l thin

of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel] In utter confusion, with disorderly mixture; with confused violence.

The battle was a confused heap, the ground unequal, men, horses, chariots crowded *pell mell* *Milton*

Pel lū'çid, *a* [Lat *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright, Fr *pellucide*, It *pellucido*, Sp *pelucido*] Admitting the passage of light, translucent; not opaque, clear.

☞ A *pellucid* is distinguished from a *transparent* body in not giving distinct vision of illuminated objects seen through it But in our older writers, *pellucid* is used in the sense of *transparent*

Pĕl'lu-çĭd'i ty, } *n* [Lat *pelluciditas*] The quality of being pellucid, partial or imperfect transparency, as, the *pellucidity* of the air the *pellucidness* of a gem *Locke.*
Pel lū'çid ness, }

Pel lū'çid ly, *adv* Transparently, clearly

Pĕl'o pon nē'sian (-zhan), *a* [Lat. *Peloponnesius*, from Lat *Peloponnesus*, Gr Πελοπόννησος, i e, the Island of Pelops, from Πέλοψ, genitive Πέλοπος, Pelops, and νῆσος, an island] (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or the southern peninsula of Greece

Pĕl'o pon nē'sian (zhan), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus

Pĕl'o tage (45), *n* Packs or bales of Spanish wool *Simmonds*

Pĕlt, *n* [Ger. *pelz*, a pelt, fur, L Ger *pils*, D, Dan, & Sw *pels* See Pelisse]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on, an undressed hide, a skin preserved with the hairy or woolly covering on it

2 The quarry of a hawk all torn *Ainsworth*

Pelt-rot, a disease which affects the hair or wool of a beast

Pĕlt, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* pelted, *p pr* & *vb n* pelting] [Fr *peloter*, to knock about the ball, to pelt with snowballs, to beat, from *pelote*, a ball, or contracted from *pellet*, q v]

1 To strike with something thrown, to belabor with pellets or missiles, as, to *pelt* with stones, *pelted* with hail

The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds *Shak.*

2 To use as a missile

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies *Dryden*

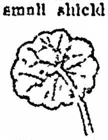
Pĕlt, *n* A blow or stroke from something thrown

Pĕl'tȧ, *n* [Lat, from Gr πέλτη, shield]

1 (*Antiq*) A small shield of wicker or wood, covered with leather, and usually of an elliptic form, or crescent-shaped *Fairholt*

2 (*Bot*) A flat apothecium having no rim *Henslow*

Pĕl'tate, } *a* [From Lat *pelta*, a small shield in the shape of a half moon Gr πέλτη, Fr *pelté*] (*Bot*) Having the stem or support attached near the center below, or at a distance from the margin, shield like, — said of a leaf or other organ
Pĕl'tā ted, }



Peltate Leaf

Pĕl'tate ly, *adv* In a peltate manner.

Pĕlt'er, *n* 1 One who pelts

2 A pinchpenny, a mean sordid person [*Obs*]

Pĕl'ti form, *a* [Lat *pelta*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Shield like, with the outline nearly circular. *Henslow*

Pĕlt'ing, *a* Mean, paltry. [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

Pĕlt'-mŏn'ger (mŭng'gẽr), *n* A dealer in pelts or raw hides

Pĕlt'ry, *n.* [Fr. *pelleterie*, peltry, furriery, from *pelletier*, a furrier, from Lat *pellitus*, covered with skins, belonging to skins, from *pellis*, a skin See Pelt and Pell]

1 The skins of animals producing fur, skins with the fur on them; furs

2 A worthless or refuse object

Pĕlt'ry ware, *n* Peltry [*Obs*]

Pĕlt'-wool, *n* Wool plucked from the pelts or skins of sheep after they are dead

Pĕl'vic, *a* Pertaining to the pelvis

Pel vim'e ter, *n* [Fr. *pelvimètre*, from Lat *pelvis* and Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Craig*

Pĕl'vis, *n* [Lat *pelvis*, a basin, laver, allied to Gr πέλλις, πελίς] (*Anat*) (*a*) The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, usually in close to the internal urinary and genital organs and always connecting the posterior members with the spine It is formed by the two innominate bones which form its sides, and by the sacrum behind (*b*) The cavity of the kidney into which the urine passes from the excretory tubuli

Pĕm'mi can *n* [Written also *pemican*]

1 Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun

2 Meat cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded, then mixed with melted fat and sometimes [illegible] compressed into cakes. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration

Pĕn, *n* [Fr [illegible], Pr. *penna*, Pg, It. & [illegible] *pen*, [illegible] *penna*, [illegible]

1 A feather, a wing [*Obs*] *Spenser, Milton*

2 An instrument used for writing, formerly made of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, &c, — often used figuratively for one who uses a pen, a writer "As for those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons." *Fuller*

Bow-pen, *drawing-pen*, or *ruling-pen* See Bow-pen and Drawing-pen —*Dotting-pen*, a pen for writing the notes of music, consisting of a pin moving vertically in a cylinder, and working with a spiral spring —*Fountain-pen* See Fountain-pen —*Geometric pen* See Geometric —*Music-pen* a pen having five points for drawing the five lines of the staff, upon or between which the notes are written

Pĕn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* penned, *p pr.* & *vb n* penning] To write, to compose and commit to paper

I believe that God is no more moved with a prayer elaborately *penned*, than men truly charitable are moved with the *penned* speech of a beggar *Milton*

Pĕn, *n* [See *infra*] 1 A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep

2 A dwelling house with its out buildings within an inclosure "The admiral's *pen*" *Maryatt*

Pĕn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* penned, or pent, *p pr* & *vb n* penning] [O Eng *pinne*, *pinnen*, to bolt a door, L Ger *pennen*, to fasten with pegs, to bolt, A-S *on-pinnian*, to bolt in] To shut in a pen, to confine in a small inclosure or narrow place; to coop "Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve" *Milton*

Away with her, and *pen* her up *Shak.*

Pē'nal, *a* [Fr *penal*, Sp *penal*, It *penale*, Lat *pœnalis*, from *pœna*, punishment, Gr ποινή] Pertaining to punishment, as, (*a*) Enacting or threatening punishment, as, a *penal* law or statute, the *penal* code "A clause which made it *penal* to enter a meeting house for the purpose of molesting the congregation" *Macaulay* (*b*) Incurring punishment, subject to a penalty, as, a *penal* act or offense (*c*) Inflicted as punishment "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire" *Milton*

Penal code a code of laws concerning the punishment of crimes —*Penal laws*, laws prohibiting an act, and imposing a penalty for committing it

Pe năl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *pénalité*, Pr *penalitat*, Sp *penalidad*, It *penalita*] The quality of being penal, liableness to punishment [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pē'nal ly, *adv* In a penal manner

Pĕn'al ty, *n* [Contracted from *penality*, q v]

1 Penal retribution, punishment for crime or offense, the suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass

Obedience to the law of God, imposed
On *penalty* of death *Milton*

2 The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non fulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine "The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond" *Shak*

☞ The term *penalty* is mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment

On or under penalty of, on pain of, with exposure, in case of transgression, to the penalty of

Pĕn'a tū'la, *n* (*Zoöl*) One of the family of polyps which do not adhere to the earth, but are simply sunk in the sand by one of the extremities of the body *Edwards*

Pennatula

Pĕn'ançe, *n* [O Fr *penance*, O It *penanza*, from O Fr *pener*, N. Fr *peiner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *penar*, It *penare*, to suffer pain See Pain]

1 Repentance. [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

2 The suffering, labor, or pain, which is self inflicted or imposed by ecclesiastical authority as a punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence, such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c

Quoth he "The man hath *penance* done,
And *penance* more will do" *Coleridge*

Pĕn'ançed (pĕn'anst), *a* Having done or suffered penance

Pĕn'ance less, *a* Not subjected to penance, free from penance

Pen ăn'nu lar, *a.* [Lat *pene*, almost, and *annularius*, round like a ring, *annulus*, a ring] Nearly annular, having nearly the form of a ring

Pe nā'tēs, *n pl* [Lat, from the root *pen*, whence *penitus*, inward, interior] (*Rom Antiq*) The household gods of the ancient Latins.

Pĕn'cāse, *n* A case or holder for a pen

Pĕnçe, *n pl* of *penny* See Penny

Pĕn'çel, *n* A small flag or streamer borne at the top of a lance, — called also *pennon* [*Obs*]

Penchant (päng'shäng'), *n* [Fr from *pencher*, to incline, lean, Pr *penjar*, *pengar*, O Sp *pinjar*, Lat as if *pendicare*, from *pendere*, to hang down] Inclination, decided taste

Pĕn'çil, *n* [Lat *penicillus*, [illegible], equivalent to *pe*[illegible], a tail Pr *pinzel*, Sp & Pg *pincel*, Fr *pinceau*, It *pennello*]

1 A small brush made of fine hair or bristles, used by painters for laying on colors

2 An instrument formed of black lead, red chalk, or the like, and pointed at the end, or inclosed in a case and pointed, used for writing and drawing "By shading *pencil* drawn" *Milton.*

3 Hence, the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing.

He drew with a singularly easy and vigorous pencil, the character of nine or ten of his intimate associates *Macaulay*

4 (*Opt*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light

Pencil of Rays. (4)

Pĕn'çil, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* penciled, or pencilled, *p pr* & *vb n* penciling, or pencilling.] To paint or draw, to write or mark with a pencil,

Pĕn'çiled, *a* [Also *pencilled*] 1. Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil

2. Radiated, having pencils of rays

3 (*Bot*) Marked with fine, distinct lines, as if with a pencil.

Pencilled Leaf

Pĕn'craft, *n.* 1 Penmanship, chirography *Bruce.*

2 The art of composing or writing, authorship

I would not give a groat for that person's knowledge in pen-*craft* who does not understand this *Swift*

Pĕn'-cŭt'ter, *n* One whose occupation is to make pens

Pĕnd, *n* Oil-cake, penock, — so called in the East *Simmonds*

Pĕnd, *v i* 1. To hang, to depend [*Rare*] "*Pending* upon certain powerful motions that are common to human nature" *J Taylor.*

2 To be undecided, to be in process of adjustment

Pĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr, from *pendre*, to hang, Lat *pendere*]

1 Something which hangs or depends; a hanging appendage, especially of an ornamental character, — also, an appendix or addition

Pendant, 3 (*a*)

Pendant post

Many distinguished persons have been pleased with this work and its *pendant*, the Tales and Popular Fictions *Keightley*

2 An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, an ear ring

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c, much used in Gothic architecture (*b*) (*Mediæval Arch*) A short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a capital, and its upper end supported by a tie-beam —called also *pendant post* *Oxf Gloss*

4 A picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another *Brande*

5 (*Her*) A part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze

6 A long, narrow piece of bunting worn at the mast heads of vessels of war See Pennant

☞ The broad pendant is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel *Totten*

7 (*Naut.*) A rope to which a purchase is hooked

☞ There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle The rudder-pendant is a rope fastened to the rudder by a chain to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped See Pennant

8 A pendulum [*Obs*] *Digby*

Pĕnd'ençe, *n* [It *pendenza* See Pendent.] Slope, inclination [*Obs.*] *Wotton*

Pĕnd'en-çy, *n* [See *supra*] The state of being undecided, suspense, as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition

Pĕnd'ent, *a.* [Lat *pendens*, p pr of *pendere*, to hang, be suspended, It *pendente*, [illegible] Fr *pendant*]

1 Supported from above, suspended, depending, pendulous, hanging "With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head" *Shak.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps *Milton*

2 Jutting over, projecting, overhanging, as, a *pendent* rock.

Pen-den'te Li'te [Lat] (*Law*) Pending the suit or action, during the actual progress of a [illegible]

Pen dĕnt'ive, *n* [Fr *pendentif*, from Lat *pendere*, to hang] (*Arch*) The portion of a vault between the arches under a dome.

Pĕnd'ent ly, *adv* In a pendent or projecting manner.

Pĕn'diçe, *n* [See Pentice] [*Obs.*]

1 A sloping roof; a penthouse

2 A pentice

Pĕn'di cle, *n* An appendage, [illegible], a pendant. [illegible] *Wycliff*

Pĕn'di cler, *n* An inferior tenant [*Scot*]

Pĕnd'ing, *p a* [illegible] Remaining undecided, [illegible]

P ling p.p Du i g th p d ncy o contin nce of being j i will g ll tion

P ndu lous, a. [L. pendul S t. TL N] A pe d i m [Obs.] *Evelyn*

P nd u l lty [See PENDULOUS] Th state q ality f b g pend l asp t n. *Browne*

P ndulous (P n u [L. pendulus, fro pen dere to hang Sp pendul pe lo] Supported fro bo d pending pe d t loosely hanging swinging

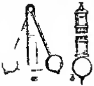
The pendulous round earth with bal nced air f co terpoise. *Milton*

Pend u lous ly adv I swinging m er

P nd u lous ness n. Th tate r quality f b i pend l o pe lulosity

P ndulum n pl. PE lu UMS [N. Lat. from pendul h ging swinging I pe l Sp pendulo Fr pendule, m pre] A body s pe d from fixed p i t swing freely t d f by th alternat act f g vity d mom t m; as th pendul f lock

Balance pendulum. Daniel — C pensation pendulum lock p d l m which t effect f mat of tempe at re on the len th of th d is so counteracted mally by t pposite pansion f diff t meta th t the d tan of the ce e of oscill tion from the pe ter of suspension remai t ariable s, the mercu i al pensati pendul m, in which the exp nsion f th rod is compe sa d b the opposite pa i f m cury in jar s ting in bob h iron pendulum in which compe ation h is aff cted by th opposi of the ots of rods of di ent l als. — Conical pendulum, pendulum which compe ted h rod with fl mp th, d r l g) horizon tal circl about th ve rtical line th t — Simple or theoretical pendulum, pendul ha i g im per l e ght h ere sh pt t spended by a ri t thread



Pendul ms. a, common pendul m; b, gridiron pe dul m.

P n l p e (Or th) A gen s of gall ous bird

P n e tra bil i ty n. [F pénétrabilité It pe e t bil tà Sp penetrabil dad] Th q ality f b ing pe e trabl s ptibility of b g tered p sed th gh by another body Th re being pe e tr bility as to impenetrability *Cheyne*

Pen e tra ble a. [F. pénétrable It pe etrabile L. penetrabilis] C p ble f being pe etrated or l red pierced by anoth body

Let him try th dart, A d pierce hi only penetrable part. *Dryd*

2 S sceptible f m l f t ll ct; impressi

I am not made of stone, But penetrable to your kind entreaties. *Sh*

P n tra ble ness Th q ality f b i g pen t ble pen bility

P n tra bly a I pe etrabl man so to b p trat d

Pe ne tra li a n pl. [Lat.] The i n r parts f ... [Obs.] *H rvey*

P n e tra li a [Lat. from penetral n t ...] The i n i most ... pl ce f t mpl palace ... the lik ... ce hidde thing ...

P n e tran cy n. Th quality f being pe e tr nt power f ent ring pi rcing as th p etrancy f ... btil eff vi

P n e tra nt a. [Lat. penetrans p p. f penetrare Fr p né t ant It. & Sp pen t nt] H i g p wer to e t r or piercing harp btl food br l nd rend d full pl p rat i ty

P n e trate v [imp. & p. p. PENETRATED p. p. PENETRATING] [Lat. penetrare, perh. from pen tus, p. root penit] [pe e re Fr & Sp penetrar It. penetrare] 1. T enter i to; to mak w y into th intern l of ... to pierce ...

2 To nc t se e to ... as th ... to ... of ... with feeling ... to mak se ible t ... f ... ct

3 T pierce ... by th mind t arri at th ... to n to ... to underst n ... to explore ... o ... difficult s ject ... tand to ... p an ...

Th ... all w ... heart ... of these things ... penetrat

P n e trate v. t. T pass to m ke w y to; to ... ill ... e ... or th feeling ... or heart ... *Pope*

Pen e trat ing p. a. 1. H vi g th power f entering by piercing ... body sharp subtil as oil ... penet ... substance

2 ... ted ... ing qu k ... ... discernment ... penetrating mind

P n e trat ing ly adv. In a pe trating manner pl ... gly ... ingly

Pen e tra tion n. [Lat. penetratio Fr pé tration ... penetración It. ... netrazione] 1 The act of pe etrating ... ering ... ering or entering; physically, mentally, ... f ... any thing

And to ... inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen ... sunder ... to the deep. *Milton*

2 A ... tene ... sagacity in light of ... discernment ... a man of gr ... ... o

Syn.—Discernment ... ... sagacity ... acuteness ... discrimination ... ... ness ... ...

Pen e tra tive a. [It. Sp., & Pg. penetrativo Fr. pénétratif] 1. Tending to pen trate ... of pen trat ... ... piercing sharp subtil ... sagacious ... ... as, penetrative wisdom *Sw ft*

2 H ving the power to affect or impress the mind ... as, penetrative ... shame. ...

Pen e tra tive ness n. The q lity of b i g pe ... trate

Pen fish n. A ki d of ee po t with a smooth ... k

Pen fold n. A fold or ... to ... ... *Sammon* ... for catt

P ngu in, pe gu ... [Fr. pe gouin pingouin ... g ... ... p ... ... gorrmo ... from Lat. p guis, fat.]

P ng in (penguin demersus).

1 (Or th) A web footed ... ... bird ... covered with short ... feathers ha ing ... short ... legs set far back and w ... lso ... ... f ... but wings and ... ... with which ... it can both wing and ... ... are ... ... ed ... It ... ... nly to th south temperat ... nd frigid ... ... which are represe ... ... th ... of ... the ... th. Th ... king penguin is Aptenodytes Patachon ... th ... Jack ass penguin ... A. demersus

2 A spec ... of West I ... fruit. *Mill*

P n g u ... ... ery n. A ... ... [Obs.]

P n hold ... A ... ...

Pen ci l a. [Lat. penicillum, pencil.] ... tail ... ... See PENCIL.

1 ... (Med.) A tent ... pledget ... ... poultice ... ...

P n i cil li ... [F pénicillé ... ... (Nat. Hist.) H v ... g the ... form of ... ... pencil ... tipped ... with ... ... f ... hairs ... ... as ... ... grasses.

Pe n i cil li form a. Same as PENICIL. See PE ...

P n in su la (... ... ...) n [Lat. pen insula ... from paene ... almost ... early ... and insula i ... d It. pen isola ... ... nsula ... ... A portion ... of land ... rounded by wa e ... and ... ... to the ... gr body of land b ... ... neck ... isthm

P n i n s u lar ... (... ... ...) ... [Fr péninsulaire ... ... in the f ... ... state of ... penin sula ... p ... ... peninsula ... ...

P n in su late (... ... ...) v ... [imp. & p. p. PENINSULATED ... p. pr. & ... ...] T ... compass ... almost with w ... to ... f ... m a penin sula of

Be ... ... peninsulates Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Lowe*

P ni s n. [Lat.] The male organ of generation.

P ni tence n. [F pénitence Pr ... ... penit ncia ... It. penitenza ... Lat. paenitentia ... ...] The condition ... ...

Syn.—Repentance; contrition; compunction; remorse.

P ni ten cy n. Penitence [Obs.]

P ni ten ce r n. O ... ...

I pe ... ...

P ni t nt a. [F pénitent ... ... penitent Lat. paenitens, p. pr. ... paenitere ... repent.] ... f ... ng pain ... ... row of heart ... ... sins ... ... contrite ... ...

Be penitent and for thy fault ... *Milton*

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered. *Dryden*

P ni tent n. 1. O ... ...

2 On ... ...

3 On ... ...

P nitents is ... ...

Order of Penitents, ...

P ni t n tial a. [F pénitentiel ... ...] ... ...

tence ... ... contrition of heart. ... ... penitential ... ... *South*

P ni ten tial n. [F ... ...] A book ... ...

P ni ten tial ly adv In a peni ... ...

P ni ten tia ry (... ...) a. [Fr pénitenciaire ... ...] Relating to pena ... or to ... ... and ... of pena ... ...

P ni ten tia ry n. [It penitenziere ... ... pénitencier P ... penitenciario ... ... penitentiarius ...] 1 O ... who prescribes th rul ... ... pe ance. *Bacon, Ayliffe*

2 A pe ... ... *Hammond*

3 (Eccl. ... Rom.) A ... ... in which are examined and ... ... graces, dispensati ... ...

4. An officer in som cat dral ... ... power from the ... ... reserved to him. Th pope has grand pe it tiary ... ... a cardinal ... ... other pe itentiaries

5 A place f r penite ... or where pe ... ... house ... ... correcti ... in which off nd ... are ... ... reforma ... and ... ... to labor ...

P ni ten tia ry ship n. The ... ... condition ... ... penitentiary

P ni tent ly adv. In a penitent manner; with penit ... ce ... ... row ... ... contrition ...

P nk n. A minnow *Wal*

P n knife (... ...) n pl. PE KNIVES [F. ... ...] A m ll knif used for making ... ...

P n man n.; pl. PE MEN. On wh ... ... the p ... ... as (a.) O ... ... pen ... calligraph ... (b) ... ... the ... ... p ... ...

The penmen ... them not proph ... but ...

P n man ship n. 1. The u ... of th pen in writing ... ...

2 Ma ... f writing ... ... good bad penman ship

P n nach (... ... ...) ... [Obs.] ... ... *H ...*

P n nach d (p ... ...) a. [Fr. pe ... ...] ... ... radiated [Obs.] *Fr ...*

P n n g ... [F an Lat. penna ... ...] Feath ery covering ... plumage [Obs.] *Holl ...*

P n n m ... [From pen ... ...] ... ...

P nn ... ... [F ... ...] ... ...

P nnat e ... [Lat. pennatus, ...] feathered ... wing ... from penna feathe ... wing ... ...

1 Wi ... ...

2 (... ...) The same as PINNATE.

P nned (pend), a. Winged having plum s.

P n n r n. 1. A writer. ... ...

2 A pen case. [Obs.] ... ... *Lichfi ...*

P n ni form a. [Fr pennifor ... from Lat. penna ... ... and forma ... ...

P n nig er ous a. [From Lat. penna ... ... and gerere, to bear] Bearing f ath rs ... quill ...

P n ni l ... o [From pen ... ...] ... ...

P n ni less a. ... ... without m ney ... pecuniary ...

P n ni nerved ... [Fr m Lat. penna ... ...

P n ni pot ent ... [Lat. penn ... wing and po ... ...] Stro g ... wing [Poet.]

P n non n. 1. A wing pinion ... ...

2 A pen ant ... flag ... ...

P n non cel ... ...

P n ny ... ... See PENCEL.

P n ny n.; pl. PENNIES ... PENCE. Pen ies d not a the ... ... penny ...

Ger *pending, pendig, phending, phenning, phendig, phennig*, N H Ger *pennia*, Dan *penge*, pl, money, Icel *peningr*, celtic, money, Lith *pinigas*, money]

1 A coin, the twelfth part of a shilling in value, or equal to four farthings — about two cents, — usually indicated by *d*, the initial of *denarius*

2 Hence, a small sum; a groat, a silver, — also used as a representative of money in general, in phrases such as, turn an honest *penny*

Be sure to turn the *penny* *Dryden*

Pĕn'ny-a-lĭn'er, *n* One who furnishes matter to a public journal at so much a line, a venal or interested contributor, a writer for pay

Pĕn'ny-f'thĕr, *n* A parsimonious or penurious person, a niggard [*Obs*] *More*

Pĕn'ny-grăss, *n* Penny-royal [*Rare*]

Pĕn'ny-pōst, *n* A post that carries letters from the post-office, and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny, or other small compensation

Pĕn'ny roy'al *n* (*Bot*) An aromatic herb growing in Europe, the *Mentha pulegium*, also, in North America a plant resembling it, the *Hedeoma pulegioides*

Pĕn'ny-wĕd'ding, *n* A wedding where the guests contribute to the household outfit

Pĕn'ny-wĕight (wāt), *n* A troy weight containing twenty four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name

Pĕn'ny-wīse', *a* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger, niggardly on important occasions, — used chiefly in the phrase *penny wise and pound foolish*

Pĕn'ny-worth (pĕn'ny-wŭrth, *colloq* pĕn'nurth), *n*

1 As much as is bought for a penny "It being a dear *pennyworth*" *Evelyn*

2 Hence, familiarly, the full value of one's penny expended, due return for money laid out, good or advantageous bargain, purchase made, bargain

3 Also, a small quantity, a bit

Pĕn'ocik, *n* Oil cake, — so called in the East

Pē'nō lōg'ic al (110), *a* Pertaining to public punishment

Pe nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ποινή*, Lat *pœna*, punishment, penalty, and Gr *λόγος*, discourse] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer

Pĕn'-rŭck, *n* A contrivance for supporting pens when not in use.

Pĕn'sile (sil), *a* [Lat *pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang, O Fr & It *pensile*, Sp *pensil*] Hanging, suspended, pendent, pendulous "The long, *pensile* branches of the birches" *Howitt*

Pĕn'sile ness, *n* The state of being pensile, pendulousness

Pĕn'sion, *n* [Fr & Sp *pension*, Pr *pensio*, It *pensione*, from Lat *pensio*, a paying, payment, from *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay]

1 A payment made, rent, interest paid

2 Specifically, a stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services, payment made to one retired from service, for age, disability, or other cause; especially, a yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed, to meritorious and needy authors, artists, &c, or the like

3 A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes [*Lng*]

4 A French boarding house, a boarding house, or boarding-school

Pĕn'sion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENSIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PENSIONING] To grant a pension to, to support by an annual allowance from the public treasury

Pĕn'sion a ry, *a* [It & Sp *pensionario* See *supra*]

1 Maintained by a pension, receiving a pension, as *pensionary* spies *Donne*

2 Consisting of a pension, as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance

Pĕn'sion a ry, *n* [Fr *pensionnaire*, It & Sp *pensionario* See *supra*]

1 A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual

2 Hence, one of the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand *Macaulay*

Grand pensionary, the prime minister of the state or republic of Holland

Pĕn'sion er, *n* 1 One to whom an annual sum of *money is paid by government in consideration* of past services; one who receives an annual allowance for services, a dependent. "The feckle *pensioners* of Morphiens' train" *Milton*

2 [Fr *pensionnaire* one who pays for his board] A student of the second rank, in the universities of Cambridge, England, and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges, — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford

3 One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the sovereign of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds

Pĕn'sive, *a* [Fr *pensif*, Pr *pensiu*, It *pensivo*, from Fr *penser*, Pr *pensar*, *pensai*, Sp & Pg *pensare*, It *pensare*, to think or reflect, from *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, consider, v intens. from *pendere*, to weigh]

1 Thoughtful, sober, or sad, employed in serious reflection, given to earnest or melancholy musing "The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell" *Milton*

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed *Pope*

2 Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness, as, *pensive* numbers, *pensive* strains *Prior*

Pĕn'sived, *a* Made pensive or sober, saddened [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pĕn'sive-ly, *adv* In a pensive manner, with thoughtfulness, with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy

Pĕn'sive-ness, *n* The state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness, melancholy, seriousness from depressed spirits

Pĕn'-slĭnks, *n* An instrument for writing used in map-drawing, &c *Simmonds*

Pĕn'-stŏck, *n* 1 [Probably from Eng *pen*, that is, quill, and *stock*, the water often being discharged through a quill or other small pipe, or, possibly, from Fr *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng *stock* Cf PENTHOUSE] A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water-wheel, or for emptying a pond, or for domestic uses.

2 The barrel of a wooden pump

3 The handle used with a metallic or other pen

Pĕnt, *p p* or *a* [From *pen*] Shut up, closely confined, — often with *up*

Pĕn'ta-căp'su-lar, *a* [Gr *-ίνται*, five, and Lat *capsula*, small box] (*Bot*) Having five capsules

Pĕn'ta-chōrd, *n* [Lat *pentachordus*, Gr *πεντάχορδος*, five stringed, from *-ίνται*, five, and *χορδή*, string, chord, Fr *pentacorde*, It *pentacordo*]

1 An instrument of music with five strings

2 An order or system of five sounds *Busby*

Pĕn'ta-clo (pĕn'ta-kl), *n* [From Gr. *πέντε*, five] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six-pointed star, used in early ornamental art, and also, with superstitious import, by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages *Fairholt*

Pĕn'ta-cŏc'coŭs, *a* [Fr *pentacoque*, from Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *κόκκος*, Lat *coccus*, kernel, berry] (*Bot*) Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each

Pen tăc'ri-nīte (49), *n* [Fr *pentacrinite*, from Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *κρίνον*, a lily] (*Paleon*) A fossil crinoid, — so called from the pentagonal form of its jointed pedicel *Dana*

Pĕn'ta-crŏs'tic, *a* [Fr *pentacrostiche*, from Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *ἀκρόστιχοι*, acrostic] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse

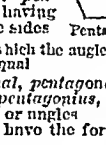
Pĕn'ta-crŏs'tic, *n* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse

Pĕn'ta dăc'ty l, *a* [Gr *πενταδάκτυλος*, with five fingers or toes, from *-ίνται*, five, and *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, Lat *pentadactylus*]

1 Having five fingers to the hand or five toes to the foot

2 Characterized by marks, structure, &c, resembling five fingers

Pĕn'ta gon, *n* [Gr *-ίνται γωνοι*, from *-ίνται*, five, and *γωνία*, angle, Lat *pentagonum*, It & Sp *pentagono*, Fr *pentagone*] (*Geom*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides



Pentagon

Regular pentagon, a pentagon in which the angles are all equal, and likewise the sides all equal

Pen tăg'o nal, *a* [Fr *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, It *pentagonale*, Lat *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, Gr *-ίνταγωνος*] Having five corners or angles

Pen tag'o nal ly, *adv* So as to have the form of a pentagon, with five angles

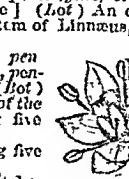
Pen tăg'o noŭs, *a* Pentagonal

Pĕn'ta grăph, *n* [Fr *pentagraphe*, corrupted from *pantagraphe*, Eng *pantograph*] The same as PANTOGRAPH, q v

Pĕn'ta grăph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or per-
Pĕn'ta grăph'ic al, } formed by, a pentagraph

Pĕn'ta gŷn'i-a, *n* [Fr *pentagynie*, from Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *γυνή*, female] (*Bot*) An order of plants, in the artificial system of Linnæus, having five styles or pistils

Pĕn'ta-gŷn'i-an, } [Fr *pen*
Pen tăg'y-noŭs, } *tagyne*, *pentagynique* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Of or pertaining to plants of the order *Pentagynia*, having five styles



Pentagynous

Pĕn'ta-hĕ'dral, *a* Having five equal sides.

Pĕn'ta hĕd'ric-al, *a* Pentahedral [*Rare*]

Pĕn'ta-hĕ'dron, *n* [Fr *pentaedre*, from Gr *πέντε*, five, and *ἕδρα*, seat base, *ἕδος*, a seat, from *ἵζεσθαι*, to sit] A solid figure having five equal sides

Pĕn'ta hĕ'droŭs, *a* Pentahedral

Pĕn'ta-hĕx'a hĕ'dral, *a* [Fr *pentahexaèdre*, from Gr *πέντε*, five, *ἕξ*, six, and *ἕδρα*, a seat, base See HEXAHEDRAL] (*Crystallog*) Exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces

Pen-tăm'er an, *n* [Gr *πέντε*, five, and *μηρός*, upper part of the thigh, ham] (*Entom*) One of a section of coleopterous insects, having five joints on the tarsus of each leg. *Brande*

Pen tăm'er oŭs, *a* [Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *μέρος*, part] (*Bot*) Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, as a flower

Pen tăm'e ter, *n* [Gr *-ίνταμετρος*, from *-ίνται*, five, and *μέτρον*, measure, Lat *pentameter*, Fr *pentamètre*, It & Sp *pentametro*] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests

☞ A pentameter verse, joined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called *elegiac* verse

Pen tăm'e-ter, *a* Having five metrical feet

Pen-tăm'y-rŏn, *n* [Gr *πέντε*, five, and *μύρον*, ointment] (*Med*) An ancient ointment, composed of five ingredients, supposed to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment *Dunglison*

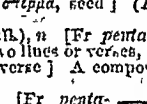
Pen-tăn'drĭ ă, *n* [Fr. *pentandrie* from Gr *πέντε*, five, and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man] (*Lat*) A class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, having five separate stamens

Pen-tăn'drĭ-an, } *a* [Fr *pentandre*, *pentan-*
Pen-tăn'droŭs, } *drique*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Pentandria* having five stamens

Pĕnt'an-gle, *n* [Gr *-ίνται*, five, and Lat *angulus*, angle] A pentagon [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pent ăn'gu-lar, *a* [Fr. *pentangulaire*, from Gr *πέντε*, five, and Lat *angulus*, angle] Having five corners or angles

Pĕn'ta pĕt'al-oŭs, *a*. [Fr *pentapétale*, from Gr *πέντε*, five, and *πέταλον*, petal, q v] (*Bot*) Having five petals or flower leaves



Pentapetalous

Pen tăph'y l loŭs, or **Pĕn ta-phyl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Fr *pentaphylle*, from Gr *πέντε*, five, and *φύλλον*, leaf] Having five leaves

Pent-ăp'o dy, *n* [Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *-ους*, *-ποδος*, foot] (*Pros*) A measure consisting of five feet, five feet taken together

Pĕnt'ap-tōte, *n* [Gr. *-ίνται*, five and *πτῶσις*, fallen, declined, from *πίπτειν*, to fall] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases

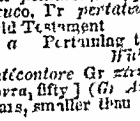
Pĕn'tar ch-y, *n* [Gr *-ίνταρχία*, from *πέντε*, five, and *ἀρχή*, dominion, from *ἄρχειν*, to rule, Fr *pentarchie*] A government in the hands of five persons *Brewer*

Pĕn'ta-spăst, *n*. [Fr *pentaspaste*, Lat *pentaspaston*, Gr *πενταστασ-ασ-ον*, from *-ίνται*, five, and *σπᾶν*, to draw, to pull] An engine with five pulleys

Pĕn'ta-spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Fr *pentasperme*, from Gr. *-ίνται*, five, and *σπέρμα*, seed] (*Bot*) Containing five seeds

Pĕn'ta-stĭch (stik), *n* [Fr *pentastique*, from Gr. *πενταστιχος*, of five lines or verses, from *-ίνται* five, and *στίχος*, line, verse] A composition consisting of five verses

Pĕn'ta stŷle, *n* [Fr *pentastyle*, from Gr *-ίνται*, five, and *στῦλος*, pillar] (*Arch*) An edifice with five columns in front



Pentastyle

Pĕn'ta teŭch (-tūk), *n* [Gr *πενταστιχος*, from *πέντε*, five, and *-εῦχος*, a tool, implement, a book, from *-εὔχειν*, to prepare, make ready, Lat *pentateuchus*, *pentateuchum*, It & Sp *pentateuco*, Fr *pentateuque*] The first five books of the Old Testament

Pĕn'ta-teŭch'al (-tūk'al), *a* Pertaining to the Pentateuch *Williams*

Pĕn'te-cŏn'ter, *n* [Fr *pentécontore* Gr *πεντηκόντορος* (sc *ναῦς*), from *πεντήκοντα*, fifty] (*Gr Antiq*) A Greecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme

☞ "The Greek *η* being represented in Latin by *e* Mitford spells this word *penteconter* and other similar compounds correspondently but the example set by *pentecost* and the utility of distinguishing words derived from the Greek meaning *fifty* from those that mean *fifty* render the form *pentecontor* by far the more preferable." *Engart*

Pĕn'te-cŏst (Synop, §130), *n* [Gr *πεντηκοστὴ* (sc *ἡμέρα*), the fiftieth day, Pentecost, Lat *pentecoste*, It *pentecoste*, *pentecosta*, Sp *pentecostes*, Pr *pentecosta*, Fr *pentecôte*, A S *pentecoste*]

1 A solemn festival of the Jews so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the passover It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt, and on the day on which they were to offer the first fruits of the harvest

☞ It was called the *feast of weeks* because it was celebrated seven weeks after the sixteenth day of Nisan, or third day of the passover

2 Whitsuntide, a festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts ii*

Pĕn'te cŏst'al, *a* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide

Pĕn'te-cŏst'als, *n pl* Oblations formerly made to the parish priest at Whitsuntide, and sometimes to the Romish see *Cowell*

Pĕn'te cŏs'ter, *n* [Gr *πεντηκοντάρχης*, from *πεντήκοντα*, fifty] (*Gr Antiq*) A military officer commanding fifty men *Mitford*

P [illegible] **n** [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] the fiftieth [illegible]] A body of fifty soldiers. *Mitford.*

P[illegible] **a.** Of pertaining to, or [illegible] from [illegible] lieus ne [illegible]

P[illegible] **n.** [Fr. *pente* in [illegible] *pente* from L. [illegible] to hang down [illegible]] A [illegible] from the main wall or building [illegible] the *penthouse* of [illegible] *Wotton*

Pen[illegible] [It. [illegible] from L. *pensile* [illegible] *appentis* [illegible]] A [illegible] *Watts*

P[illegible] **n.** [Fr. *pente* [illegible]] A [illegible] group occurring in the upper [illegible] and the [illegible] *Dana.*

P[illegible] **roof** [Fr. *pente*, [illegible]] A roof with [illegible] pe on one side only.

Pentroof.

Pe[illegible] **trough** [illegible] A [illegible] penstock

Pe[illegible] [illegible] ed from [illegible] The last syllable but [illegible]

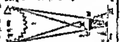
Pe-nul[illegible] [Lat. (sc. *syllaba*), from [illegible] last but [illegible] from [illegible] the last [illegible]] The [illegible]

Pe-nul[illegible] [illegible] especially [illegible]

P[illegible] The last syllable but one of a word [illegible]

P[illegible] **n.** [Lat. [illegible] almost, [illegible] umbra [illegible] shade [illegible]]

1. An [illegible] partial shadow [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] where the light [illegible] the [illegible] space of partial [illegible] between [illegible] umbra or perfect shadow [illegible] and the full light.



Pen umbra. S sun M moon
U umbra.

☞ The [illegible] the dark [illegible]

2. (*Paint.*) The point of [illegible] picture where the shade [illegible] with the light. *Fitness*

P[illegible] **a.** P[illegible] pe[illegible] umbra [illegible]

P[illegible] [illegible] [It. [illegible] See PENURY.]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible] penurious [illegible] *Milton*

Syn.—[illegible]

P[illegible] **adv.** [illegible] penurious [illegible]

P[illegible] **n.** [illegible]

Pe[illegible] **n.** [illegible] daily [illegible] privation [illegible] *poverty*

All is [illegible] exposed to hardship [illegible]

[illegible] either from penury of thought. [illegible]

P[illegible] **WOMEN** [illegible] A [illegible] writer [illegible]

Hard work is not fit for [illegible] *Johnson.*

Pe[illegible] **n.** [Fr. *péon* [illegible] India Sp. *peon*, [illegible] foot, foot soldier [illegible] PAWN.]

1. A foot [illegible] *peon* [illegible] (*b*) A foot soldier [illegible] a [illegible] servant [illegible] debtor [illegible] by [illegible] forced to work [illegible] a sort of A [illegible] used in the [illegible] footman [illegible]

2. A [illegible] wood [illegible] in ship-building [illegible]

3. A hive [illegible] *Simmonds*

Pe[illegible] **n.** [illegible]

Pe[illegible] [illegible] *Foster*

Pe'o-ny, [Gr. [illegible] *paeonia*, [illegible] Sp. *peonia* [illegible] *Pæonia*] [illegible] (*Bot.*) A plant [illegible] beautiful [illegible] flowers. [Written also *piony*.]

Pe'o-ple (pē'pl), **n.** [O. Eng. *peple*, *pople* [illegible] Fr. *peuple*, *pueble*, *pobol* [illegible] *pópolo*, Lat. *populus* [illegible]]

1. The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race; an aggregate of individuals forming together a whole.

The [illegible] gathering of the people [illegible] *Gen. xlix. 10.*

The [illegible] people [illegible] they prepare their meat in the summer. *Prov.* [illegible]

Thou [illegible] prophesy again before many peoples. *Rev. x. 11*

Earth [illegible] people. [illegible]

☞ *People* is [illegible] [illegible] verb [illegible] plural in the [illegible]

2. [illegible] persons generally [illegible] [illegible] subject of a verb like *on* [illegible] French and [illegible] German *man*.

People were tempted [illegible] by great [illegible] interest. *Day.*

3. The [illegible] of a community [illegible] distinguished [illegible] the populace [illegible] commonalty [illegible] the vulgar.

The [illegible] between the people [illegible]

[illegible] shall [illegible]

[illegible] from the people. *Addison*

[illegible] people (*Script.*) [illegible] kindred [illegible]

Syn.—[illegible] When speaking of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Gower*

[illegible] *Cowper*

Peo'ple (pē'pl), **v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PEOPLED [illegible] PEOPLING.] [illegible] *peupler* [illegible] Sp. *poblar* [illegible] *popolare*.] To stock with inhabitants [illegible] with population; to populate. [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] *peoples* the [illegible] with spirits [illegible]

Peo'pl[illegible] [illegible] [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Pe[illegible] **n.** [F. *pépie* [illegible]] [illegible] (*Med.*) A [illegible] used to [illegible] people [illegible]

Pep'[illegible] [It. from *pepe*, pepper, L. *piper* [illegible]] (*Geol.*) A [illegible] rock [illegible]

Pe[illegible] [Lat. from Gr. [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A g[illegible] plants [illegible]

Pe[illegible] **n.** [L. [illegible] from [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A [illegible] fruit [illegible]

Pep'per [illegible] **n.** [A-S. *pepor*, *pipor* [illegible] L. *piper*, Gr. [illegible] Sp. *pebre* [illegible] *pepe*, Fr. *poivre* [illegible] *peper*, Dan. *peber* [illegible] *pippali*] (*Bot.*) A [illegible] plant and its fruit [illegible] are oval [illegible] white [illegible] taste.

☞ The [illegible] black [illegible] white [illegible] the [illegible] black pepper is the [illegible] white pepper [illegible] black [illegible] pepper [illegible] from the East Indies [illegible] *Piper nigrum*, which [illegible] red peppers [illegible] Cayenne pepper [illegible] pepper [illegible]

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

[illegible] *Sh.*

Pep'per, **v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PEPPERED [illegible]]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.

2. To pelt with [illegible] to cover with [illegible] with blows. I am *peppered* I war[illegible] *Shak.*

Pep'per-box [illegible] **n.** A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food [illegible]

Pep'per-brand [illegible] **n.** A [illegible] grain [illegible]

Pep'per-cake **n.** A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

Pep'per-corn **n.**

1. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant.

2. [illegible] thing of [illegible] significant value [illegible]

P[illegible] **grass** [illegible] (*Bot.*) A [illegible] plant of [illegible] (*Bot.*) A plant [illegible] *Pilularia* [illegible] used for [illegible] pepperwort

Pep'per-idge [illegible] (*Bot.*) The [illegible] gum [illegible] *Nyssa*

Pepperidge-[illegible] [illegible] barberry [illegible] shrub. See BAR[illegible]

Pep'per-ing, **a.** [illegible] angry [illegible] *Swift.*

Pep'per-mint, **n.** [Eng. *pepper* [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A [illegible]

Mentha (*M. piperita*) [illegible]

Pep'per-mint [illegible] **n.** (*Bot.*) The [illegible] *Wal*[illegible]

Pep'per-moth (*Ent.*) A moth of the [illegible]

Pep'per-pot [illegible]

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*).

2. A [illegible] perfection [illegible] pepper.

Pep'per-gun **n.** A [illegible] for the table [illegible]

Pep'per-wort (-wûrt) [illegible] pepper grass [illegible] PEPPER-GRASS.

Pep'per-y, **a.** [illegible] pertaining [illegible] hasty [illegible] irritable.

Pep'sin [Gr. [illegible] cooking, digesting [illegible]] A substance [illegible] by the stomach of [illegible] gastric juice. It is [illegible]

Pep'tic, **a.** [Gr. [illegible] Lat. *pepticus* [illegible] *peptique*] [illegible] digestion [illegible] *Kitchener*

Pep'tics **n.** (*Med.*) An [illegible] that [illegible] digestion

Pep'[illegible] The [illegible] digestion [illegible]

Per **prep.** [Lat.] Through, by means of; [illegible] by [illegible] were [illegible] *per cent*, *per annum* [illegible] *per* [illegible] *per se* [illegible]

Per-a'cute [illegible] [Lat. *peracutus* [illegible] from the prefix *per*, through [illegible] to act [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Per-ad-ven'ture, **adv.** [Fr. *par aventure* [illegible]] By chance; perhaps; [illegible] doubt [illegible]

Per-a-grate [illegible] [Lat. *peragratus* [illegible] through [illegible] *peragrare*] [illegible]

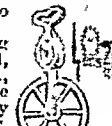
Per-am'bu-late **v. t.** [Lat. *perambulatus* [illegible] *perambulare* [illegible]] To walk through or over; to traverse [illegible]

Per-am'bu-la'tion **n.** [Fr. *pérambulation*] [illegible] walking through or over [illegible] survey [illegible]

2 A district within which a person has the right of inspection, jurisdiction *Holder in.*

3 An annual survey of boundaries, as of a town, a parish, or the like

Per-ăm'bu lā'tor, *n* 1 One who perambulates.



2 An instrument for measuring distances It consists of a wheel, with an apparatus of clock-work, and a dial plate, upon which the distance traveled over is shown by an index *P Cyc*

3 A low carriage for a child, propelled behind *Simmonds* Perambulator (2)

Pĕr'bend, *n* See PREBENDER

Pĕr'ĕd, *n.* [Lat] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, including the perch

Pĕr-ăăr'bu ret ed, *a* (*Chem*) Having a maximum of carbon combined with the greatest possible proportion of carbon

Per-ăăse', *adv* [From Lat *per*, by, and *casus*, a falling, an event, accident See CASE] Perhaps, perchance [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pĕrçe'a ble, *n* [Eng *pierce*, Fr *percer*] Capable of being pierced, penetrable [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'çe ant, *a* [Fr *percant*, p pr of *percer* to pierce] Piercing, penetrating [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Per çĕiv'a-ble, *a* Capable of being perceived, discernible by the mind, cognizable, perceptible

Per çĕiv'a-bly, *adv* In a perceivable manner, so as to be perceived.

Per-çĕiv'ance, *n* Power of perceiving [*Obs*]

Per-çĕive', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERCEIVED, *p pr & vb n* PERCEIVING] [O Fr *percevoir*, *percever*, *perceveir*, *perzoire*, *perchoire*, Pr *percebre*, Sp *percebir*, *percibir*, Pg *perceber*, O It *percipere*, Lat. *percipere*, from the prefix *per* and *capere*, to take, receive]

1. To obtain knowledge of through the senses, to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs, to cognize the sensible qualities of

When a ship just begins to appear on the utmost verge of the horizon, we may at first be dubious whether we perceive it or not *Lead.*

2. To take intellectual cognizance of, to apprehend as presented to the mind to be convinced of by direct intuition, to see to be true, to note, to remark, to behold; to discern

Fair lady, perceive I speak sincerely *Shak.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke*

3 To be affected by, to receive impressions from

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter it impels before the air below. *Bacon*

Syn —To discern, distinguish, observe, see, feel, know, understand —To PERCEIVE, DISCERN To perceive a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect to *discern* is to mark differences or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it We may *perceive* a man and a woman afar off without being able to *discern* which is the one and which the other *Discern*, however, is more commonly used in a figurative sense We *perceive* that which is clear or obvious, we *discern* that which is remote, or which requires much attention to get an idea of it "We *perceive* by a person's looks and words what he intends we *discern* the drift of his actions. We *perceive* light, darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of anything We *discern* characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of actions &c. A child may *perceive* according to the quickness of its senses, it is the act of a man to *discern* according to the measure of his knowledge and understanding" *Crabb*

Per-çĕiv'er, *n* One who perceives, feels, or observes

Per çĕnt'age, *n* [From *per cent*, Lat *per centum* See CENT] (*Com*) The allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Pĕr'çept, *n.* [See *supra*] That which is perceived. *Sir W Hamilton*

Per-çĕp'ti bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *perceptibilité*]

1 The state or quality of being perceptible, as, the *perceptibility* of light or labor

2 Perception [*Rare.*] *More*

Per-çĕp'ti-ble, *a* [Fr. & Sp *perceptible*, It *percettibile*. See PERCEIVE] Capable of being perceived, of a nature to impress the bodily organs, coming under the cognizance of the senses, discernible, perceivable

Per-çĕp'ti bly, *adv* In a perceptible manner, so as to be perceived, evidently, notably

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week *Pope*

Per-çĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *perceptio*, Fr *perception*, Sp *percepcion*, It *percezione* See PERCEIVE]

1 The act of perceiving, cognizance by the senses or intellect, apprehension by the bodily organs or by the mind of what is presented to them, discernment, cognition

2 (*Psychology*) The faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs, the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses. As thus used, *perception proper*, or the act of knowledge, is distinguished from *sensation proper*, or the sensible affection which is its invariable accompaniment. *Sir W. Hamilton*

3. The state of being affected, or capability of being affected, by something external, *sensation.* [*Obs*]

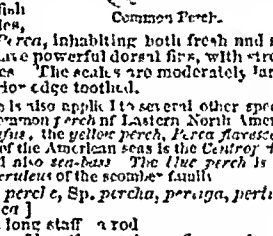
This experiment doth recover *perception* in plants. *Bacon*

The word *perception* is in the Latin use of the logicians proper as to be used in a very extensive signification By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as exclusive as *consciousness*, with which it is synonymous By Reid this word was limited to our faculty or capacity of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world Lat his limitation did not stop here In the sphere of external perception he distinguished two elements to which he gave the names of *perception* and *sensation* He could perhaps have called these *perception proper* and *sensation proper*, when employed in his special meaning *Sir W Hamilton*

Per-çĕp'tive *a* [Sp *perceptivo*, Pr *perceptiu*, Fr *perceptif*] Having the faculty of perceiving, relating to the fact or power of perceiving, used in perception "His *perceptive* and reflective faculties [were] naturally of remarkable keenness and depth" *Mallet*

Pĕr'cep tiv'i ty, *n* The quality of being perceptive, faculty of perception *Locke*

Pĕrch (14), *n* [Written also *pearch*] [Fr. *perche*, Sp, It, & Lat *perca* Gr *πέρκη*, so called from its dusky color, from *πέρκνος*, dark-colored, dusky, A S. *bearc*, D *baarsch*, Ger *barsch*, *barsch*] (*Ichth*) An acanthopterygious fish of several species, of the genus *Perca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines The scales are moderately large, with the posterior edge toothed.



Common Perch.

☞ The name is also applied to several other species of fishes The common *perch* of Eastern North America is the *Labrax rufus*, the *yellow perch*, *Perca flavescens* The *black perch* of the American seas is the *Centropristis nigricans* called also *sea-bass* The *blue perch* is the *Cienolabrus cæruleus* of the scomber family

Pĕrch, *n* [Fr *perche*, Sp. *percha*, *pertiga*, *pertica*, It & Lat *pertica*]

1 A pole, a long staff or rod

2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half, a rod, as (*a*) (*Land or Square Measure*) A square rod; the fortieth part of an acre (*b*) (*Solid Measure*) A mass 16½ feet long, and a foot each in height and in breadth, or 16½ cubic feet

3 A pole for fowls to alight and rest upon, a roost

1 (*Arch*) A bracket *Weale*

Pĕrch, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERCHED (pĕrcht), *p pr & vb n* PERCHING] [Fr *percher* See *supra*] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird, to sit or roost

Pĕrch, *v t* To place on a fixed object or perch

Per chançe', *adv* By chance, perhaps, peradventure

Pĕrch'er, *n* (*Ornith*) One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c These have four toes, three before and one behind *Auby*

Pĕrch'er, *n* [See PERCH, a pole] A Paris candle anciently used in England, also, a larger sort of wax candle, which was usually set on the altar [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Per-chlō'rate (45, 89), *n* (*Chem*) A compound of perchloric acid with a base

Per-chlō'ric (klō'rik), *a* (*Chem*) Containing one equivalent of chlorine to seven equivalents of oxygen, —said of a certain acid *Silliman*

Pĕrch'-pĕst, *n* A small, crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch *Auby*

Per çip'i ence, *n* [O It *percipenza*] The quality or act of being percipient, perception

Per çip'i-ent, *a* [Lat *percipiens*, p pr of *percipere* See PERCEIVE] Having the faculty of perception, perceiving, as, animals are *percipient* beings, mere matter is not *percipient*

Per-çip'i-ent, *n* One who perceives, or has the faculty of perception *More*

Per-clōse', *n* [O Fr *perclose*, from the prefix *per* and *clausus*, p p of *claudere*, to shut, end]

1 Conclusion [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

2 An inclosure, a railing *Weale*

3 A carved bench-back, a screen

Pĕr'coid, *a* [Fr *percoïde*, from Gr *-οειδης*, a perch, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Ichth*) Resembling the perch, of the perch family.

Pĕr'co lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERCOLATED, *p pr & vb n* PERCOLATING] [Lat *percolare*, *percolatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain] To strain through, to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor, to filter.

Pĕr'co lāte, *v i* To pass through small interstices, to filter, as, water *percolates* through a porous stone

Pĕr'co lā'tion, *n* [Lat *percolatio*] The act of percolating, or filtering, or of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone, filtration; straining

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors *Bacon*

Pĕr'co lā'tor, *n* A filtering machine *Francis*

Per cūr'sa ry, *a* [From Lat *percursor*, one who runs through, from *percurrere*, *percursum*, to run through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *currere*, to run.] Running over slightly or in haste; cursory

Per-cuss', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERCUSSED (per kŭsst'), *p pr & vb n* PERCUSSING] [Lat *percutere*, *percussum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake, strike, It *percuotere*, Fr *percuter*, Sp *percutir*] To strike forcibly; to strike upon; to cause to come into collision with. [*Rare*] *Bacon*

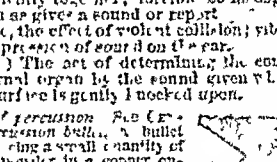
Per-cŭs'sion (kŭsh'un), *n* [Lat *percussio* Fr *percussion* Pr *percussio*, *percutio*, Sp *percusion*, It *percussione* See *supra*]

1 The act of percussing or of striking one body against another, the bringing or coming of two bodies violently together; forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report

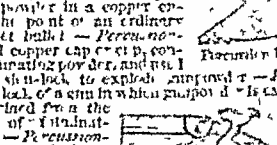
2 Hence, the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock, impression of sound on the ear.

3 (*Med*) The act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given by the external surface is gently knocked upon.

Center of percussion See CENTRE — *Percussion bullet*, a bullet made by placing a small quantity of percussion powder in a copper envelope in the point of an ordinary rifled musket bullet — *Percussion cap*, a small copper cap or tube containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder — *Percussion-lock*, a lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder — *Percussion-match*, a match which ignites by percussion — *Percussion-powder*, powder composed of such materials as to ignite by slight percussion, fulminating powder



Percussion bullet.



Percussion-lock.

Per-cŭs'sive, *a* [It. *percussivo*, Pr *percussiu*, Fr *percussif*] Striking against, as, *percussive force*

Per cū'tient (shent), *n* [Lat *percutiens* p pr of *percutere*, It *percuotente*, *percussente* Sp *percutiente* See PERCUSS] That which strikes, or has power to strike *Bacon.*

Pĕr'di foll, *n* [Lat *perdere*, to lose, and *folium*, leaf] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves, a deciduous plant; —opposed to *evergreen*

The passion-flower of America and the jessamine of Malaga, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifolia* when transplanted into Britain *Burke*

Per dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *perditio*, from *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose, from the pref *per*, through, and *dare*, to give, Fr *perdition*, Pr *perdicio*, Sp *perdicion*, It *perdizione*]

1 Entire loss, utter destruction, ruin "The *perdition* of the Turkish fleet" *Shak*

2 The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state, future misery or eternal death

If we reject the truth we seal our own *perdition* *J M Mason*

Per-dĭ'tion a ble, *a* Capable of being ruined, worthy of perdition [*Rare*] *Pollok*

Per dū', or **Pĕr'du,** *n* One who is placed on the watch or in ambush *Shak.*

Per dū', or **Pĕr'du,** } *a.* [Fr *perdu*, f *perdue*, p p of *perdre*, to lose, Lat *perdere* See PERDITION]

Per dūe', or **Pĕr'due,** }

1 Lost to view, in concealment, close

Object not that it is unfitting he should be *perdue* who is to walk the round *Fuller*

The moderator out of view,
Beneath the desk had lain *perdue* *Trumbull*

2 Abandoned, employed on desperate purposes, accustomed to desperate enterprises *Bear & Fl*

Per-dū'el-ism, } *n* [L t *perduellio*, fr the prefix

Per dū'el lion, } *per*, and *duellum* or *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two] Treason

Pĕr'du lous, *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost See *supra*] Lost; thrown away [*Obs*] *Brarkhall*

Per-dūr'a ble (§ 130), *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *perdurable*, It *perdurabile*, from Lat *perdurare*, to last or hold out, from the prefix *per*, through, and *durare*, to last] Very durable; lasting; continuing long [*Obs*] *Shak*

Per dūr'a bly, *adv* Very durably [*Obs*] *Shak*

Per-dūr'ance, *n* Long continuance. [*Obs*]

Pĕr'du rā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] Long continuance, [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Pĕr'dy, } *adv.* [Fr *pardi*, for *par Dieu*, by God]

Pĕr'die, } Certainly, verily; in truth, truly *Spenser*

Pĕr'die, } [*Obs*]

Pĕr'e gal, *n.* [Prefix *per*, very, and Fr *égal*, equal] Fully equal [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'e-gri nāte, *v i* [Lat *peregrinari*, *peregrinatus*, It *peregrinare*, *pellegrinare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *peregrinar*, Fr *pérégriner*. See PEREGRINE] To travel from place to place, or from one country to another, to live in a foreign country.

Pĕr'e-gri nate, *a* Having traveled, foreign [*Obs*]

Pĕr'e-gri nā'tion, *n* [Lat *peregrinatio*, Fr *pérégrination*, Pr *peregrinacio*, Sp *peregrinacion*, It *peregrinazione*, *pellegrinazione*] A traveling from one country to another, a wandering, abode in foreign countries

It should not be strange to us if in this our *peregrination* we do meet with rough passages *Barrow*

Per'e-gri-na'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *peregrinatore*.] A [illegible]

Per'e-grine, [illegible] *a.* [It. *peregrino*, as from *peregrinus*; [illegible] Fr. *pérégrin*.] Foreign; not native. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Now the absolute [illegible] *species of hawk, or falcon* [illegible]

Per'e-grin-ism, *n.* A peregrine [illegible]. See FALCON.

Per'e-gri-nl'ty, *n.* [Lat. *peregrinitas*; Fr. *pérégrinité*.] [illegible] strangeness. [*Obs.*] *Cook.*

Per-empt', *v. t.* [Lat. *peremptus*, p. p. of *perimere*, to take away entirely, from the prefix *per*, [illegible], and Lat. *emere*, to take.] [*Law.*] [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Per-emp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *peremptio*; Fr. *péremption*.] [illegible] a quashing. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Per'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* [From *peremptory*.] In a peremptory manner [illegible]

Never judge peremptorily on first appearances. *Richardson.*

Per'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being peremptory; positiveness; [illegible] decision; [illegible]

Peremptoriness is of [illegible] *arrogance* [illegible] *in matters of* [illegible] *of the* [illegible]

Per'emp-to-ry [illegible], *a.* [Lat. *peremptorius*, [illegible] Fr. *péremptoire*; It. *perentorio*.] [illegible]

1. Precluding debate or expostulation; [illegible] positive; absolute; [illegible]

Thou hast [illegible] peremptory [illegible] *Sir Lynn.*

2. Positive in opinion or judgment; [illegible] determinations.

Peremptory [illegible]

Syn.—Decisive; express; absolute; [illegible]

Per-en'ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *perennis*, that lasts the whole year through, from *per*, through, and *annus*, year; Fr. [illegible]; It. *perenne*.]

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation [illegible] the year.

2. Unceasing; never failing; without stop or intermission; perpetual; [illegible]

The perennial [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]

3. (*Bot.*) Continuing more than two years, as a perennial stem or root. *Martyn.*

Syn.—Perpetual; unceasing; never failing; [illegible]; permanent; [illegible]

Per-en'ni-al, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves [illegible]

Per-en'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

Per-en'ni-bran'chi-ate, *a.* [Lat. *perennis*, perennial, and *branchiæ*, gills.] (*Physiol.*) Having branchiæ or gills throughout life, as certain [illegible] amphibians. *Carpenter.*

Per-en'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *perennitas*, Fr. *pérennité*, It. *perennità*, Sp. *perenidad*.] The quality of being perennial; [illegible] continuance.

Per-er-ra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pererrare*, *pererratum*, to wander through, from *per*, through, and *errare*, to wander.] A wandering or rambling through various places. *Howell.*

Per'fect, *a.* [Lat. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere*, to carry out, to perform, [illegible], from the prefix *per*, through, and *facere*, to make; [illegible] *perfect*; Fr. *parfait*; [illegible]]

1. Brought to a consummation or completeness; finished; completed; [illegible]

Whereas [illegible]
[illegible]
My strength is made perfect in weakness. *2 Cor. xii. 9.*

2. Especially [illegible] all that is requisite [illegible] without [illegible] blemish; sound; [illegible] consummate; as, [illegible] a perfect likeness; a perfect work; a perfect [illegible]; as perfect in health as in art. *Pope.*

God made thee perfect, not immutable. *Milton.*

3. Hence [illegible] *a.*) [illegible] in moral excellence.

[illegible] perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect. *Matt. v.*

(*b.*) [illegible] *Beau. & Fl.* (*c.*) (*Bot.*) [illegible] the flower, having both stamens and pistil. *Gray.*

Perfect cadence [illegible]

Perfect number (*Arith.*), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as the number [illegible] *Perfect tense* (*Gram.*), [illegible]

Syn.—Finished; complete; [illegible]

Per'fect, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PERFECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PERFECTING.] [Lat. *perficere*, *perfectum*; It. *perfezionare*; Fr. *parfaire*; [illegible]] To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make [illegible]

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. *1 John iv. 12.*

Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby perfect our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

Syn.—To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per'fect-er, or **Per'fect-or**, *n.* One who makes perfect. *Broome.*

Per-fect'i-bil'i-an, *n.* One who holds to perfectibility. *Dr. Lee.*

Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perfectibilité*, Sp. *perfectibilidad*, It. *perfettibilità*.] The quality of being perfectible.

Per-fect'i-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *perfectible*, It. *perfettibile*.] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

Per-fec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perfectio*, Fr. *perfection*, Sp. *perfeccion*, It. *perfezione*.]

1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; completeness; [illegible] moral excellence; [illegible] possession of any thing [illegible] perfection [illegible]

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth; an attribute of supreme or divine excellence. [illegible] the sanctity of [illegible] perfections.

What tongue can her perfections tell? *Sidney.*

To perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly; as to imitate a model to perfection.

Per-fec'tion-ate, *v. t.* [Fr. *perfectionner*.] To complete; to make perfect. [*Obs.*]

Per-fec'tion-al, *a.* 1. Relating to perfection.

2. Made complete; perfected. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Per-fec'tion-ate, *v. t.* To make perfect; to perfect. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Per-fec'tion-a'tion, *n.* The act of perfecting or making perfect.

Per-fec'tion-ism, *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.

Per-fec'tion-ist, *n.* One pretending to have attained to moral perfection; one who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

Per-fec'tion-ment, *n.* [Fr. *perfectionnement*.] The act of perfecting, or making perfect, or the state of being perfect. *J. Taylor.*

Per-fect'ive, *a.* [Sp. *perfectivo*, It. *perfettivo*.]

1. Calculated to make perfect; conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; — usually followed by *of*. "If England, in our memory, hath been so [illegible] perfective [illegible] churches." *Fuller.*

Praise and adoration are actions perfective of the soul. *More.*

2. (*Gram.*) Expressed completed momentary action; — said of some form [illegible] the verb.

Per-fect'ive-ly, *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Per'fect-ly, *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; to perfection; completely; totally; [illegible]; exactly; accurately. "How perfectly I here behold." *Shak.* "[illegible] good and perfectly divine." *Milton.*

Per'fect-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being perfect; perfection; completeness; consummateness; fullness; [illegible] completion.

And, above all these things, put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. *Col. iii. 14.*

Per-fi'cient, *a.* Efficient; effectual. [*Rare.*]

Per-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *n.* [Lat. *perficiens*, p. pr. of *perficere*, to perform. See PERFECT.] One who performs a work, especially one who endows a charity.

Per-fid'i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *perfidiosus*, It. & O. Sp. *perfidioso*.]

1. Guilty of or involving perfidy; violating good faith or vow; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; faithless; false-hearted; as, perfidious agent, perfidious friend. "A most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as, a perfidious act. "Involved in his perfidious fraud." *Milton.*

3. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, perfidious citizen, [illegible] perfidious to his country.

Syn.—Treacherous; faithless; unfaithful; false-hearted; disloyal; [illegible]

Per-fid'i-ous-ly, *adv.* In a perfidious manner; treacherously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

Per-fid'i-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorous breach of faith, vows, or allegiance.

Per'fi-dy, *n.* [Fr. *perfidie*, It., Sp., & Lat. *perfidia*, from Lat. *perfidus*, faithless, from *per*, through, beyond, and *fides*, faith; [illegible], p. [illegible] & c., Fr. *perfide*.] The act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of faith reposed; treachery; [illegible] by the violation of a [illegible] *De Quincey.*

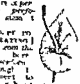
Per-fix', *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to give permanent [illegible] [*R. and rare.*]

To [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] *Beau. & Fl.*

Per-fla'ble, *a.* [Lat. *perflabilis*. O. Fr. [illegible]] Capable of being blown through. [*Obs.*]

Per-flate', *v. t.* [Lat. *perflare*, *perflatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *flare*, to blow.] To blow through. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Per-fla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perflatio*.] The act of perflating or blowing through. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*



Perfoliate Leaf.

Per-fo'li-ate, *a.* [From Lat. *per*, through, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Surrounding the stem at the base, as a perfoliate leaf.

Per'fo-rate, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PERFORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PERFORATING.] [Lat. *perforare*, *perforatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore; Fr. *perforer*, Sp. *perforar*, It. *perforare*.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to make a hole or holes through by boring or drilling.

Per'fo-rate, *a.* (*Bot.*) [illegible] with

Per'fo-ra'ted, [illegible] having transparent dots resembling holes.

Per'fo-ra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *perforation*, Sp. *perforacion*, It. *perforazione*.]

1. The act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Per'fo-ra-tive, *a.* [Fr. *perforatif*, Sp. *perforativo*.] Having power to perforate or pierce.

Per'fo-ra'tor, *n.* [Fr. *perforateur*.] An instrument that bores or perforates.

Per-force', *adv.* [Lat. *per*, through, by, and E. *force*; Fr. *par force*.] By force or violence; of necessity; forcibly.

[illegible] perforce
[illegible] *Alexander.*

Per-forçe', *v. t.* To force; to compel. [*Obs.*]

Per-form', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PERFORMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PERFORMING.] [O. Fr. *performer*, *perfourmer*, *parfournir*, *parfurnir*, Fr. *parfournir*, *parfournir*; Pr. *perfornir*, to finish, complete, [illegible] Lat. *per*, through, and *fornire*, to finish, complete. Cf. Lat. *performare*, to form thoroughly, and *perfornire*, to form fully. See FURNISH.]

1. To carry into effect; to bring to completion; to achieve; to accomplish; to execute; to do.

What he [illegible] with his [illegible]
And hands [illegible] perform. *Milton.*

2. To execute; to discharge; to fulfill; as, to perform a duty or office; to perform a covenant, promise, or contract; to perform a vow.

The [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] performs the effect of fire. *Dryden.*

Syn.—To accomplish; [illegible]; effect; transact; achieve; execute; discharge; fulfill; [illegible]

Per-form', *v. i.* To act a part; to acquit one's self in any work; especially, to play on a musical instrument, to go through with a public part in a drama, pantomime, or other exhibition of skill and capacity; as, the players perform well; [illegible] the musician performs on the [illegible]

Per-form'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being performed; done; capable of being [illegible] fulfilled; practicable.

Per-form'ance, *n.* 1. The act of performing; the condition of being performed; execution or completion; [illegible] accomplishment; as, the performance of work, of an undertaking, the performance of duty.

2. That which is performed or accomplished; achievement; action; deed; act; especially, an act of an elaborate or public character; an exhibition.

His musical performances, indeed, were [illegible] of the Italian. *Macaulay.*

Syn.—Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; [illegible]

Per-form'er, *n.* One who performs, as an actor, especially one who [illegible] skill and [illegible] as a [illegible] drama, &c.

Per-fric'ate, *v. t.* [Lat. *perfricare*, *perfricatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *fricare*, to rub.] To rub over. [*Obs.*]

Per-fu'ma-to-ry, *a.* [From *perfume*.] Belonging to perfume; perfuming. [illegible]

Per'fume, or **Per-fume'** [illegible], *n.* [Fr. *parfum*, Sp. *perfume*, from Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke, fume; It. *profumo*.]

1. The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance; aroma.

[illegible] perfume refresh the fruits [illegible]

2. A substance that emits agreeable odor or which [illegible]

affects agreeably the organs of smelling. "An amber scent of odorous *perfume*" *Milton*

Per fūme', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERFUMED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERFUMING] [Sp *perfumar*, Fr *parfumer*, It *profumare*] To fill or impregnate with a grateful odor, to scent

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies *Pope*

Per-fūme'er, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, perfumes

2 One whose trade it is to sell perfumes *Bacon.*

Per fūme'er-y, *n* [Sp *perfumeria*, It *profumeria.*]

1 Perfumes in general

2 The preparation of perfumes

Per-fūme'to ri ly, *adv* In a perfunctory manner, in a manner to satisfy external form, carelessly, negligently

Per fūme'to ri ness, *n* Negligent performance, carelessness *Whitlock*

Per fūme'to-ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *perfunctorius*, from *perfunctus*, dispatched, p p of *perfungi*, to discharge, dispatch, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform, Sp *perfunctorio*, It *perfuntorio*] Done without interest or zeal, and merely to get rid of a duty, performed mechanically and as a thing of rote, hence, indifferent, slight, careless, negligent

The medical profession, in the daily practice of it just like every other profession, becomes *perfunctory* *J Taylor*

Per fūnc'ti rāte, *v t* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to do mechanically or negligently

Per fūse', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERFUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERFUSING] [Lat *perfundere, perfusum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over [*Rare*] *Harvey*

Per-fū'sion, *n* The act of perfusing, the act of pouring or sprinkling over

Per fū'sive, *a* Sprinkling, adapted to spread or sprinkle

Pĕr'ga mē'ne oūs, *a* [Lat *pergamena* See PARCHMENT] Like parchment

Pĕr'ge, *v i* [Lat *pergere*, to proceed] To go, to proceed,—used chiefly in the imperative as an exclamation, go on! on!

Pĕr'go lā, *n* [It] } (*Anc Arch*) A sort of gal-
Pĕr'gu lā, *n* [Lat] } lery or balcony in a house

Some suppose it to be an arbor in a garden, or a terrace overhanging one *Brande*

Near it is a *pergola*, or stand built to view the sports *Evelyn*

Per hāps', *adv* [Lat *per*, through, by, and Eng *haps*] By chance, it may be, peradventure, possibly

Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom, charmed him *Smith*

Pĕr'i A prefix from the Greek *περί*, around, and used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with, around, about, near*, and the like

Pĕr'i, *n pl* PĔR'IĒS [Zend *pairikā*, Per *peri*, a female genius, a fairy] (*Per Myth*) An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished

Pĕr'i ăgnā, *n* See PIROGUE.

Pĕr'i ănth, *n* [Fr *périanthe*, It *perianto, perianzo*, N Lat *perianthium*, fr Gr *περι*, around, about, and *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) (*a*) That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it (*b*) The leaves of the flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished

Pĕr'i ăn'thi ŭm, *n* (*Bot*) The same as PERIANTH

Pĕr'i ăpt, *n* [Fr. *périapte*, It *periapto*, Gr *περιάπτειν*, from *περιάπτειν*, hung about, from *περιαπτειν*, to tie or hang about, from *περί*, about, and *ἅπτειν*, to tie, bind] A charm worn to defend against disease or mischief, an amulet "Words and sigils, and *periapts*, and other cabalistical mysteries" *W Scott*

Goes wandering a length with its pack of amulets bead rolls, *periapts*, fetiches, and the like peddlery, on pilgrimage *Coleridge*

Pĕr'i gnā'ter, *n* See PINOCLE

Pĕr'i-blĭp'sis, *n* [Gr *περιβλεψις*, from *περί*, around, and *βλέπειν*, to look] (*Med*) The wild look that accompanies delirium *Dunglison*

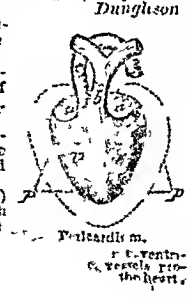
Pĕr i blĕ'ro lŏs, *n* [Gr *περιβολος*, from *περιβολος*, going round, encircling from *περιβάλλειν*, to throw round, from *περί*, round, and *βάλλειν*, to throw] (*Arch*) A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall *Brande*

Pĕr'i-cār'di ac, } *a* Of or relating to, the peri-
Pĕr'i-cār'di-al, } cardium *Dunglison*

Pĕr'i car'di um, } *n* [See in-
Pĕr'i-cār'dle, } *fra*] Relating to the pericardium

Pĕr'i-car-di'tis, *n* [See *infra*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the pericardium *Dunglison.*

Pĕr'i car'di ŭm, *n* [N Lat, Gr *περικάρδιον*, fr *περί*, about or near the heart, from *περί*, about, and *καρδία*, heart] It & Sp *pericardio*, Fr *péricarde* (*Anat*) The membranous sac which incloses the heart. It is a conical form, and has its base resting on the diaphragm, and its apex extending to the root of the neck, where it is reflected upon the great vessels of the heart



Pericardium.

r r. ventricles, vessels rising from the heart.

Pĕr'i carp } [Fr *péri-*
It & Sp. *pericarpio*, N Lat *pericarpium*, Gr *περικάρπιον*, from *περί*, about, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Bot*) The ripened ovary, the walls of the fruit.

Pericarps

a, b, drupe of peach, *c*, nut, filbert; *d* strobil of pine; *e, f*, capsule of poppy, *g*, capsule of Aristolochia.

Pĕr'i-carp'i al, *a* (*Bot*) Of, or belonging to, a pericarp *Lindley*

Pĕr'i-carp'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a pericarp

Pĕr'i-chrē'tis, *n* The same as PERICHŒTIUM

Pĕr'i-chre'tial, *a* Pertaining to the perichœtium

Pĕr'i-chre'ti-ŭm (-kē'shĭ-ŭm), *n* [Fr *perichète*, from Gr *περί*, around, and *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair, foliage, leaves] (*Bot*) The leafy involucre surrounding the seta of mosses

Pĕr'i-chŏn'dri ŭm, *n* [Gr *περί*, around, and *χονδρος*, cartilage] (*Anat*) The fibrous membrane which immediately invests the cartilages

Pĕr'i-clāse, *n* [Gr *περί*, around, and *κλάσις*, fracture, from *κλᾶν*, to break] (*Min*) A grayish or dark-green mineral, consisting of magnesia with a small proportion of protoxide of iron *Dana*

Pe-rĭc'il tāte, *v t* [Lat *periclitari, periclitatus*, from *periculum*, a trial, danger, It *periclitare*, Fr *periclier*] To endanger [*Obs*]

Pe rĭc'il tā'tion, *n* [Lat *periclitatio*, Fr *periclitation* See *supra*] A hazarding or exposing to peril [*Obs*]

Pe-rĭc'o-pe, *n* [Lat., section of a book, Gr *περικοπή*, from *περί*, around, and *κόπτειν*, to cut] A selection or extract from a book, especially, a selection from the Gospels and Epistles, appointed to be read in the churches and preached upon

Pĕr'i-crā'ni ŭm, *n* [N Lat, It *pericranio*, Sp *pericraneo*, Fr *péricrâne*, from Gr *περί*, around, and *κρανίον*, the skull] (*Anat*) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull *Coxe*

Pe rĭc'ū-lŏūs, *a* [Lat *periculosus*, from *periculum*, danger, peril, It *pericoloso, perigloso*, Sp *peligroso*, Pg *perigoso*, Fr *perillos*, Fr *periculeux, périlleux* See PERILOUS] Dangerous, hazardous, full of peril [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pĕr'i-dōt, *n* [Fr] (*Min*) Chrysolite *Dana*

Pĕr'i drōme, *n* [Gr *περίδρομος*, from *περίδρομος*, running round, from *περιδραμεῖν*, *περιδρέχειν*, to run round, from *περί*, round, and *δρέχειν*, to run, Fr *peridrome*, It & Sp *peridromo*] (*Anc Arch*) The space between the columns of a peripteral temple and the walls inclosing the cell *Gwilt*

Pĕr'i œ'cian, *n* [Gr. *περιοικος*, from *περί*, round, and *οἶκεῖν*, to inhabit, *οἶκος*, a house, dwelling See PERIŒCIANS] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude

Pĕr'i ĕr'gy, *n* [Gr *περιεργία*, from *περιεργος*, overcareful, from *περί*, about, beyond, over, and *ἔργειν*, *ἐρδειν*, to do, to work, *ἔργον*, work]

1. Needless caution or diligence [*Obs*]

2 (*Rhet*) A bombastic or labored style [*Rare.*]

Pĕr'i-gĕe, } *n* [Fr *perigee*, It & Sp *perigeo*,
Pĕr'i gē'um, } N Lat *perigæum*, from Gr *περί*, about, near, and *γῆ*, the earth] (*Astron*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth,—opposed to *apogee* It is used rarely of the nearest points of other orbits, as of a comet, a planet, and the like *Hutton.*

Pĕr'i-gē'an, *a* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigean tides those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee

Pĕr'i gōne, } *n* [Gr *περί*, around, and *γονή*,
Pĕr'i gō'ni ŭm, } seed] Same as PERIANTH

Pĕr'i gōrd Pie A pie made of truffles, much esteemed by epicures

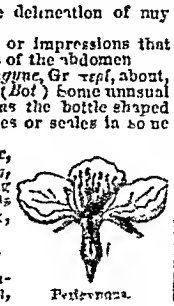
Pĕr'i grāph, *n* [Gr *περιγραφή*, from *περί*, round, about, and *γράφειν*, to write, *γραφή*, a writing, Fr *périgraphe*]

1 A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing

2 (*Anat*) The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen

Pĕr'i-gȳn'i-ŭm, *n* [Fr *perigyne*, Gr *περί*, about, and *γυνή*, a woman, female.] (*Bot*) Some unusual appendage about the pistil, as the bottle shaped body in the sedges, and bristles or scales in some of the *Cyperaceæ*

Pe rĭg'y-nŏūs, *a* [Fr *p rigyne*, from Gr *περί*, about, and *γυνή*, woman, female] (*Bot*) Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx, —said of a flower



Perigynous.

Pĕr'i-hē'lĭ on (*or* -hē'li-on) }
Pĕr'i hē'li ŭm, }
[Gr *περί*, about, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun, N Lat *perihelium*, Fr *périhélie*] (*Astron*) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is nearest to the sun,—opposed to *aphelion*

Pĕr'il, *n* [Fr. *péril*, Pr *peril, peralh*, It *pericolo, periglio*, Sp *peligro*, Pg *perigo*, Lat *periculum, periculum*, from the root *periri, peritus*, to try, attempt, whence *experiri*, id] Instant or impending danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, exposure to injury, loss, or destruction "In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers" *2 Cor* xi 26 "On thy soul's *peril*" *Shak* "Adventure had with *peril* great" *Milton.*

At one's peril, with risk or danger to one in jeopardy

Syn —Danger, hazard, risk, jeopardy See DANGER.

Pĕr'il, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERILED, or PERILLED; *p pr* & *vb n* PERILING, or PERILLING] To expose to danger, to hazard, to risk, to jeopard

Pĕr'il, *v i* To be in danger [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Pĕr'il-oūs, *a* [Fr *périlleux*, Pr *perillos* See PERICULOUS, and *supra*] [Written also *perilous*]

1 Full of, attended with, or involving peril, dangerous, hazardous, full of risk, as, a *perilous* undertaking, a *perilous* situation "Infamous hills, and sandy, *perilous* wilds" *Milton*

2 Portentous, unnaturally smart, quick, or daring, parlous, [*Obs and vulg*]

Achab was a king, but Jezebel, she was the *perilous* woman. *Latimer*

Pĕr'il-oūs ly, *adv.* Dangerously, with hazard

Pĕr'il oūs ness, *n* Quality of being perilous, dangerousness, danger; hazard

Pĕr'i-lȳmph, *n* [Gr *περί*, around, and Lat *lympha*, water] (*Anat*) A transparent, slightly viscid fluid which fills all the cavities of the internal ear;—called also *liquor of Cotunnius* *Dunglison*

Pe rĭm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *perimetre*, It & Sp *perimetro*, Gr *περιμετρος*, from *περί*, around, about, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Geom*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

Pĕr-i-nē'um, *n* [Gr *περίναιον*, *-εῶνον*, from *-ναίειν*, serotum.] (*Anat*) The space of the inferior region of the trunk between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs

Pĕr'i nē'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the perineum

Pĕr'i-od (89), *n.* [Fr *periode*, It, Sp, & Pg *periodo*, Lat *periodus*, from Gr *περίοδος*, a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time, from *περί*, round, about, and *ὁδός*, a way]

1 A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies, a series of divisions of time in which something is completed and ready to re-commence and go on in the same order

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period* *Bacon*

2 Hence, specifically, a stated and recurring interval of time, a round or revolving series of years by which time is measured, a cycle

3 Hence, more generally, an interval of time, specified or left indefinite, a certain series of years, months, days, or the like, a time, an age, epoch, an era

4 The termination or point of completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act, limit, end, conclusion

So spake the archangel Michael, then paused,
As at the world's great *period* *Milton.*

This is but the beginning of those evils which shall never end till eternity hath a *period* *Dr Taylor*

5 (*Rhet*) A complete sentence from one full stop to another, hence, sentence phrase, clause

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long *B Jonson.*

Not a period shall be unsaid for me *Milton.*

The *period*, according to the grammarian Harris, is a compound sentence consisting of a protasis and apodosis, according to the grammarian Beattie, it is the appropriate form for the co-ordinate propositions united by antithesis or causality *J W Gibbs*

6 (*Print*) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus [.]

7 (*Math*) One of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals.

8 (*Med*) The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission

9 (*Mus*) A complete musical sentence

Syn —Time, date, epoch, era, age, duration, continuance, limit, bound, end, conclusion, determination

Pĕr'i od, *v t* To put an end to [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Pĕr'i-od, *v i* To come to an end or period; to cease [*Obs*]

Pĕr'i ŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *periodique* It & Sp *pe-*
Pĕr'i ŏd'ic al, } *riodico*, Lat *periodicus*, Gr *περιοδικός*]

1 Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits, as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun, the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth

2 Happening, by revolution, at a stated time, recurring regularly, after a certain period of time, acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals, recurring

patrer.] To do or perform, as [illegible] base [illegible] harmful [illegible] [illegible] to commit; to be guilty of.

> [illegible] we conceive [illegible] [illegible] have
> What the wretch perpetrate or best endure? *Young.*

Per′pe-tra′tion, *n.* [Lat. *perpetratio*, Fr. *perpétration*, Sp. *perpetracion*, It. *perpetrazione*.]

1. The act of perpetrating or of committing a crime. *Wotton.*

2. The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per′pe-tra′tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who perpetrates.

Per-pet′u-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perpetuated or continued.

> Varieties are perpetuable like species. *A. Gray.*

Per-pet′u-al, *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*, Pr. & O. Sp. *perpetual*, It. *perpetuale*, Lat. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus* [illegible] through [illegible] from [illegible] *per* through [illegible] to fall [illegible] [illegible] *perpetuus* [illegible] through-out, [illegible] from prefix *per* and *pet* [illegible]] Never ceasing; continuing [illegible] indefinitely [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] everlasting [illegible] [illegible] constant. The kingdom of perpetual night. *Shak.* Perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets. *Milton.*

> Destructions are come to perpetual end. *Ps. ix. 6.*

Perpetual curacy, a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage is endowed. *Blackstone.* — *Perpetual motion.* See MOTION. — *Perpetual screw*, a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

Syn. — Constant; never-ceasing; endless; eternal; everlasting; unfailing; perennial; continual; continuous; lasting; incessant; unceasing. See [illegible]

Per-pet′u-al-ly, *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

> The Bible and Common Prayer Book, in the vulgar [illegible], [illegible] kept a perpetual [illegible] churches have proved [illegible] of standard [illegible] *Swift.*

Per-pet′u-al-ty, *n.* The state or condition of being perpetual. [*Obs.*]

Per-pet′u-ate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPETUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPETUATING.] [Lat. *perpetuare*, *perpetuatum*, It. *perpetuare*, [illegible] [illegible] *perpetuar*, Fr. *perpétuer*. See *supra*.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. [illegible]

Per-pet′u-ate, *a.* Made perpetual; perpetuated.

> The trees [illegible] flowers remain
> By [illegible] [illegible] perpetuate and self-sown. *Southey.*

Per-pet′u-at′ed, *p. a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

Per-pet′u-a′tion, *n.* [Fr. *perpétuation*, Sp. *perpetuacion*, It. *perpetuazione*.] The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.

Per′pe-tu′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *perpetuitas*, Fr. *perpétuité*, Pr. *perpetuitat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*.]

1. The state or quality of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the perpetuity of laws and institutions; the perpetuity of fame.

> Mo[illegible] [illegible] be sought and found, by dangerous road [illegible]
> A [illegible] [illegible] perpetuity of fame. *Dryden.*

The perpetuity of [illegible] single emotion is insanity. *J. Taylor.*

2. Something perpetual; that which continues [illegible] indefinitely; [illegible] [illegible] without end. *South.*

3. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal; also, the sum which will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4. The quality [illegible] [illegible] by which it becomes [illegible] [illegible] either perpetually or for a very long period [illegible] the state itself so modified [illegible] perpetuated.

Per-plex′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERPLEXED (-plĕkst′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERPLEXING.] [Lat. *perplexus*. See *infra*.]

1. To make intricate; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or [illegible]

> Wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obscure [illegible] perplexed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parts, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to misunderstanding [illegible] [illegible] *Locke.*

> [illegible] [illegible] intervene
> [illegible] [illegible] to perplex the scene. *Pope.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity; [illegible] perplexed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Shak.*

> We are perplexed, but not in despair. *2 Cor. iv. 8.*

> [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at least [illegible] be [illegible] to perplex the mind. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanvill.*

Syn. — To embarrass; puzzle; entangle; involve; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] harass; vex; plague; tease; molest. See EMBARRASS.

Per-plex′, *a.* [Lat. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, from *per*, through, thoroughly, and *plexus*, *p. p.* of *plectere*, to plait, braid, allied to [illegible]; Fr. *perplexe*, [illegible] *perplejo*, It. *perplesso*.] Intricate; difficult. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Per-plex′ed-ly, *adv.* In a perplexed manner; intricately; with [illegible] [illegible] tion.

Per-plex′ed-ness, *n.* The state of being perplexed; perplexity; embarrassment.

Per-plex′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *perplexitas*, Fr. *perplexité*, Sp. *perplejidad*, It. *perplessità*.] The state of being perplexed; intricacy; entanglement; embarrassment of mind from doubt; [illegible] to perplexity [illegible] [illegible] *Milton.*

> Perplexity [illegible] of suffering them to be idle, they think [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Hooker.*

Per-plex′ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being perplexive; tendency to perplex. [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Per-plex′ly, *adv.* In a perplexed manner; perplexedly. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Per-plex′i-ty-ly, *adv.* Perplexedly. [*Obs.*]

Per′po-ta′tion, *n.* [Lat. *perpotatio*, from *perpotare*, [illegible] drink [illegible] [illegible] intermission, from prefix *per*, through, and *potare*, to drink.] The act of drinking largely. [*Obs.*]

Per′qui-site (pẽr′kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, from *perquisitus*, *p. p.* of *perquirere*, to ask for diligently, from prefix *per*, through, and *quærere*, to seek.] An allowance paid [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] salary [illegible] fixed wages for services [illegible] [illegible] specially fee allowed by law to an officer for specific service. The pillage of a place taken by storm [illegible] regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. *Prescott.*

Per′qui-sit′ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [*Obs.*] *Savage.*

Per′qui-si′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *perquisitio*. See *supra*.] An accurate inquiry [illegible] [illegible] [*Rare.*]

> One [illegible] wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perquisitions [illegible] struck with the [illegible] [illegible] which he displayed in collecting information. *W. Scott.*

Per′rier, *n.* A kind of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stone-shot. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Per′rie, *n.* [Fr. *pierreri*, from *pierre*, stone, from Lat. *petra*.] A precious stone; jewel. [*Obs.*]

Per′ron, *n.* [Fr. *perron*, from *pierre*, stone, O. Fr. *piere*, *pere*, [illegible] Pr. *peira*, *petra*, Sp. *piedra*, It. *pietra*, Lat. *petra*, Gr. [illegible] (*Arch.*) A staircase [illegible] [illegible] of building [illegible] flight of steps leading into the first story. *Gwilt.*

Per′ro-quet, *n.* [Fr. See PARROQUET.] See PARROQUET.

Perroquet [illegible] (*Orn.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Per-ruque (pĕr-ro͞ok′), *n.* [Fr. [illegible] *perruque*, [illegible] [illegible] wig.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Per′ry, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, pear, Pr. [illegible] [illegible] *pera*, Lat. *pirum*.] The [illegible] [illegible] juice of pears [illegible] *Perry* prepared from pears [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]

Per′sant, *a.* [From [illegible] *percer*, to pierce.] Piercing. [*Obs.*]

Per′scru-ta′tion, *n.* [Lat. *perscrutatio*, from *perscrutari*, to search through, from prefix *per*, through, and *scrutari*, to search. See SCRUTINY.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Per′se-cot, *n.* [Written also *persecot*.] [Fr. *persicot*, from Lat. *persicum*, peach.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] refined spirit [illegible] [illegible]

Per′se-cute, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSECUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSECUTING.] [Fr. *persécuter*, It. *perseguitare*, Sp. & Pr. *perseguir*, Lat. *persequi*, *persecutus*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue.]

1. To pursue in a manner to injure, to afflict, to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from hatred [illegible] malignity; to harass, to beset [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. Especially, to afflict, harass, or punish for adherence to particular religious opinions, or for religious principles or mode of worship.

> So persecuted they the prophets which were before you. *Matt. v. 12.*

Per′se-cu′tion, *n.* [Lat. *persecutio*, Fr. *persécution*, Pr. *persecucio*, Sp. *persecucion*, It. *persecuzione*.] The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persecution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Milton.*

Per′se-cu′tive, *a.* Following; persecuting.

Per′se-cu′tor, *n.* [Lat. *persecutor*, Fr. *persécuteur*, Sp. & Pg. *persegu[illegible]dor*, It. *persecutore*, *persegu[illegible]tore*.] One who persecutes. *Persecutor* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Shak.*

> [illegible] [illegible] rejected the pope's supremacy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every corrupt [illegible] [illegible] beside and became [illegible] persecutor. *Swift.*

Per′se-cu′trix, *n.* A female who persecutes.

Per′se-pol′i-tan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Persepolis [illegible]

Per′se-pol′i-tan, *n.* An inhabitant of Persepolis.

Per′se-us, *n.* [Lat. *Perseus*, Gr. [illegible] *Perseus*, Fr. *Persée*.]

1. (*Myth.*) A Grecian legendary hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who slew Medusa.

2. (*Astron.*) A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] northern hemisphere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Per-sev′er, *v. i.* To persevere. [*Obs.*]

> [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persevere in thy service
> And all [illegible] [illegible] *Chaucer.*

Per′se-ver′ance, *n.* [Lat. *perseverantia*, Pr. *perseverancia*, Fr. *persévérance*, Sp. *perseverancia*, It. *perseveranza*, *perseveranzia*.]

1. The act of persevering or persisting in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. The king-becoming graces [illegible] *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness [illegible] *Shak.*

> Whose constant perseverance overcame
> Whate'er his cruel malice could [illegible] *Milton.*

2. (*Theol.*) Continuance in a state of grace [illegible] [illegible] of the Christian character and the sequel [illegible] of God — so called [illegible] *final perseverance*.

3. The power of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to distinguish [illegible] [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; [illegible]

Per′se-ver′ant, *a.* [Lat. *perseverans*, *p. pr.* of *perseverare*, Fr. *persévérant*, *p. pr.*, It. *perseverante*.] [illegible] [illegible] to persevere; constant in pursuit [illegible] [illegible] persevering. [*Obs.*] [illegible] [illegible]

Per′se-ver′ant-ly, *adv.* In a perseverant manner; perseveringly. [*Obs.*]

Per′se-vere′, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSEVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSEVERING.] [Lat. *perseverare*, *perseveratum*, from *perseverus*, very strict, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict; It. *perseverare*, Sp. & Pg. *perseverar*, Fr. *persévérer*.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influence [illegible] to pursue steadily any design [illegible] course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

> Thrice happy if they know
> Their happiness, and persevere upright. *Milton.*

> To persevere in any evil course makes you unhappy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Wake.*

Syn. — To PERSEVERE, CONTINUE, PERSIST. To *continue* ([illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] implied [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *persevere* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] course in spite of discouragements, &c., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The former [illegible] [illegible] used in a good sense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] persevere from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] judgment [illegible] *persist* [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Persevere* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] importance [illegible] demand [illegible] purpose of the mind; *persist* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] more important occasion. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Crabb.*

Per′se-ver′ing-ly, *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance.

Per′sian (-shan), *a.* [Lat. *Persicus*, It. *Persiano*, Fr. *Persan*, [illegible] [illegible]] (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Persia, to the Persians, or to their language.

Per′sian, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia.

3. (*Arch.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] employed to support [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] instead of columns. [illegible]

Per′sian ber′ry. A sort of berry used in dyeing [illegible] yellow [illegible] [illegible] the fruit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the genus *Rhamnus* ([illegible] [illegible]). [illegible]

Per′si-cot, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Persicot* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *E. B. Browning.*

Per′sian wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A contrivance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to a height [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wheel with pendent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] NORIA.)

Per′sic, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Per′sic, *n.* 1. The [illegible] [illegible] relating to Persia; Persian.

2. [illegible] [illegible] figures [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supporting [illegible] [illegible] entablature — called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of architecture.

Per′si-cot (pẽr′sĭ-kō), *n.* [Fr., from It. [illegible] Lat. *persicum*, peach.] A [illegible] [illegible] made [illegible] [illegible] kernels [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Per-si-flage (pẽr′se-flăzh′) [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz, from Lat. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*, to whistle, hiss, from Lat. *sibilare*, [illegible]] Frivolous bantering talk; [illegible] style of treating any subject, whether [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *H. More.*

Per-sim′mon, *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit (the *Diospyros* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The fruit [illegible] [illegible] plum, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] after exposure to frost, becomes [illegible] [illegible] and highly nutritious.

Per′sio, *n.* A kind of coloring matter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lichens, the mass being of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Ure.* [illegible]

Per′sism, *n.* A idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Persians.

Per-sist′, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERSISTING.] [Lat. *persistere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed; Fr. *persister*, Sp. *persistir*, It. *persistere*.] To continue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against opposing motives; to persevere.

> If they persist in pol[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] batteries against particular persons [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Addison.*

> [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] know
> Who [illegible] once wrong [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Pope.*

> [illegible] [illegible] persists.
> [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *E. B. Browning.*

Syn. — To PERSIST, PERSEVERE, CONTINUE. *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere* [illegible] *persist* [illegible]

Pĕr'kin, *n.* A kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pomace in water, ciderkin

Pĕr'kin ism, *n.* (*Med*) A remedial treatment, which consisted in drawing the pointed extremities of two rods, each of a different metal, over the affected part, tractoration, — so called from Dr Elisha *Perkins*, of Norwich, Conn, who first employed it *Dunglison*

Pĕr'kin ist, *n* One who believes in, or practices, Perkinism *Dunglison*

Pĕr'kin ist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Perkinism *Dunglison*

Pĕr'kly, *a* Perk, pert, jaunty, trim "There amid *perkly* larches and pine" *Tennyson*

Per lū'ceoūs, *a* [From *pearl*] Resembling pearl, pearly

Pĕr'lite (49), *n* (*Min*) The same as PEARL-STONE

Pĕr'loūs, *a* Perilous, parlous [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'lus trā'tion, *n* [Lat *perlustrare*, to wander all through, to survey, from the prefix *per*, through, and *lustrare*, to wander over, to survey] The act of viewing all over [*Rare*] *Howell*

Pĕr'ma, *n.* [It *perma*, Fr *perme*, Turk *peremeh*, from Gr περαία, a place for carrying over, a ferry, whence Ger *prahm*, a flat-bottomed boat, Eng *prame*, *pram*, *praam*] A little Turkish boat

Pĕr'ma gy, *n* [Turk *permedji* See *supra*] A man who rows or manages a Turkish boat *Bailey*

Pĕr'ma nence, } *n* [Fr *permanence*, Pr *permanencia*, It *permanenza*] The condition or quality of being permanent, continuance in the same state or place, duration, fixedness

China is an instance of *permanence* without progression *Coleridge.*

Pĕr'ma nent, *a* [Lat *permanens*, p pr of *permanere*, to stay or remain to the end, to last, from prefix *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain, Fr *permanent*, Pr *permanen*, Sp, Pg, & It *permanente*] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character, remaining unaltered or unremoved, abiding, durable, lasting, continuing

Permanent way, the road-bed and superstructure of a railway, — originally so called in England as being the completing a finished road, in distinction from the contractor's temporary way

Syn — Lasting, durable See LASTING

Pĕr'ma nent ly, *adv* In a permanent manner, with long continuance, durably

Per-mān'sion, *n* [Lat *permansio*, Sp *permansion* See *supra*] Continuance [*Obs*] *Broome*

Pĕr'mo a bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *permeabilité*] The quality or state of being permeable

Pĕr'me a ble, *a* [Fr *perméable*, Sp *permeable*, It *permeabile*, Lat *permeabilis* See PERMEATE] Admitting of being permeated, or passed through, yielding passage, penetrable, — used especially of the passage of fluids "Each of which has become *permeable* to the same beams of light" *J Taylor*

Pĕr'me a bly, *adv* In a permeable manner

Pĕr'me ant, *a* [Lat *permeans*, p pr of *permeare*] Passing through, permeating *Broome*

Pĕr'me āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERMEATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERMEATING] [Lat *permeare*, *permeatum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *meare*, to go, to pass, It *permeare*] To pass through the pores or interstices of, to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement, — applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture, as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone light *permeates* glass

Pĕr'me-ā'tion, *n* [It *permeazione*] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of a body

Pĕr'mi an, *a* (*Geol*) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the carboniferous, and regarded as closing the carboniferous age and paleozoic era *Dana*

Per mis'ci ble, *n* [From Lat *permiscere*, to mix or mingle together, from the prefix *per*, through, and *miscere*, to mix or mingle] Capable of being mixed, admitting mixture

Per miss', *n* [See PERMISSION] A permitted choice or selection, a rhetorical figure in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent [*Obs*] "Administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss*" *Milton*

Per mis'si ble, *n* [See PERMIT] Proper to be permitted, allowable, sufferable

If therefore expedient the nomenclature is *permissible* *Sir W Hamilton.*

Per mis'si bly, *adv.* In a permissible manner, by allowance

Per mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Lat. *permissio*, Fr *permission*, Sp *permision*, It *permissione* See PERMIT] The act of permitting, allowance, formal consent, leave, license or liberty granted.

Do as then finds,
Permission from above *Milton.*

Not barring a reasonable permission for the sale of liquor *Dryden*

Syn — LEAVE, Liberty license See LEAVE.

Per mis'sive, *n.* (It *permissivo*, *permissivo*, Sp *permisivo*)

1. Granting liberty, allowing "By his *permissive* will" *Milton.*

2. Suffered without hinderance; granted

Thus I embolden'd spake and freedom used
Permissive and excepting found *Milton*

Per mis'sive ly, *adv* By allowance, without prohibition or hinderance

Per mis'tion (-mish'un), *n* [Written also *permixtion*] [Lat *permistio*, *permixtio*, from *permiscere*, *permistum* and *permixtum*, Fr *permixtion*, Pr *permistio*, Sp *permistion*, *permixtion*, It *permistione* See PERMISCIBLE] The act of mixing, the state of being mixed

Per-mit', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERMITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERMITTING] [Lat *permittere* to let through, to allow, permit, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send, Fr *permettre*, It *permettere*, Sp *permitir*]

1 To give over, to resign, to give in charge, to refer, to leave

For provided our duty be secured for the degrees and for the instruments every man is *permitted* to himself *Jip Taylor*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows
But to the gods *permit* the event of things *Addison*

2 To grant express license or liberty to do, to give leave of, to allow, and less strictly, to put up with, to tolerate, to suffer, not to prohibit or prevent

What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone *Hooker*

3 To grant leave to, to confer license upon, to leave free to act "Rather as a *permitted* suppliant than an exiled monarch" *W Scott*

Syn — To allow, let, grant, admit suffer, tolerate, endure consent to — To PERMIT, ALLOW, SUFFER. To *permit* is more positive denoting a decided assent either directly or by implication To *allow* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention To *suffer* is used in cases where our feelings are adverse, but we do not think best to resist The instructor of a school may *suffer* some things to pass unnoticed which he does not *allow*, and may *allow* certain practices at least for a time, which he would by no means directly *permit* When we say, in social intercourse, "*allow* me to do this the expression is not so strong, as "*permit* me to do this, which implies a more positive acquiescence "*Suffer* me to do this is stronger, and supposes that there may be something unpleasant in the thing proposed

Per-mit', *v i* To grant permission, to give leave or license

Pĕr'mit, or **Per-mit'** (115) (Synop, §130), *n* Warrant, leave, permission, specifically, a written license or permission from the custom house officer, or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons

Per-mit'tance, *n* The act of permitting, allowance, forbearance of prohibition, permission

Thus we see how this unclean *permittance* defeats the sacred and glorious end both of the moral and judicial law *Milton*

Pĕr'mit-tee', *n* One to whom permission is given

Per mit'ter, *n* One who permits

Per mix', *v t* To mix to mingle [*Obs*]

Per mix'tion, *n* See PERMISSION

Per-mū'ta-ble, *a* [Fr *permutable*, It *permutabile*] Admitting of being permuted, exchangeable

Per mū'ta ble ness, *n* The state of being permutable

Per-mū'ta bly, *adv* In a permutable manner, by interchange

Pĕr'mu tā'tion, *n* [Lat *permutatio*, Fr *permutation*, Pr *permutatio*, Sp *permutacion*, It *permutazione*.]

1 The act of permuting, exchange of one thing for another, mutual transference radical change "The intolerable distresses brought upon them by the violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property" *Burke*

2 (*Math*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other *Brande*

Per-mūte', *v. t* [Fr *permuter*, Pr Sp, & Pg *permutar*, It & Lat *permutare*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change] To put one for the other, to transfer mutually or reciprocally, to exchange, to barter [*Obs*]

Pĕr mū'ter, *n* One who permutes [*Obs*]

Pĕrn *v t* [See PERNANCY] (*Law*) To take profit of, to make profitable [*Obs*] *Sylvester.*

Pĕrn, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird that feeds on bees, wasps, and the like, the honey buzzard; *Pernis apiborus*

Pĕr'nā, *n* [Lat] (*Zoöl*) A genus of mollusks whose shells have the hinge margin very thick, with a row of pits in the form of furrows, to receive the cartilage *Baird*

Pĕr'nan cy, *n* [O Fr *prenance*, from *prendre*, *prenre*, *penre*, to take, Pr *prendre*, *penre*, Sp & Pg *prender*, It *prendere*, Lat *prendere*, *prehendere*] (*Law*) A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind *Blackstone*

Pĕr'nel, n. Pimpernel See PIMPERNEL

Per nī'cion (per nish'on), *n* [See *infra*] Destruction, perdition [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

Per nī'cious (-nish'us), *a* [Lat *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from *pernecare*, to kill or slay completely from the prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *necare*, to kill slay, from *nec*, *necis*, a violent death; Fr *pernicieux*, Pr *pernicios*, Sp & Pg *perniciosa*, It *pernicioso*, *pernicioso*.]

1 Having the quality of killing, destroying, or injuring very injurious or mischievous, destructive "Shot forth *pernicious* fire" *Milton* "The indulgence of his appetite to a degree most *pernicious* to his health" *Prescott*

2 [Lat *pernix*] Quick [*Obs*] *Milton*

Syn — Destructive, ruinous; deadly, noxious, injurious, hurtful, mischievous.

Per-nī'cioūs-ly, *adv* In a pernicious manner; destructively, with ruinous effect

Per-nī'cioūs-ness, *n* The quality of being pernicious or very injurious, mischievous, or destructive

Per nīm'i ty, *n* [Lat *pernicitas*, from *pernix pernicis*, nimble, swift; Fr *pernicité* See PERNICIOUS, 2] Swiftness of motion; celerity. [*Obs*]

Pĕr'ni o, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) A chilblain *Dunglison*

Pĕr'nis, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds; the pern, or honey buzzard.

Pĕr'noc tā'tion, *n* One who watches or keeps awake all night [*Obs*]

Pĕr'noc tāte, *n* [Lat *pernoctatio*, from *pernoctare*, to stay all night long, from prefix *per*, through, and *nox*, *noctis*, the night; O Fr *pernoctation*, from *pernocter*, Sp *pernoctacion*] The act of passing the whole night, a remaining all night "By instruments of humility, by self-denial, by fasting, and sackcloth, and *pernoctations* in prayer" *Jip Taylor.*

Pĕr'nor, *n.* [See PERN, *v*] (*Law*) One who takes the profits

Pe-rōgue', *n* See PIROGUE

Pĕr'o-nate, *a* [Lat *peronatus*, rough booted, from *pero*, *peronis*, a kind of rough boot] (*Pet*) Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal

Pĕr'o ne, *n* [Gr περόνη, the fibula] (*Anat*) The small bone of the leg, the fibula

Pĕr'o nē'al, *a* [See PERONE] Pertaining to the fibula, or small bone of the leg

Pĕr'o-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end, from prefix *per*, through, and *orare*, to speak, fr *os*, *oris*, the mouth; It *perorazione*, Sp *peroracion*, Fr *péroraison* (*Rhet*) The concluding part of an oration, a final summing up, review and recurging of the principal topics of a discourse

His enthusiasm kindles as he advances and, when he arrives at his *peroration*, it is in full blaze *Lord*

Per-ōx'ide, *n* [Prefix *per* and *oxide* Fr *peroxyde*] (*Chem*) That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen

Per-ōx'id ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PEROXIDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PEROXIDIZING] To oxidize to the utmost degree *Cutbush*

Per pend', *v t* [Lat *perpendere*, from prefix *per*, through, very much, and *pendere*, to weigh, Fr *perpenser*, O Fr *perpenser*, *perpenser*; *pondpensei*, Lat. *perpensare*, v intensive from *perpendere*] To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively [*Rare*] "*Perpend* my words," *Shak*

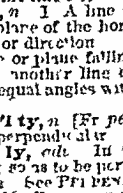
Per pēnd'er, *n* [Fr *parpain*, *parpaing*, *perpe*, *parpaigne*, from *par*, through, and *pin* the side of a wall] A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth, — called also *perbend*, *perpend-stone*, and *perpent stone*

Per-pēn'di-cle (pēn'dl kl), *n* [Lat. *perpendiculum*, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *pendere*, to hang down, Fr *perpendicule*, Sp *perpendiculo*, It *perpendicolo*] Something hanging down in a direct line, a plumb line [*Obs*]

Pĕr'pen dic'ū lar, *a* [Lat *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*, Fr *perpendiculaire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *perpendicular*, It *perpendicolare*. See *supra*]

1 Exactly upright; pointing to the zenith; at right angles to the plane of the horizon extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth

2 (*Geom*) At right angles to a given line or surface as, the line *a d* is *perpendicular* to the line *b c*.



Pĕr'pen dic'ū lar, *a* 1 A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction

2 (*Geom*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface or making equal angles with it on each side

a d, perpendicular to *b c*, bisecting *b c*

Pĕr'pen dic'ū lar'i ty, *n* [Fr *perpendicularité*] The state of being perpendicular

Pĕr'pen dic'ū lar ly, *adv* In a perpendicular manner or relation; so as to be perpendicular

Pĕr'pend-stōne, *n* See PERPEND

Per pēn'sion, *n* [O Fr. *perpension*, from Lat *perpendere*, *perpensum* See PERPEND] Consideration, pondering [*Obs*] *Broome*

Per-pēn'si ty, *n* Perpension [*Obs*]

Pĕr'pent-stōne, *n* See PERPEND

Per pē'sion (-pēsh'un), *n* [Lat *perpessio* from *perpeti*, *perpessus*, to bear steadfastly, from prefix *per*, through, and *pati*, to bear, endure] Suffering; endurance [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pĕr'pe trāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERPETRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERPETRATING] [Lat *perpetrare*, from prefix *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform, It *perpetrare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *perpetrar*, Fr *perpétrer*

pétrer] To d er perf rm as a base o ferrible act t rrrate f bad co to commit f bo guilty f

(ceive disorder) heaven
What to wood *perpetrate* or not end not *Young*

Pĕ′ pĕ tra′ tion [*Lat perpetratio* Fr *perpétration* Sp *perpetración* It. *perpetrazione*]

1 Th act of perpetrating o f to accomplish rim *Hooker n.*

2 Th th ng perpetrated n evil act o

Pĕr′ p ĕtr′ a tor n. [Lat.] O wh p rpe rates

Per′ pĕt′ u a bl a. Capa le f b ing pe petuated or continued.

Vail dor are perpetuable the question. *A. Gray*

P p ĕ t u al a. [F *perpétuel* Pr & O Sp *perpetual* It. *perpetuale* Lat. *perpetualis* from *per* [ough] d g thro lo t, con] *from* pref pe through h and *petere* to fal po t go al to. Cf. L t *perpes perpetis* lasting thro gh ut, e from pref *pe* and *petere*] N ceasin con ing t fed lely or ind ed ly ending not s ject to or f ring cess ation or f rrup on lasting e d ring, i e ne a L. "Like kingly *a f perpetual* light" *Shak* *I spritual* feast f cetared wee *Milton*

Destructions are more to *perpetual* and. *Pa ka. A*

Perpetual curacy rate in which il ha tithe re appropri ted, and no vicar is admitted. *Blackstone.* — *Perpetual motion.* *See* M ti — *Perpetu l scrive* ner as ce ment ha bol of which, and contin ue its tion w to t ed.

Syn. — Constant perse ce al g endless eternal everlasting ness Lag potential continual continu ous ta l Jun. Incessant unceas ng Sou Co STAN

P pĕt′ ŭ al ly adv In a perpetual manner constantly co th ny

Th *Bish* ed Common Prayer Book, in the values tempo, bel g *perpetually* read k rchas have proved a b d *d standard* b ha usage. *Sayl.*

Pe p t ŭ al ty n Th state o ndlit f bel g pe pe. [*Ob*]

P pĕt′ u ĕt t [*imp & p p* PERPETUATED *p p* & *a* PERPETUATING] [Lat. *perpetuare perpetuatum* It *perpetuare*, p tg, & Fr *perpétuer* Fr *perpétuer* *see* *bove*] To make pe pet al h cause t d re, t t be contin ed, t rebell ly to preserve from o ti n or ob rion to ot ra

P r p t ŭ ate Mod perpet al perpet ted.

Th trees and flowers remain, R N turn are *perpetuate* *ad milion* a. *Southey*

P pĕt′ ŭ ĕ ted a Mod perpet al co tinued th ugh t ll f indefinite time.

P pĕt′ ŭ ĕ tion n. [Fr *perpétuation* Sp. *perpetuación* Lat. *perpetuationem*] *The act f* ak g perp t t r f *preserving* from ru ction through ut d. al le f f as indefi ite period f time

Pĕr′ pe tŭ′ i ty n [Lat. *perpetuitas* Fr *perpétuité* Sp. *perpetuidad* It. *perpetuità*]

1 Th state q lt, of bel g perpet al endless duration exempt nd tual exempt d l ence d ima t d dini period f tim b *perpetuity* f tim and is li tion th *perpetuity* f tim

A *man who was hit and fou d, by dangerous roads,* *A path to perpetuity*] ence. *Spectator.*

The pary *ity* of dag ctation is) ma ty *I f plea*

2 S ect l g perpet al that wh h conti ue ind f n] a thi g wh h d *South*

3 I th doctrine of an ad th o mbe f *ge re* f *wh h an* pl l *serve* f *any* sum be ore eq al t the pri cip l also th sum which will pur hase nu l y t contl for r

4 Th q lt condition of ent b wh h it becom inalie al to, ed h *perpetually* f very b period also be ta l elf so mod f ed *perpetual* a]

Per p l′ t [*Imp & p p* PERPLEXED (perplĕk′) *p p* & *a* PERPLEXI] [Lat. *perplexari* *wi fro*]

1 T mak l ri al l t to ent h to n ice compli ated and d fi lt to b d ranged w ra l d

W at *as* Lucius *stood perplexed* d fro hard for our week parts, be pen to the understanding ta ker vi *Lock*

A leading in directes bu reprove b ertial ceas to *perplex* the sense *Pope.*

2 T embarr to f t o d tract to t ne w h p ex, xi t ambiguity *Perplexed* beyond self pl ablo *Sh k*

W are *perplexed*, b l ot despair. 2 Cor 4 8

W can di l h ns general truth or at least sh ll h pl n *perplexed* the *Locke*

3 T plague to vex *Clarendon*

Syn. — T embarrass puzzle entangle t alve confu sion b ilder to the distract harass ex plain sc ubtlet. See Em ass

P r p lĕ′ a. [Lat *perplexus*, tangled, intricate *Fr* f *per* through th roughly and *plex* ere to p ait, kral], ended to t d l p *per* ple a, Sp *perpl* ; It *perpl sso*] Intricate difficult *Lowell* (*Ob*)

P pl′ d ly (80) *ad* In a perple ed m n l l tely w h l vulnerc

Per pl′ ĕ t e n Th state f be ng pe p l e perpl xi e h rra ssm

P pl′ ĕ tŭ [Lat *perplex*] F *perplexité*, Sp. *perplejidad*, It. *perplessità*] The state of bel g perpl d lot t acy entangl ment em barrassm t doubt. Into *pe pet ly* and w area *Milton*

People say not indeed g them to be little, they think *d do* as it w re, in *for ty* *Hooker*

P r pl′ ĕx′ ly n Th quali of being pe pext to d cy t perpl x ent. a. [*Obs*]

P pl′ ĕx′ ly adv I p rpl xed ma per pl edly [*Obs*] *Milton.*

P pl′ ĕ d′ly *ad* P rple edly [*Obs*]

Pĕr′ pe-tŭ′ t n n [Lat *perpetuatio* f *con* perpetuare t ual k with intermission, f *con* pref *per* thro h d *petere* to dri k] Th act f dri k g largely [*Obs*]

Pĕr′ quĕ sĭt (pĕr′ kwĭ zĭt) [Lat. *perquisitum* n from *perquirere* p p f *perquirere* t ask f diligently from pref *per* through and *quærere* to seek] A allow ce paid t m y or thi g beyond the rdi ry hary or d ed w gra f a rule d red partially fee all wed by l w to an officer f pe t rvice "Th pl lage f plac tak by storm was regarded as h perq sit of th solid ra *Burke*

Pĕr′ quĕ sĭt ed a. Supplied with perq isites [*Obs*] *Sarage*

Pĕr′ q ĭ sĭ′ tion (pĕr′ kwĭ zĭsh′ ŭ n. [Fr *perquisition* It *perquisizione* *See supra*] An o ursite f q iry search [*Rare*]

Our hous w had stay d d From Dh d ti the perquisitions, as much rest h the lage ally hick la d e played in collecting information. *H Ross*

Pĕr′ ri n. A kind f hort m rtar m ch sed for shoto-shot. [*Obs*] *H H well.*

Pĕr′ ro, [Fr *perroche* from *p rro* ch, from Lat *petra*] A p rrot or jewel [*Obs*]

P r′ ron [Fr *perron* f *p rron* from *p rre* O Fr *pierre*, *pere* t ne, Pr *pen* *petro* Sp *pi dra* It. *pietra* Lat *petra* ((p) ((Gr.) A staircase o d f h ill g flight of steps t d g l o the first story *Cowlit*

Pĕr′ ro quĕ n. [Fr See PARROT] See LARO QUET

Perroquet ak (*Ornith.*) kind of the gen *ak* (t *pal ocrius*) of Lin aus, of th ge *Th* lerds *P pi nicula* of Temmi k pecies of k. *Eng Cyc*

Pĕr′ roque′ ter (pĕ rŏ′ ker) n. [Fr from *per roque* perch wig] O wh makes pe k wigs.

Pĕr′ ry [Fr *pe rd* from] *re* pear Pr Sp *pera*, h It. *pera* Lat *pirum*] Th f rm ted] lea *al pe* *Ho ce pe pered* (*ing pears*) th m m oc ell f on pp

Pĕr′ sant a. [From Fr *persant* t pl] Pi ng *a* [*Obs*]

Pĕr′ se cu′ tion n. [Lat *persecutio* f from *persecutus* of *sequor* to search *this* ol from pref *per* through d *sequor* to rch] *persecution*] A se rchi g th ro gh y n to search] S ry

Pĕr′ se cu tŏr [Written also *persecutor* Fr *persécuteur* from Lat *persecutor* n. *persecutus*] A hi d f co dial mad f th *kernels* f prim ceta in and th lik wi h refined p rt persicot.

Pĕr′ sĕ vĕ′ r [*imp & p p* PERSEVERED *p p* & *a* PERSEVERING] [Fr *persévérer* It. *perseverare* Sp. *perseverar* Lat. *persevero*, *persevere* to p rse persist to from pref *per* thro gh and *severus*, t ri w p] 1 T p rs t n er to ing re vex, or affect to ex ce to ex p tu f m ha red m lignity harass to bear t on yi g n

2 Especially to strict, h raise r pent h f ad herent to p rtic lar cred votum f religious principl to mod f w rshi

Be persevered they the prophets which were before you *Ma t*

Pĕr′ se cu ted n [Lat *persecutus* Fr *persécuté* Sp *perseguido* It. *perseguito*] Th act practice f pe ec ti e th rist f bel g persecuted Wh ce h ty persecuted in h li rise *Milton*

P se cu tŏr n. F ll wi g persec t g

Pĕr′ se-ĭd′ e [Lat *persecutor* h persecutrix Sp & It *perseguidor* It. *persecutore* *persegui dore*] O who persecutes *Persecutor* I am re th art *Shak.*

Henry selected the pope' supremacy he refused every corruption broad and became great persecutor *Swift.*

Pĕr′ sĕd ĕ ri n. A female wh persecutes

Pĕr′ se-pŏl′ i tan (*Geog*) Of, pertai g to P rsepolis in t rsia.

Pĕr′ se-pŏl′ i tan n Inhabita t f P rsepolis.

Pĕr′ se-ph [Lat. *Per ses* G *Persephone* F *Perse-phone*]

1 (*Myth.*) A Grecian fear cary here, to of Ju pite ad I anac wh low Mo ima.

2 (*Astron.*) A ce tellati f th ark ra h mi place near T ugo d Cas lopeia.

P s v′ e d. T persevere [*Obs*]

Be bent, then persever in thy service A faithful vert. *Chaucer*

Pĕ s v′ ĕr ance n. Persevere ce Fr *persévérance*, Sp *per*

s remarks *perseverantia* It. *perseveranza* *as pe* verance.)

1 Th act f persevering or persist g in y th g d risk a co tin ed p rs t pro ecu k of a y business terpri begun The king be oming graces *persever* nce mercy bolt *Sha*

Whose constant *perseverance* overcame W ather. rsal round in *Milton*

2 (*Th ol.*) Co tin ue l r ro ecy to f th Christia character d th consequ t f of G d — mutim ed *Abril pers verance*

3 The pow to pere clea ly t di ta guish pers ption [*Obs.*] *Harris f*

Syn. — P rsistence steadfastness const cy t ness

Pĕ′ se-vĕr′ ant n. [L t. *perseverans*, p p f *persevere* re F *persévérant* p & It. *perseverante*] In lined to persevere tant l l ran t *f an d* rtakl *persevent* [*Obs*] *A ascro f*

Pĕ′ sĕr′ ant ly *f* In a pe ra nt m ne persev ri gly [*Obs*]

Pĕ′ sĕ vĕ′ r [*imp & p p* PERSEVERED *p p* & *a* PERSEVERING] [Lat. *persevere* *per* *cerere* m from *persevere* ry riet, from p f *per* th ro ghly ery and *severus* trict severe] *persevere* re, p l k l *per cerere*] *persevere*] T persi t y h ain st terprise dertak to mai tain p rpose gain co t m tives ind cure to p rs steadily any d ign co se commenced ot to give over abando wha is and ntaken

Thrice happy if they know Their happiness, and persevere ghl. *H Moo.*

T persevere] say evil so rse makes you unhappy i this life *Waits.*

Syn. — T PERSEVE Co TINUE, PERSIS The ide f *lati g* is *ble* in common to these words. *Co* in th ge ne l ns, d nothing simply to do ne h done hitherto T *pe sere* is l *minus* in pr course in of d scouragine ts. *ke* from desire to obtain ces end. T *persis* is to continue from the ma ion of will o to ste ep. Th *persis* t low ed in g d sense be lat of ffec ently bad mea W an ual some course of act w from bat l ent by w *persevere* rom fection and h ai relin f one judgment w *persist* either from tachme or from pe ral ally d determin tion of charac f *persever* is applied o l matters of gran importance which demand steady p rpose of the mind *persist* is used l respect to be ordin ry b ni ess *persist* is an more ropert ecessin a. A learner *persevere* in h studies ch ld ma *persist* b mak y request un l he has obtained the et of his desire. *Crabb*

Pĕr′ sĕ vĕr′ ing ly adv I a persev l gl an wi l persist

Pĕr′ sian [Lat. *Persicus*, It. *Pers* n F *Persan* Sp *Persiano*, Pr *Persian*,] (*Geog*) Of pertaini g l l rsi th P rsian bel lan age

Pĕr′ sian 2 (*Geog*) A nati ir habitant of l rsi

2 Th langu ge p k l Pe l

3 (*Anc Arch.*) A mal figure supp ted (sup port co bl re l stand f col m *Wood*

Pĕr′ sian bĕ′ rry n. A sort f berry sed i d l g r w bel g the frui f pl t of th ge *Rham sal* (*R t actora*) *Lee*

Pĕr′ si ăn a. pl [It. lit th P *rsin*] Ven n Oil la *F I Brown q*

Pĕr′ sian wĕ′ l n. (*Mech*) A ou ri ance f al t g w e l som h gh bo lli ice l f t am by ta f wheel with pend l h h la lin rin ra. [*see Il wel*] *works*]

Pĕr′ si Th l rsia langu ge

Pĕr′ si 1 Of rsia l g l Persia P rsian.

2 *H* f g figures f men m al f col m t supportan tabl ture — said f d f archi tect re

Pĕr′ sĭ mŏn (or pĕr′ se-mŏn′) n [F from] Lat *persimon* peach] A cordial m d f th kern a f pricot nectari Lo. See PER IX

P r′ sĭmg (pĕr′ se-fläz′ ĭ) [Fr from *per* der g l from Lat *per*, thro h] Fr *sifl* to whi l to hi f m Lat *si* *fare*] Frivo u ba ri g talk styl l tri tl g and subject wh h tridi g work *Mr. H W re*

P r′ sim mon n [Virginia I dian] (*Bot*) A tree and t fruit (th f *persimmon*) f d f cau h w r k tow d Th frui l lik pl m and very ba h d astri gen b aft posure to frost, become l solou ed highly trifle

Pĕr′ le A kind f colord g ma ter mal ed fro lichens, the mass being f drier harder tha *rchill* *Simmond*

Pĕr′ sŏn A idiom or manner f peech ; cu to th l relaxa

P r sist′ ĕ [*imp & p p* PERSISTED *p pr* & *vb.* ER n] [Lat. *persistere* from pref *per* through, ed *sist* re to and o b fix] F *persister* p *persist* It. *per istere*] T ro th fi ed i course f cond t a, against ppo ing motives t persev re

If they persist in pa G p their heinous against publicans persist no law of war forbid the making reprisals. *A Hum*

Some profitless, persisting lips we know Who, if once wrong l cede be y so. *Pope.*

That free *persist* It finds it turn over in p mind. *E. B. Browning*

Syn. — T PERSIST PERSEVERE Persist is h bear y vacillating wh p rsevere t t persi t fro-

1. To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. "Substances soaked in such liquors as will [illegible] pierce their little pores." Newton.

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be completely diffused in; to affect entirely. [illegible]

Pierced with lights, and pervades the whole. [illegible]

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism pervaded all their thoughts, words, and actions. Burke.

Per-vā'sion (-zhun), *n.* [Lat. *pervasio*, from *pervadere*. See *supra*.] The act of pervading, or passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Per-vā'sive, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

Per-vērse' (14), *a.* [Lat. *perversus*, turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of *pervertere*, to turn around, to overturn; Fr. & Pr. *pervers*, Sp., Pg., & It. *perverso*. See Pervert.]

1. Turned aside; hence, distorted from the right.

[illegible] perverse
We know of its own [illegible] know. [illegible]

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable. "In the *perverse* event." Milton.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. Dryden.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown, and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. Shak.

Syn. — Froward; untoward; stubborn; ungovernable; intractable; cross; petulant; peevish; vexatious. — [illegible]

Per-vērs'ed (per-vērst'), *a.* Turned. [*Obs.* and *rare*.] "With *perversed* eyes." Peele.

Per-vērs'ed-ly (90), *adv.* In a perverse manner; perversely.

Per-vērse'ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

Per-vērse'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being perverse.

Her whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*. Milton.

2. Perversion. [*Obs.*] Bacon.

Per-vēr'sion, *n.* [Lat. *perversio*, from *pervertere*, *perversum*; Fr. & Sp. *perversion*, It. *perversione*. See Pervert.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse; a turning or applying in an unauthorized manner to a wrong end or use.

Per-vēr'si-ty, *n.* [Lat. *perversitas*, Fr. *perversité*, Pr. *perversitat*, Sp. *perversidad*, It. *perversità*.] The state of being perverse; perverseness.

Per-vēr'sive, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

Per-vērt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERVERTING.] [Lat. *pervertere*, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vertere*, to turn; Fr., Pr., & Sp. *pervertir*, Pg. *perverter*, It. *pervertere*, *pervertire*.]

1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; specifically, to misinterpret through evil motives or bias.

The acute and distinct Arminius was *perverted* merely by the perusing of a nameless discourse. Milton.

2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve. Milton.

Syn. — To corrupt; prostitute. See Convert.

Per-vērt', *v. i.* To become perverted; to take the wrong course. [*Obs.*]

Pēr'vert, *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong. Conybeare.

Per-vērt'er, *n.* One who perverts, distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

Per-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Per-vĕs'ti-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *pervestigare*, *pervestigatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, a footstep, track.] To find out by research. [*Obs.*] Cockeram.

Per-vĕs'ti-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pervestigatio*.] The act of pervestigating; diligent or thorough research. [*Obs.*] Chillingworth.

Pēr'vi-al, *a.* [See Pervious.] Pervious. [*Obs.*]

Pēr'vi-al-ly, *adv.* In a pervial or pervious manner, so as to be pervious. [*Obs.*] Chapman.

Pēr'vi-cā'cious (-kā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *pervicax*, *pervicacis*, from *pervicere*, for *pervincere*, to conquer completely, to carry a point, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vincere*, to conquer; It. *pervicace*.] Very obstinate; wilfully contrary or refractory; stubborn. [*Obs.*] Denham.

Pēr'vi-cā'cious-ly, *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly. [*Obs.*]

Pēr'vi-cā'cious-ness, } *n.* The state of being per-
Pēr'vi-căç'i-ty, } vicacious. [*Obs.*]

Pēr'vi-ca-cy, *n.* Pervicacity. [*Obs.*]

Per-vĭg'i-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pervigilatio*, from *pervigilare*, to watch all night, from the prefix *per*, through, and *vigilare*, to watch. See Vigil and Wake.] A careful watching. [*Obs.*]

Pēr'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *via*, a way; It. *pervio*.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable.

A country [illegible] *pervious*. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] every way. [illegible]

2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. Taylor.

3. Pervading; permeating. [*Rare.*] "*Pervious* fire." Prior.

Pēr'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being pervious.

Pe-sāde', or **Pe-sāde'**, *n.* [Fr. *pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh; Pr., Sp., & Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare*, from Lat. *pensare*, intensive from *pendere*, to weigh.] (*Man.*) The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

Pē'sage, *n.* [Fr. *peser*, to weigh.] A custom paid for the weighing of merchandise. Cowell.

Pĕs'ane, *n.* See P[illegible].

Pĕs'ant-ed, *a.* [Sp. *pesante*, Fr. *pesant*.] [illegible] [*Obs.*] "Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control." Marston.

Pĕsh'i-to, *n.* Simple; literal; true; — a term applied to the earliest Syriac version of the Scriptures, in distinction, probably, from the versions which also admitted allegorical interpretation. Davidson.

Pĕsk'i-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly; very; confoundedly; annoyingly; vexingly. [*Colloq. and low. U. S.*]

Pĕsk'y, *a.* Great; excessive; pestilent; troublesome; vexatious. [*Colloq. and low. U. S.*]

Pē'so (pā'so), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish dollar of exchange; also, the pound weight. Simmonds.

Pĕs'sa-ry, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire*, It. *pessario*, Lat. *pessarium*, [illegible], Gr. [illegible].] An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, waxed linen, or the like, and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

Pĕs'si-mist, *n.* [Fr. *pessimiste*, Sp. *pesimista*, from Lat. *pessimus*, the worst.] One who complains of every thing as being for the worst; — opposed to *optimist*.

Pĕs'so-măn'cy, *n.* [Fr. *pessomancie*, from Gr. πεσσός, an oval shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

Pĕst, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*, Fr., Sp., Pg., & It. *peste*.]

1. A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. Pope.

2. Hence, any thing which resembles a pest; that which is very noxious, mischievous, or destructive. "A *pest* and public enemy." South.

She spake, and at her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. Milton.

Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valor without it is a common *pest*. Waller.

Pĕs'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PESTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PESTERING.] [Abbreviated from *impester*, O. Fr. *empestrer*, N. Fr. *empêtrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, for *empasturer*, from Fr. *pasturon*, *paturon*, pastern, It. *pasturale*, from L. Lat. *pastorium*, *pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, It. *pastoja*, from Lat. *pastorius*, belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, from *pastor*, a herdsman, from *pascere*, to pasture.]

1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. More.

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. Dryden.

2. To crowd together in an annoying way; to encumber. "*Pestered* in this pinfold here." Milton.

All rivers and pools would be so *pestered* full with fishes that a man would see nothing else. Holland.

There was no pair of stairs, no entry, no lobby but was *pestered* with them. Beau. & Fl.

Pĕs'ter-er, *n.* One who pesters or harasses with vexation.

Pĕs'ter-ment, *n.* The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered or troubled; vexation; annoyance; worry.

Thus, sir, I have all the trouble and *pesterment* of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. B. Franklin.

Pĕs'ter-oŭs, *a.* Inclined to pester; encumbering; burdensome. [*Obs.*] Bacon.

Pĕst'-house, *n.* A house or hospital for persons who have the pest, or who are infected with any malignant disease.

Pĕst'i-duct, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*, pest, and *ductus*, a leading, from *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] That which conveys contagion or infection.

Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus* and *pestifer*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear; It. & Sp. *pestifero*, Fr. *pestifère*, Pr. *pestiferal*.]

1. Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. "The most unwholesome and *pestiferous* occupations." Burke.

[illegible]

2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; [illegible]

Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

Pĕs'ti-lence, *n.* [Fr. *pestilence*, Pr. *pestilencia*, Sp. *pestilencia*, It. *pestilenza*, *pestilenzia*, Lat. *pestilentia*.]

1. That which is pestilent; plague.

Purged the air of *pestilence*. Shak.

2. Specifically, the disease known as the plague; and hence, any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is pestilential.

3. That which is pestilent or pernicious to the morals, that which breeds discontent or strife.

[illegible]

Pĕs'ti-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, pest; Fr. & Pr. *pestilent*, Sp., Pg., & It. *pestilente*.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous. "What a *pestilent* knave is this!" Shak. "Evil, corrupt, and *pestilent*." Milton.

Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial (-shal), *a.* [Fr. *pestilentiel*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *pestilencial*, It. *pestilenziale*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, or tending to produce the pest, the plague, or other infectious disease.

2. Hence, [illegible] troublesome; pestilent; [illegible]

Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* Pestilently.

Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tious, *a.* Pestilent; pestilential. [*Obs.*]

Pĕs'ti-lent-ly, *adv.* In a pestilent manner.

Pĕs'til-lā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *pestillum*, Lat. *pistillum*. See Pestle.] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Obs.*] Browne.

Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), (Synop., § 130), *n.* [L. Lat. *pestellus*, Lat. *pistillum*, [illegible], to pound; [illegible], O. Fr. *pestel*.]

1. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

2. A short bludgeon formerly carried by a keeper of the peace, — so called from its shape. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PESTLING.] To pound or break with a pestle; to pulverize with a pestle, or as with a pestle.

Pĕs'tling, *p. a.* Pounding; or pulverizing.

[illegible] B. Jonson.

Pĕt, *n.* [A modification of *pout*, q. v.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent. "[illegible] in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse." Milton.

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whiled away in sloth. [illegible]

Pĕt, *n.* [Formerly *peat*, q. v.]

1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.

3. One who is treated with constant gentle attention; a darling. [illegible]

Pĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

Pĕt'al, or **Pē'tal** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *pétale*, It. & Sp. *petalo*, from Gr. πέταλον, a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal; Lat. *petalum*, a metal plate, from Gr. πέταλος, outspread, broad, flat, from πετάννυναι, to spread out.] (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower.

Petals

Pĕt'aled, *a.* [Fr. *pétalé*. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower; — opposed to *apetalous*, and much used in compounds; as, one-*petaled*, three-*petaled*.

Pĕt'al-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *petalum* and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing petals. Dana.

Pe-tăl'i-form, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a petal; petal-shaped.

Pĕt'al-ine (pĕt'al-ĭn), *a.* [Fr. *pétalin*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petal; resembling a petal; attached to a petal; as, a *petaline* nectary.

Pĕt'al-ism, *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμός, from πεταλίζειν, to banish by petalism, from πέταλον, a leaf; Fr. *pétalisme*. See Petal.] (*Antiq.*) A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans by which they banished for five years a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power. "The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered nearly to *ostracism* in Athens." Brande.

Pĕt'al-īte' (49), *n.* [Fr. *pétalite*, from Gr. πέταλον, a leaf. See Petal.] (*Min.*) A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure, its color being milk white, or shaded with gray, red, or green.

Pĕt'al-oid, *a.* [Fr. *pétaloïde*, from Gr. πέταλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, shape. See Petal.] Having the form of a petal. Barton. Rafinesque.

Pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having petals; petaled; — opposed to *apetalous*.

Pe-tär', *n.* The same as Petard. [*Obs.*]

Pe-tärd', *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, from *péter*, to break wind,

to crack, to explode. Lat. *pedere, peditum*. It. & Sp. *petardo*.] (*Mil.*) An engine of war, made of metal, to be loaded with powder, and fixed on a plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, drawbridges, and the like, by explosion. Also, a case of wood filled with powder, and used for the same purpose.

Pĕt′ar-deer′ } n. (*Mil.*) One who managed petards.
Pĕt′ar-dier′ }

Pĕt′a-sus, n. [Lat. *petasus*, Gr. πέτασος, spreading, a broad-brimmed hat, from πετάννυναι, to spread out.]

1. (*Antiq.*) The winged cap of Mercury, a broad-brimmed hat.

2. (*Arch.*) A cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

Pe-tā′te, n. [Sp. *petate*.] Dried palm leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats and mats; — so called in Central America. *Simmonds.*

Pe-tau′rist (synop. § 130), n. [Fr. *pétauriste*, Lat. *petaurista*, rope-dancer, fr. *petaurum*, a pole, stage for rope-dancers.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of marsupial animals, which take short flights in the air by means of a fold of skin between the fore and hind legs, aided by an expanded tail, as the flying squirrel.

Pĕt′cock, n. (*Mech.*) A cock in the delivery-pipe of a pump to show if it is working.

Pe-tē′chi-æ (-ki-ē), n. pl. [N. Lat. *petechiæ*, Fr. *pétéchie*, It. *petecchia*, Sp. *petequia*, from Lat. *petigo*, scab, an eruption.] (*Med.*) Purple spots, which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

Pe-tē′chi-al (-ki-al), a. [N. Lat. *petechialis*, Fr. *pétéchial*, It. *petecchiale*, Sp. *petequial*. See supra.] (*Med.*) Having livid spots or pustules.

Petechial fever, a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

Pē′ter. See SALTPETER.

Pē′ter-boat, n. A fishing boat, built sharp at both ends. [*Obs.*] *J. H. Tater.*

Pē′ter-el. See PETREL.

Pe-tĕr′e-ro, n. [See PEDRERO.] (*Gun.*) A short piece of chambered ordnance. *Grose.*

Pē′ter-man, n.; pl. PĒTERMEN. A fisherman; — from St. Peter; and so applied in reference to the occupation of St. Peter. *Chapman.*

Pē′ter-pence, n. An annual tax or tribute of a penny formerly paid by the English people to the pope, being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas-day; — called also Rome-scot.

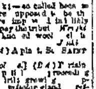
Pē′ter-sell, n. A haddock; — so called because the spots on its sides are supposed to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers, impressed when he took the fish to pay the tribute. *Mrs. Ure.*

Pē′ter-sham, n. A rough, knotted woolen cloth; also, a coat of that material. *Judd.*

Pē′ter-wort, n. (*Bot.*) A plant. See SAINT PETER'S WORT.

Pĕt′i-o-lar } a. [Fr. *pétiolaire*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding
Pĕt′i-o-la-ry } from it; as, a *petiolar* tendril; growing on a petiole, as a *petiolar* gland; *petiolar* bud.

Pĕt′i-o-late, a. [Fr. *pétiolé*.] (*Bot.*) Having a petiole; as, *petiolate* leaf.



Petiole.

Pĕt′i-ōle, n. [Fr. *pétiole*, Sp. *peciolo*, It. *peziolo*, from Lat. *petiolus*, a little foot, stem or stalk of fruit, diminutive of *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A leafstalk; the footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem.

Pĕt′i-oled, a. (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.

Pĕt′i-o-lu-late, a. (*Bot.*) Raised upon a petiolule, as the ultimate divisions of a compound leaf. *Gray.*

Pĕt′i-o-lule, n. [Fr. *pétiolule*.] (*Bot.*) A small petiole.

Pĕt′it (pĕt′ĭ) (Fr. pron. pe-tē′), a. [Fr. & Pr. *petit*, small, little, from Lat. *petitus*, something demanded, begged, trifle, from *petere*, to beg.] Small; little; mean; — same as PETTY. [*Obs., except as legal language.*]

And shuttering ago, to petty [illegible],
In [illegible] and [illegible] and those. *Drant.*

By what small, petit hints does the mind catch hold of, and recover a vanishing notion! *South.*

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable. — *Petit jury*, a jury of twelve men, who are impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the grand jury. — *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence or under; — opposed to *grand larceny*. The distinction is abolished in England. — *Petit sergeanty* (*Eng. Law*), a tenure of lands of the crown by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, arrow, sword, lance, &c. — *Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. It is now punished as murder, and such is the law in England. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Pe-ti′tion (pe-tĭsh′un), n. [Fr. *pétition*, Pr. *peticio*, Sp. *peticion*, It. *petizione*, Lat. *petitio*, from *petere*, to ask.] A prayer; a supplication; a request; especially, a request of a solemn or formal kind; as, (*a.*) A prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a person of superior power, rank, or authority; a single article in a prayer. "We will not stay at your petition." *Shak.* (*b.*) A written request or supplication to a person or body having power to grant the request; a supplication addressed to a sovereign, a legislature, or a court, from an inferior, for some favor or redress. (*c.*) Also the paper containing such a request.

Pe-ti′tion, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* PETITIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETITIONING.] To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; especially, to make supplication to, as for some favor or right; as, to *petition* the legislature; to *petition* a court of chancery.

The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

Pe-ti′tion-a-ri-ly, adv. By way of begging the question. [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Pe-ti′tion-a-ry (pe-tĭsh′un-a-ry), a.

1. Supplicatory; coming with a petition.

Pardon thy petitionary countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition or request; as, a *petitionary* prayer; a *petitionary* epistle.

Pe-ti′tion-ee′ (-tĭsh′un-ē′), n. A person cited to defend against a petition.

Pe-ti′tion-er, n. One who presents a petition.

Pe-ti′tion-ing, n. The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication; as, tumultuous *petitioning* is made penal by law.

Pĕt′it-maî′tre (pĕt′e-mā′tr), n. [Fr., little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb. *Addison.*

Pe-ti′tor, n. [Lat., from *petere*, to seek.] One who seeks; a searcher; an applicant. [*Obs.*]

I can not ... competitor, the bishop himself being ever petitor for the place. *Fuller.*

Pĕt′i-to-ry, a. [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask; Fr. *pétitoire*, It. & Sp. *petitorio*.] Petitioning; soliciting; begging.

A hypothesis is probable in proportion as it involves a ... primary, ... supernatural. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

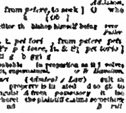
Petitory suit or *action* (*Admiral. Law*), a suit in which the mere title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced independent of possessory right. (*Scot. Law*) suit wherein the plaintiff claims something due him by the defendant. *Burrill.*

Pe-tong′, n. The Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and [illegible].

Pe-trā′ry, n. [Sp. *petrera*, from Lat. *petra*, stone.] A machine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

Pē′tre, n. See SALTPETER.

Pe-trē′an, a. [Lat. *petræus*, from Lat. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα, rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.*



Stormy Petrel.

Pĕt′rel (synop. § 130), n. [Written also *peterel*.] [Diminutive of *Peter*, probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea; Fr. *pétrel*, Sp. *petrel*.] (*Ornith.*) A long-winged web-footed sea-bird of the Linnæan genus *Procellaria*. The stormy petrel is *P. pelagica*. The stormy petrel is *P. pelagica*.

[illegible] — called also *Mother Carey's chicken*.

Pĕt′rel, n. The same as PETROL. [*Obs.*]

Pe-trĕs′cence, n. The process of changing into stone; the state of being petrescent.

Pe-trĕs′cent, a. [From Lat. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα, a rock or stone.] Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness. *Boyle.*

Pĕt′ri-făc′tion, n. [See PETRIFICATION.]

1. The process of changing into stone; the conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone.

When the water in which wood is buried is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the petrifaction very slowly takes place. *Kirwan.*

2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone; an organized body rendered hard by deposition of stony matter in its cavities. "The calcareous petrifaction called osteocolla." *Kirwan.*

3. In popular usage, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

Pĕt′ri-făc′tive, a. 1. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

2. Pertaining to petrifaction.

Pe-trĭf′ic, a. [Fr. *pétrifique*, It. & Sp. *petrifico*.] Having power to convert into stone.

Death with his mace petrific,
Cold and dry. *Milton.*

The cold, dry, petrific mace of a false and unfeeling philosophy. *Burke.*

Death, and through his own orders, had struck the only being ... the petrific mace of its own dart, ... *I. Taylor.*

Pe-trĭf′i-cāte, v. t. To petrify. [*Rare.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pĕt′ri-fi-cā′tion, n. [Fr. *pétrification*, Sp. *petrificacion*, It. *petrificazione*.]

1. The same as PETRIFACTION.

2. Obduracy. *Hall.*

Pĕt′ri-fy, v. t. [*imp. & p. p.* PETRIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PETRIFYING.] [Fr. *pétrifier*, Sp. *petrificar*, It. *petrificare*, from Lat. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα, rock, stone, and *facere*, to make.]

1. To convert to stone or stony substance, as an animal or vegetable substance.

[illegible] Quite there is ... that petrifies any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*

2. To fix; to make callous or obdurate; as, to *petrify* the heart. "A death-petrifying ... " *Pope.* "The petrifying courtesy with which he ... every form of civility." *W. Scott.*

Pĕt′ri-fy, v. i. To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcareous or other depositions in their cavities.

Pe′trine, a. Of or relating to Peter; as, the *Petrine Epistles*.

Pĕt′ro-grăph′ic } a. Of or pertaining to petrography.
Pĕt′ro-grăph′ic-al }

Pe-trŏg′ra-phy, n. [Gr. πέτρος, a rock, and γράφειν, to describe.]

1. The description of rocks. *Dana.*

2. Writing on stone.

Pĕt′rol (synop. § 130), n. Petroleum. [*Rare.*]

Pe-trō′le-um (-lē-), n. [N. Lat., from Lat. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil; Sp. *petroleo*, It. *petrolio*, Fr. *pétrole*.] Rock oil, liquid bitumen, a bituminous substance exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells and fountains, in various parts of the world, or oozing from crevices in rocks. It is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen. *Fourcroy. Kirwan.*

Pe-trō′lene (-lĭn), n. (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Bengoe. *Brande.*

Pe-trŏl′o-gy, n. [Gr. πέτρος, rock, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the subject of rocks.

Pĕt′ro-nel, n. [O. Fr. *petrinal*, fr. *poitrine*, N. Fr. *poitrine*, the breast, because it was placed against the breast when fired.] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol.

Pe-trō′sal, a. [From Lat. *petrosus*, rocky.] Having the hardness of stone; relating to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. *Dunglison.*

Pĕt′ro-sal, n. The petrosal bone of a fish. *Dana.*

Pĕt′ro-se-lī′num, n. [Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock parsley.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species (*P. sativum*, the common parsley) grows wild on rocks and old walls and is largely cultivated, being highly valued as a pot-herb. *Baird.*

Pĕt′ro-sĭ′lex, n. [N. Lat., from Lat. *petra*, rock, and *silex*, pebble-stone, flint. Called also *felsite* and *hornstone*.] (*Min.*) Rock-stone; rock-flint; compact feldspar.

Pĕt′ro-si-lĭ′ceous (-sĭ-lĭsh′us), a. [Fr. *pétrosiliceux*.] Consisting of, or containing petrosilex; as, *petrosiliceous* breccias. *Kirwan.*

Pē′trous, a. [Lat. *petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone; It. & Sp. *petroso*, Fr. *pétreux*, *pierreux*.]

1. Like stone; hard; stony. *Harper.*

2. (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to the portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated.

Pĕt′ted-ly, adv. Pettishly.

Pĕt′ti-coat, n. [From *petty*, small, little, and *coat*.]

1. A loose under garment worn by females and covering the lower limbs.

2. The outer space or surface of a target. [*Eng.*]

Petticoat pipe (*Mach.*), one of a series of short, conical pipes, in a smoke-box, to equalize the draught.

Pĕt′ti-coat-ed, a. Wearing a petticoat.

Pĕt′ti-fŏg, v. i. [From *petty*, small, little, and *fog*, to have recourse to practices.] To do small business as a lawyer. [*Colloq.*]

Pĕt′ti-fŏg′ger, n. A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an inferior attorney employed in small or professional business.

A pettifogger was lord chancellor. *Macaulay.*

Pĕt′ti-fŏg′ger-y, n. The practice or the arts of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Pĕt′ti-fŏg′ize, v. i. To employ petty and contemptible arts.

To petty quibbles, but in, to find ... scheme for any purpose in the ... the tortuosities of construction. *J. Quincy.*

Pĕt′ti-ly, adv. In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pĕt′ti-ness, n. [From *petty*.] The state of being petty; smallness; littleness.

Pĕt′tish, a. [From *pet*.] Evincing or pertaining to a pet; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

My father ... entered ... into the country with my mother in a ... petulant ... mood. *Sterne.*

Pĕt′tish-ly, adv. In a pet; with freak of ill temper.

Pĕt′tish-ness, n. The state of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

Pĕt′ti-toes (-tōz), n. pl. [From *petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food; — sometimes used for the human feet, in ridicule or contempt. *Shak.*

Pĕt′to, n. [It., from Lat. *pectus*, the breast. Sp.

peeche, Pg petre, Pr petit, petit, pitet, pitet, petich, Ital petet

[illegible]

Pĕt'ty, *a* [Compar PETTIER, superl PETTIEST] (O Eng petit Fr petit, q v)

1 Small, little, trifling, inconsiderable; as, a petty business; a petty crime.

2 Inferior, as, a petty prince

[illegible]

Syn — Little, diminutive, [illegible] trivial, [illegible]

Pĕt'ty-chaps (-chăps), *n.* (Geneth) A small shrinking bird (*Sylvia curruca*), called also a [illegible] warbler. It is [illegible] various parts of Europe

Pĕt'ty-cov, *n* An herb [illegible]

Pĕt'ty-whin, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub [illegible] a *Genista* (*G anglica*) [illegible]

Pĕt'ul-lance, } *n.* [Lat *petulantia*, Fr *pétulance*,
Pĕt'ul-lan-cy, } Sp *petulancia*, It *petulanza*, from *petulans*.] The state of being petulant, peevish passion, peevishness, pettishness, waywardness

That which locked the gate in [illegible] and petulancy in the [illegible]

The petulant [illegible] [illegible]

Syn.—Peevishness, Petulance seem to be synonymous with *petulancy*, the former implying more permanence of a surly temper than the latter, more the expression of temporary spleen

Pĕt'ul-lant, *a* [Lat *petulans*, *petulantis*, from the obsolete *petul-ere*, from *petere*, to fall upon, hence as if falling upon or assaulting in jest, Fr *pétulant*, It, & Sp *petulante*]

1 Peri, sprightly, forward (*Obs*)

Thou art so full of humorous conceits
Prattling in mirth, thou art too petulant
To fall into thy chops — *Marston*

2. Peevish; fretful, inclined to complain

He reminded [illegible] will that he commanded his power [illegible] in his most petulant mood *Macaulay*

3 Wanton, freakish

Syn.—[illegible] capricious, [illegible] peevish, cross, fretful See CAPRICIOUS

Pĕt'ul-lant-ly, *adv.* In a petulant manner, with sprightly pertness

Pe-tŭl'cous, *a.* [Lat *petulcus* Cf PETULANT] Wanton or frisky, lustful [*Obs*]

Pe-tŭnse' } (pe-tŭns') *n* A fresh or unfermented
Pe-tŭntse' } posed feldspar, ground very fine and
Pe-tŭntze' } used with kaolin to form porcelain, —so called by the Chinese

Pĕt'worth Mär'ble (*Geol.*) A variously colored marble occurring in the wealden clay, and composed of the remains of fresh water shells, —called also *Sussex marble*. *Fraude*

Pĕt'zite (49), *n* [From *Petz*, who analyzed it] (*Min.*) An ore of silver containing thirty or forty per cent of tellurium *Brande*

Peu-cĕd'a-nine, *n* (*Chem*) A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the plant *Peucedanum officinale*, or sulphurwort *Brande*

Peu'cine, *n* [Gr πεύκη, fir tree] (*Chem*) A liquid obtained by the action of lime upon the hydroxel ate of oil of turpentine. *Fraude*

Pew (pū), *n* [O. Fr *pui*, *poi*, hill, high place, from Lat *podium*, an elevated place, a height, a jutty, balcony, a parapet or balcony in the circus where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Pr *puoi*, *puey*, It *poggio*, Sp *poyo*, a bench or seat, D *pui*, *puye*] An inclosed seat in a church, originally made square, now, in the United States, usually made long and narrow, and sometimes call d *slip* "Hath laid knives under his pillow, and halters in his *pew*" *Shak*

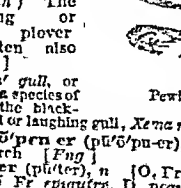
Pew, *v t* To furnish with pews [*Rare*] *Ash*

Pĕ'wet (Synop , § 130), *n* The same as PEWIT.

Pew'-fĕl'low, *n* 1 One who occupies the same pew.

2 A companion [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall*

Pē'wit (Synop , § 130), *n* [O & Pr D *piewit*, *pieuit-vogel*, N D *Pieuit*, L Ger *Kiewit*, H Ger. *Pibitz*, *Kiebitz*, Hung *gébitz*, *bébitz*] (*Ornith*) The lapwing or green plover [Written also *peewit*]



Peewit (*Tringa vanellus*)

Peewit gull, or *Peewit* a species of gull the black-headed or laughing gull, *Xema ridibundus*

Pew'-ō'pen er (pū'ō'pu-er), *n* An attendant in a church [*Eng*] *Dickens*

Pew'ter (pū'ter), *n* [O. Fr *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*, N Fr *epautre*, D *pauter*, *pauter*, *spauter*, *spauter*, L Ger *spualter*, H Ger *spiauter*, It *peltro*, Sp & Pg *peltre*, L Lat *peutreum*, *pestrum* Cf SPELTER]

1. An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead, with small quantities of [illegible] and bismuth [illegible]

[illegible]

2. A vessel of pewter, as a porringer, a plate, dish, a pot, a tankard, etc.

Pewterer [illegible] *n.* [illegible] one who makes or sells articles of pewter.

Pewterly [illegible] *a* Resembling, or made of pewter, as, a pewter look

Pĕ'ty, *n* [illegible] *pewter*, from [illegible] [illegible] *Tittle-tattle* [*Obs*]

Pe-ŭ'ĕ-A, *n.* [Lat [illegible] given by Pliny to a [illegible] plant from Gr. [illegible] a tree, in reference to [illegible] *Dioscorides* [illegible] *Pliny*] A genus of [illegible] of the family Papaveraceæ [illegible] *Lindley*] A genus of [illegible] of which one species is [illegible] *Hooker*

Pĕ'ul-zoid, *n* [From *peulzia* and *oeidēs*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling the genus *Peulzia* [illegible] *Hooker*

Pĕ'ŭ-nĭtg (-ŭn-ĭtg), *n.* [Germ, see PENNY] A small copper coin of Germany, worth about two [illegible] *Malte Brun*

Phăl'ed, *n.* [Gr. φάλη, the fruit of the beech] (*Bot*) A genus of legumes, the plants in [illegible] the tribe Vicieæ

Phăl'e-o-lite (-ō-), *n* [Gr φαλός, white, and λίθος, a stone] (*Min*) A [illegible] of the [illegible] dodecahedron of [illegible] and [illegible] a variety of [illegible] *Dana*

Phĕ'be, *n* (*Ornith*) A [illegible] of [illegible] of an olive green color above, and yellow below It is found in the United States.

Phĕ'be gĕ'mi-A, *n* See PHEGOMANCY

Phĕ'be nŏg'a mŏ'ny, *n.* See PHEGOMANCY

Phĕ'be nŏm'e nŏl'o gy, *n* See PHEGONOMOLOGY.

Phĕ'be nŏm'e non, *n* The same as PHEGONOMY.

Phĕ'be tŏn, *n.* [Lat *Phaëthon*, Gr. Φαέθων, from φαίω or φάω, *phaiō*, to shine] Fr *Phaëton*] (*Myth*) The son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light, or of the sun. He is said to have begg d of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he was [illegible] of skill and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the River Po

2 An open carriage [illegible] use, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses

3 (*Ornith*) A genus of oceanic birds generally met with far out at sea, flying very high, and with great rapidity, the tropic bird *Ba ed*

Phăg'e dĕ'nă, *n* [Lat *phagedæna*, Gr φαγέδαινα, from φάγειν, to eat, Fr *phagédène*]

1 A spreading, obstinate ulcer

2 Hence, a canine appetite.

Phăg'e dĕn'ic, *a* [Lat *phagedænicus*, Gr φαγεδαινικός, Fr *phagédénique*] Pertaining to phagedena, of the nature and character of phagedena, as a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine

Phăg'e dĕn'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine or application that causes the absorption, or the death and sloughing, of fungous flesh

Phăg'e dĕ'nous, *a* Causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagedena, of the nature of phagedena

Phăl'a-crō'sis, *n* [Gr. φαλακρός, bald head] (*Med*) Absence of hair, especially at the top and back of the head *Dunglison*

Phă lăn'gal, *a* [See PHALANX, 3] Belonging to the *phalanges*, or small bones of the fingers and toes

Phă lăn'ge al, } *a* [Fr *phalanger* and *phalangiste*
Phă lăn'ge an, } See PHALANX, 3] (*Zool*) A marsupial quadruped of the genus *Phalangista*, inhabiting Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and the islands north of Australia The hinder feet have a large, opposable thumb, which is naked, with four toes armed with claws and the two innermost of the toes joined together almost to the extremity They are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees

Phă lăn'ge ă, *n*, *pl.* of *phalanx* See PHALANX

Phă lăn'ge al, } *a* Pertaining to a phalanx, be-
Phă lăn'ge an, } longing to the small bones of the fingers and toes, phalangal *Dunglison*

Phă lăn'ge ŏŭs, *a* [From Lat. *phalangium*, a kind of venomous spider, Gr φαλάγγιον, from φάλαγξ, a spider, so called from the long joints of its legs See PHALANX] Pertaining to spiders of the genus *Phalangium*

Phăl'an gīte (fĭl'an jīt), *n* [Fr. *phalangite*, Lat *phalangites*, Gr φαλαγγίτης] A soldier belonging to a phalanx. *Mitford*

Phă lăn'ge ŭm, *n.* (*Zool*) A genus of spiders having very long legs

Phăl'an stĕ'ri an (89), *n* [Fr. *phalanstérien*, N & a] One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier

Phăl'an stĕ'ri an, *a* Relating to phalansterianism, or the doctrine of association

Phăl'an stĕ'ri an ĭsm, *n* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier, Fourierism, social ism

Phă lăn'ste rĭsm, *n* See PHALANSTERIANISM

Phăl'an stĕ'ry, *n.* [Fr *phalanstère*, from G φάλαγξ] A palace, and *esteem*, from [illegible] The dwelling of a Fourierite phalanx, [illegible] the best to be [illegible] the [illegible] as a social organization, [illegible] upon the principles of Fourier's system

2. An association [illegible] to live in common, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of their respective [illegible] and sharing the results according to [illegible] the [illegible]

Phăl'anx, or **Phăl'ăngs** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr. φάλαγξ, Lat *phalanx*, Fr *phalange*, Sp *falange*, It *falange*, from φάω or φαίω, *phaō*, *phaiō*, to shine]

1 (*Gr Antiq*) A close [illegible] with a [illegible] and pikes or sarissas [illegible] every [illegible] *Milton*

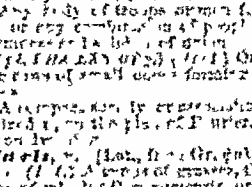
2 Any body of troops [illegible] *Milton*

3 (*Gr. Ant*) A [illegible] of the [illegible] *Hooker*

4 A regiment, by extension of meaning, organized in the place of a brigade, and being a second [illegible]

Phăl'a-ris, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλαρίς, a kind of grass] (*Bot*) A genus of grasses, the [illegible] species of which (*P. canariensis*, or canary grass) is the canary seed.

Phăl'a rōpe, *n.* [Fr *phalarope*, from Gr φαλαρός, white, and πους, ποδός, foot, Lat *phalaropus*, from Gr. φαλαρός, white, and πόδα, a foot] (*Ornith*) A web-footed bird of the genus *Phalaropus*



Red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

Phăl'a rō'pus, *n* [See supra] (*Ornith*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, found chiefly in northern latitudes They are good swimmers, and are often seen far out at sea

Phăl'ler-ōpe, *n* See PHALAROPE

Phăl'lic, *a.* [Gr., φαλλός, from φαλλός, the male organ] Pertaining to, or resembling, certain [illegible] in the orgies of Bacchus, &c

Phăl'lus, *n* [See PHALLIC] (*Bot*) A genus of fungi which has a fetid and disgusting odor, stinkhorn.

Phăne, *n* [See VANE.] A vane or weather-cock [*Obs.*]

Phăn'e-ro găm'i-an, } *a.* [Fr. *phanérogame*,
Phăn'e rōg'ăm'ic, } from Gr φανερός, to be
Phăn'e rōg'a-mous, } to sight, visible, from φαίνειν, to make appear, pass to appear, and γάμος, marriage] (*Bot*) Having visible flowers, containing distinct stamens and pistils, —opposed to cryptogamic

Phăn'ta scōpe, *n* [Gr φαντασία, image, appearance, to view] An optical instrument, or toy, resembling the phenakistoscope, and illustrating the same principle, —called also *phantasmascope*

Phăn'tasm (făn'tazm), *n* [See FANTASM]

1 An image formed by the mind, and supposed to be real, an imaginary existence which seems to be real, a shadowy or airy appearance, sometimes, an optical illusion, a dream.

All the interim is
Like a phantasm, or a hideous dream *Shak*

2 That which appears to the mind, a mental image or representation of an object, a transcript in the memory of a mental image formed by the imagination or phantasy

You will discover figures of the features of which the description has produced in you no *fantasms* or expectation *Fr Taylor*

Phan tăs'mă, *n* A phantasm [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Phan tăs'ma gō'ri-a (89) *n* [Fr. *phantasmagorie*, It & Sp *fantasmagoria*, from Gr φάντασμα, phantasm, and ἀγορά, an assembly, from ἀγείρειν to gather.]

1 An exhibition of shadows representing various figures thrown upon a flat surface by a magic lantern, hence, illusive images.

It was however, conceived that prepared this present [illegible] *Fr Lewis*

2 A magic lantern.

Phan tăs'ma gō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or relating to, phantasmagoria

Phan tăs'ma gŏr'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, phantasmagoria, phantasmagorial

Phan tăs'ma-go ry, *n* Phantasmagoria, a magic lantern

Phan tăs'ma-scōpe, *n.* See PHANTASCOPE

Phăn'tas măt'ic al *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phantasm; phantasmal

Phan tăs'ma tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr φάντασμα, phantasm, and γράφω, writing or description] A description of celestial phenomena or phantasms, as rainbows, halos and the like *Coxe*

Phan tăs'mal, *a* Resembling a phantasm, illu

ales dreamy "A wise circle of a transitory phantasmal character (lyle.

Phan tas'tic a. } See FANTASTIC and FANCY
Phan'ta sy n. }

Phan'tom, n. [Fr fantôme It fantasma fr. fant as from Lat phantasma fr. PHANTASM.] That which has only an appare t exi tence n pp i that spect e ghost an aire y t. Far ge phantoms flying as the wind t arise Pope

She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight. Wordsworth.

Phantom corn, corn th t grows very lean, lank or light n.

Phan'tom at ic a. Pertaining to of th nature f phantom phantasm] [E re] Coleridge

Phan tom na tion n. Appearance as f a phantom il si n. [Ob and rare] Pope

Pha raoh } n. The same as FARO See FARO
Pha'ra on }

Pha ra on'ic a. [Fr pharaonique f Ph h pharaoh, Lat. pharao, from Gr. φαραώ, king and th mas e line art, Gr. φαραώνιος] Pertaining to the pharaohs, kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyp tian

Pha ris'a ic } a. [Lat. Pharisaicus Gr. φ } Fr Pharisaique See
Pharisa'ic al } PHARISEE]

1 Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees. "The Pharisaic sectarians of the day. Cudworth.

2 Hence, addicted to extern l forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical; as, Pharisaic holiness. "Pharisaical pomp of religious wisdom and perfecti n." Sydney Smith.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and Pharisaical holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. Bacon.

Phar'i sa'ic al ly adv. In a Pharisaical manner hypocritically

Phar'i sa'ic al ness n. The state of being Pharisaical, Pharisaism.

Phar'i sa ism n. [Fr Pharisaïsme]

1 The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.

2 Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion

Phar'i sa'ean a. [Lat. Pharisaeus Gr. Φαρισαῖος] Following the practice of the Pharisees; Pharisaical [Ob.] Milton.

Phar'i see n. [Lat. Pharisaeus, pl. Pharisaei, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, pl. Φαρισαῖοι, Fr Pharisien (Heb. pharash, to separate). One of a sect among the Jews noted for their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretensions to holiness led them to separate themselves from the other Jews

Phar'i see ism n. The Pharisaism; hypocrisy in matters of religion

Phar ma ceu'tic } a. [Fr pharmaceutique It
Phar ma ceu'tic al } & Sp farmaceutico Gr. φαρμακευτικός, from φαρμακεύειν, to administer medicine, from φάρμακον, medicine, drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines; as, pharmaceutical preparations

Phar ma ceu'tic al ly adv. In the manner of pharmacy

Phar ma ceu'tics n. sing. The science of preparing medicines [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Phar ma ceu'tist, n. One skilled in pharmacy; apothecary

Phar'ma cist n. One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist.

Phar ma co dy nam'ics n. sing. [Gr. φάρμακον, medicine, and δύναμις, power.] A branch of pharmacology which considers the effects and uses of medicines. Dunglison.

Phar ma col'ite n. [Fr pharmacolithe, fr. Gr. φάρμακον, drug, poison, drug, and λίθος, stone] (Min.) A mineral hydrous arseniate of lime, usually of a white or grayish color and often found with ores of cobalt and silver Dana.

Phar ma co lo'gist n. [Fr pharmacologiste] One who is well skilled in, or writes on, drugs or the composition and preparation of medicines

Phar ma col'o gy n. [Fr pharmacologie, It. & Sp. farmacologia, from Gr. φάρμακον, drug, and λόγος, discourse]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines

Phar'ma con n. [Gr. φάρμακον, drug] A medicine or drug; also, poison

Phar ma co pœ'ia (-pē'ya) n. [Gr. φαρμακοποιΐα, the preparation of medicines, from φάρμακον, medicine, and ποιεῖν, to make; Fr pharmacopée, It. & Sp. farmacopea]

1 A book or treatise describing the preparation of the several kinds of medicines and preparations

2 A chemical laboratory [Obs.]

Phar ma cop'o list n. [Fr pharmacopole, It. & Sp. farmacopola, Lat. pharmacopola, Gr. φαρμακοπώλης, from φάρμακον, medicine, and πωλεῖν, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary

Phar'ma cy n. [Fr pharmacie It. & Sp. farmacia, Gr. φαρμακεία, from φαρμακεύειν, to administer medicine, from φάρμακον, medicine] The art or practice of preparing, preserving and compounding substances for the purpose of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary

Pha'ros n. 1 The same as FARO See FARO

2 A pharos, lighthouse [Obs.]

Pha'ros, n. [Gr. φάρος, fr. an Φάρος, an island in the bay of Alexandria, whereon was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus the famous lighthouse. Lat. pharus, Fr phare, It. & Sp. faro]

1 A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on a small island of the same name, off Alexandria, in Egypt. Hence Alexandria

2 Hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watch tower; a beacon.

Pha ryn'ge al or **Pha ryn'ge al** a. [Fr pharyngé See PHARYNX] Belonging to or connected with the pharynx

Pha ryn'ge als or **Pha ryn'ge als** n. pl (Anat) The parts connected with the pharynx Dunglison

Phar yn gi'tis n. (Med.) Inflammation of the pharynx Dunglison.

Pha ryn gog'ra phy } [Gr. φάρυγξ, and γράφειν, to write; λόγος
Pha ryn gol'o gy, } discourse] (Anat.) A description of the pharynx.

Pha ryn got'o my n. [Fr pharyngotomie from Gr. φάρυγξ, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (Surg.) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumor or anything that obstructs the passage

Phar'ynx (fâr'inks) (110) n. [Gr. φάρυγξ, Fr pharynx, It. & Sp. faringe.] (Anat) The cavity bounded by membranes and muscular walls, at the base of the skull, into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus

Phas'co lome n. [Gr. φάσκωλος, leathern bag, pouch, and μῦς, mouse] (Zool) A genus of marsupial animals, including the wombat.

Phascolome.

Phas'co lo my n. [Gr. φάσκωλος, pouch, and μῦς, mouse] (Zool) A marsupial animal of the genus Phascolomys; the wombat. Owen.

Phase n.; pl. PHASES [Gr. φάσις, from φάειν, to shine, φαίνειν, to make to appear; passive to appear, Fr phase It & Sp fase]

1. That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which anything manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.

2 (Astron) Appearance with respect to quantity of illumination or form of enlightened disk; as, the phases of the moon or of the planets.

3 (Physics) Any appearance or aspect in a recurring series of changes, as in the changes of motion of one of the particles constituting a wave or vibration; one portion of a series of such changes in distinction from a contrasted portion, as the portion on one side of a position of equilibrium in distinction from the opposite side.

4 (Min) Transparent green quartz.

Pha'se ol n. [Lat. phaseolus, dim. of phaselus, Gr. φάσηλος, φασίολος, Fr phaséole, Sp. frijol See French bean, kidney bean

Pha se'o lus n. [Lat.] (Bot) A genus of leguminous plants including the kidney bean.

Pha si an'i dæ n. pl. [From Phasis, a river in Asia Minor] (Ornith) A family of birds belonging to the order Gallinæ characterized by the length of the tail, placed high, the bare skin in front on the cheeks and by the spurs on the legs. The peacock belongs to this family but the pheasants are the typical species Baird

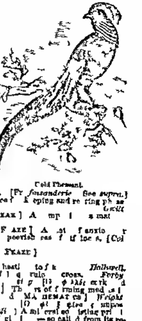
One of the Phasianidæ (Crossoptilon auritum).

Phas'i anel n. 1 pl (Ornith) The same as PHEASANT See PHEASANT

Phas'm, } n. [Lat. phasma, Gr. φάσμα, fr. φάειν, to
Phas'ma, } shine, to make to appear, passive to appear] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Obs.] Hammond

Phas'san-eb to n. [Gr. φάσσα, the wood pigeon, dim. of Lat. ch lor the gale] The ringdove; rel gale

Pheas'ant (fĕz'ant) n. [O Eng. fesant, fesaunt, O Fr phesant N Fr faisan, It. fagiano, Lat. phasianus, G phasian Sp. faisan, faisano, Lat. phasianus, Gr. φασιανός, bird of Phasis, so called because brought from there near Colchis] (Ornith) A gallinaceous bird (Phasianus Colchicus) the flesh of which is valued as food. It is found wild in Europe



The term is also applied to all the birds of the genus, as the common fowl, the peacock, &c.

Gold pheasant, Phasianus pictus — Blue pheasant, the male of which has acquired part of the plumage of the cock. — Silver pheasant, Gennæus (or Euplocamus) nycthemerus

Gold Pheasant.

Pheas'ant ry n. [Fr faisanderie See supra.] A building or place for keeping and rearing pheasants. Gwilt

Pheer n. [See FEAR.] A companion; a mate; wife [Obs.]

Pheeze [See FEAZE] A state of anxiety or fretfulness; itch; a peevish ness of temper. [Colloq.]

Pheeze v. t. [See FEAZE]

1 To comb

2 To beat, to hasten, to fix Halliwell.

Phe gy Fretful, querulous, cross. Forby

Phe lo plas tic, n. [Gr. φελλός, cork and πλάσσειν, to mold] The art of forming models in cork [See Note under MATHEMATICS] Wright

Phen'a kite (-kĭt) n. [Gr. φέναξ, deceiver, deceiver] (Min) A mineral consisting principally of silica and glucina — so called from its resemblance to quartz. Dana

Phen'a kism n. [Gr. φενακισμός, deceit, fr φενακίζειν, to cheat] The giving of something different from what is outwardly shown; deceit. Jonson.

Phe nak'is to scope n. [Gr. φενακιστής, deceit, deceiver, and σκοπεῖν, to view] A revolving disk on which figures are drawn in different relative attitudes, which, when successively seen through slits, produce the appearance of an object in motion; —called also phantascope, the phenomenon depending on the persistence of the retinal impression. [Written also fantascope.]

Phen'gite (-jīt) n. [Fr phengite, Lat. phengites, Gr. φεγγίτης, from φέγγος, light, brightness.] A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marble

Phe ni'cian (fe nĭsh'an), [Written also Phœnician.] (Geog) A native or inhabitant of Phenicia.

Phe ni'cian (fe-nĭsh'an) (Geog) Belonging or pertaining to Phenicia

Phen'i cine [Fr phénicine from Gr. φοῖνιξ, purple red] (Chem) A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

Phe ni'cious (fe-nĭsh'us) [Lat. phœniceus, Gr. φοινίκεος, from φοῖνιξ, purple red.] Of a red color with a slight mixture of gray. Dana.

Phen i cop'ter (110) n. [Fr phénicoptère, Lat. phœnicopterus, Gr. φοινικόπτερος, red-feathered, red, from φοῖνιξ, purple red, and πτερόν, feather] (Ornith.) A grallatory bird of the genus Phœnicopterus, inhabiting warm latitudes of both continents; the flamingo

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), n. [Written also phœnix] [Fr phénix, Lat. phœnix, Gr. φοῖνιξ]

1 (Gr. Myth.) A bird fabled to exist single and to rise again from its own ashes; hence used as an emblem of immortality

That all the fowls became phenix Milton.

2 (Astron) A southern constellation.

Phe no gam'ic a. [Fr phénogame from Gr. φαίνειν, to appear and γάμος, marriage] (Bot) The class of flowering plants, including all which have true flowers with distinct sexual organs. [Written also phanerogamic]

Phe no gam'i an } a. The same as PHENOGAMOUS.
Phe nog'a mic }

Phe nog'a mous a. (Bot) Having true flowers with distinct sexual organs. [Written also phænogamous]

Phe'nol n. (Chem.) A hydrocarbon produced by the distillation of coal tar, from the vapor of phenic acid.

Phe nom'e nal a. [Fr phénoménal.] Pertaining to phenomena or appearances.

Phe nom'e nal ly adv As phenomenon.

Phe nom e nol'o gy n. [Fr phénoménologie, from Gr. φαινόμενον, phenomenon, and λόγος, discourse] A description or history of phenomena.

If we consider the land mass, with a view of discovering its generalizing the various phenomena it reveals, we may call the phenomenology of mind. Sir W. Hamilton.

Phŏs'phu ret, *n* [Fr. *phosphure*] (*Chem*) A combination of phosphorus with another substance, as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper

Phŏs'phu-rĕt-ed, *a* [Fr *phosphuré*] Combined with phosphorus [Written also *phosphuretted*]

Phos phŷ'rīte (49), *n* [From Lng *phosphorus* and *yttria*] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of phosphate of yttria

Phō'tel, *n* (*Bot*) A tree having a strong resemblance to the banana tree *Crabb.*

Phō'ti-zīte (49), *n* [Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting of a mixture of rhodonite and carbonate of manganese *Dana*

Phō'to-chĕm'ic-al, *a* [From Gr *φῶς*, light, and Eng *chemical*] Pertaining to the chemical action of light *Dana*

Phō'to-găl'va-nŏg'ra-phy, *n* The art or process of obtaining from a photographic negative on glass, by means of a gutta percha impression, no electrotype plate, from which may be taken, as in copper plate printing, any number of copies, exactly similar to the photograph *Brewster*

Phō'to ḡīne, *n* [See *infra*] A picture produced by the agency of light, n photograph [*R*] *Crabb*

Phō'to-ḡĕn'ic, *a* [From Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *γένειν*, to produce] Of, or pertaining to, photogeny, producing light

Pho tŏg'e ny, *n* [See *supra*] The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground

Phō'to glŷph'ic, *a* [From Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *γλύφειν*, to engrave] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light

Photoglyphic engraving, n process of etching on copper, steel or zinc, by means of the action of light and certain chemicals, a fac-simile of a photograph or other object, so that from the plate impressions may be taken, —invented by Fox Talbot. *Brewster*

Phō'to grăph, *n* [Fr *photographe*] A picture obtained by photography, especially, a picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight, from a negative, or reverse image, taken, by the camera, on glass

Phō'to grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *photographique*]
Phō'to grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography; as, a *photographic* picture

Pho tŏg'ra phist, *n* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

Pho tŏg'ra phŏm'e ter, *n* [From Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, *γράφειν*, to write, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Photog*) An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation *Ogilvie*

Pho tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *photographie*, from Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *γράφειν*, to write]
1 The science of the action of light on bodies, the principles of physics and chemistry which relate to the production of pictures by the action of light
2 The art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass, paper, &c , or the art of receiving and fixing on such surfaces the images formed by the camera
3 In a more restricted sense, the art of producing such pictures on chemically prepared paper

Phō'to li thŏg'ra phy, *n* A mode of lithographing in which the prepared stone is first rendered sensitive to light, and the picture is then taken upon it by means of photography

Phō'to lŏḡ'ic, } *a* [Fr *photologique*] Per-
Phō'to lŏḡ'ic-al, } taining to photology, or the doctrine of light

Pho tŏl'o ḡy, *n.* [Fr *photologie*, from Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *λόγος*, discourse] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena *Mitchill*

Phō'to măg'net-ism, *n* The relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*

Pho tŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *photometre*, from Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

Phō'to mĕt'ric, } *a* [Fr. *photométrique*] Per-
Phō'to mĕt'ric al, } taining to photometry, or a photometer

Pho tŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *photométrie*] The science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light

Phō'to-phō'bĭā, *n.* [Fr. *photophobie*, fr Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *φόβος*, fear, *φοβεῖσθαι, φεβεσθαι*, to fear] (*Med.*) A dread or intolerance of light

Pho tŏp'si ā, *n.* [Fr. *photopsie*, fr. Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *ὄψις*, sight, from *ὄψομαι* (root *ὀπ-εῖν*), fut of *ὁρᾶν*, to see] (*Med*) An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, coruscations and the like.

Pho tŏp'sy *n* The same as PHOTOPSIA

Phō'to-sphēre, *n* [Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, Light, and *σφαῖρα*, ball, sphere] A sphere of light; especially, the luminous envelope of the sun

Phō'to tȳpe, *n.* [Gr *φῶς, φωτός*, light, and *τύπος*, impression, type] A type or plate resembling a stereotype plate, and capable of being printed from in the same manner produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process, also, the process by which such a plate is produced

Phō'to-zin-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A process of preparing zinc or lithographic plates for printing, similar in principle to that of photolithography

Phrag mĭ'tĭs, *n* [Gr *φραγμίτης*, growing in a hedge or fence, from *φράγμα*, fence] (*Bot*) A genus of reeds growing in wet places, including the common reed (*P. communis*) *Baird*

Phrăḡ'ma-cōne, *n* [Gr *φραγμα*, an inclosure, and *κῶνος*, cone] (*Paleon.*) The chambered cone of the belemnite *Dana*

Phrāse, *n* [Fr *phrase*, It & Sp *frase*, Lat *phrasis*, Gr *φράσις*, from *φραζειν*, to speak]
1 A brief expression, or part of a sentence, two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a portion of a sentence
2 A short, pithy expression, especially, one which is often employed, a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech, as, *humanum est errare*, to err is human
3 A mode or form of speech, the manner or style in which any one expresses himself, diction, expression, style "What *phrase* is this?" *Shak*

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* *Shak*

4 (*Mus*) A short clause or portion of a sentence

☞ A composition consists first of sentences, or *periods* these are subdivided into *sections*, and these into *phrases*

Phrāse, *v t* [*imp & p p* PHRASED, *p pr & vb n* PHRASING] [Fr *phraser*. See *supra*] To express in words, or in peculiar words, to call, to style

These sons,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms *Shak.*

Phrāse'-book, *n* A book in which different phrases are explained

Phrāse'less, *a* Incapable of being described in any phrases or language "Advance that *phraseless* hand" *Shak*

Phrā'se-o grăm, *n* [Gr *φρασις*, n phrase, and *γραμμα*, a letter] (*Phonography*) A combination of short-hand letters representing n phrase or sentence *Pitman.*

Phrā'se-o lŏḡ'ic, } *a* Capable of being
Phrā'se-o-lŏḡ'ic al, } phrased; pertaining to phraseology

Phrā'se ŏl'o ḡist, *n* A collector of phrases

Phrā'se ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *phraséologie*, It & Sp *fraseología*, from Gr *φρασις, φρασεως*, phrase, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse]
1 Manner of expression, peculiar words used in a sentence, diction

He remains most completely national in his mode of thinking and his *phraseology* *I Taylor*

2 A collection of phrases in a language

Syn.—Diction, style See DICTION

Phrā'sing, *n* 1. Method of expression by phrases, phrase
2 (*Mus*) The method or act of grouping the notes so as to form distinct phrases in singing or playing.

Phrā'try, *n* [Gr. *φρατρα*] (*Gr Antiq*) A division of the Athenian people, being a subdivision of a phylc or tribe

Phre-nĕt'ic, *a* [Lat. *phreneticus, phreniticus*, Gr *φρενητικός, φρενιτικός*, Fr *phrénétique*, Pr *frenetic*, Sp, Pg, & It *frenetico* See PHRENITIS] Having the mind or brain disordered, raving, frantic, frenetic, mad See FRANTIC and FRENETIC

Phre nĕt'ic, *n* One whose mind is disordered, a frantic or frenzied person [*Rare*]

Phrenetics imagine they see that without which their imagination is affected with within *Harvey*

Phre-nĕt'ic al-ly, *adv* In a phrenetic manner

Phrĕn'ic (frĕn'ik), *a* [Fr *phrénique*, from Gr. *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff or diaphragm] (*Anat*) Belonging to the diaphragm, as, n *phrenic* vein

Phrĕn'ics, *n sing* [Gr *φρην, φρενός*, the mind] That branch of science which relates to the mind, metaphysics [See Note under MATHEMATICS] [*Rare.*] *R Park.*

Phre nī'tis, *n* [Lat, Gr *φρενῖτις*, from *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff, the mind, Fr *phrénite, phrénitis*]
1 (*Med.*) An inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium
2 The same as PHRENSY, or FRENZY

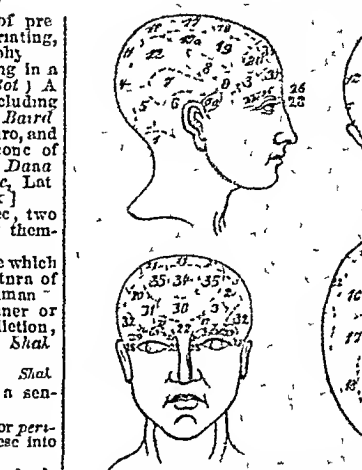
Phre nŏl'o-ḡer, *n* One versed in phrenology, a phrenologist.

Phrĕn'o-lŏḡ'ic, } *a* [Fr *phrénologique*] Per-
Phrĕn'o lŏḡ'ic-al, } taining to phrenology

Phrĕn'o lŏḡ'ic-al ly, *adv* By the principles of phrenology

Phre nŏl'o ḡist, *n.* [Fr *phrénologiste* and *phrénologue*] One versed in phrenology

Phre-nŏl'o ḡy, *n* [Fr. *phrénologie*, It & Sp *frenología* from Gr *φρήν, φρενος*, the mind, and *λόγος*, discourse]
1 The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and their special organs in the brain
2 In popular usage, the theory of Gall, that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; cranology



Phrenology.

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3 Concentrativeness, 3a Inhabitiveness, 4 Adhesiveness 5, Combativeness; 6 Destructiveness, 6a, Alimentiveness 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness 9, Constructiveness, 10, Self esteem, 11 Love of approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14 Veneration, 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope 18, Wonder 19, Ideality; 19a, (Not determined); 20 Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality, 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight 26, Coloring 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29 Order, 30 Eventuality, 31 Time, 32 Tune; 33, Language, 34, Comparison; 35, Causality

Phrĕ'no măg'net ism, *n* [From Gr *φρήν, φρενός*, the mind, and Eng. *magnetism*] The power of exciting the organs of the brain by magnetic influence

Phrĕn'zied (frĕn'zĭd), *a* Frenzied, affected with madness

Phrĕn'zy (frĕn'zȳ), *n* [Fr *phrénésie, frénésie*, It *frenesia*, Sp & Pg *frenesia, frenesi*, Lat *phrenesis*, from Gr *φρήν*, the mind] The same as FRENZY See FRENZY

Phrĕn'zy, *v t* [Written also FRENZY] [*imp & p p* PHRENSIED, *p pr & vb n* PHRENSYING] To render frantic, to madden *Byron.*

Phrĕn'tic, *n & a* Same as PHRENETIC [*Obs*]

Phrŏn'tis tĕr'y, *n* [Fr *phrontistere*, Gr *φροντιστήριον*, from *φροντίζειν*, to think, from *φροντίς*, thought, from *φρονεῖν*, to think, *φρήν*, the mind] A school or seminary of learning [*Rare*]

Phrȳ'ḡi an, *a* [Lat *Phrygius*, Gr *Φρύγιος*, from *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor] Of, or pertaining to Phrygia,—applied to a sprightly, animated kind of music among the ancients, which was well suited to martial instruments

Phrygian stone, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing, a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent.

Phthi-ri'a sis, *n.* [Gr *φθειρίασις*, from *φθείρ*, louse] (*Med*) A disease consisting in the excessive multiplication of lice upon the human body in spite of efforts to prevent it Herod and Philip II of Spain are said to have died from this disease

Phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n* The same as PHTHISIS. See PHTHISIS

Phthis'ic al (tĭz'ĭk al), *a* [Lat *phthisicus*, Gr *φθισικός*, Fr *phthisique*, It & Sp *tisico* See PHTHISIS] Having, or belonging to, the phthisis, *breathing hard*, as, a *phthisical* consumption

Phthis'ick y (tĭz'ĭk ȳ), *a* Having, or pertaining to, the phthisis

Phthis'i ŏl'o ḡy (tĭz'ĭ-ŏl'o jȳ), *n* [Gr. *φθίσις* and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med*) A treatise upon phthisis *Dunglison*

Phthis'ip neū mō'ni ā (thĭz'ĭp-), *n* [Gr *φθίσις*, phthisis, and *πνεύμων*, pl. *πνεύμονες*, lungs] (*Med*) Pulmonary consumption *Dunglison*

Phthis'ip neū'mo ny (thĭz'ĭp nū), *n.* (*Med*) Phthisipneumonia

Phthī'sis (thī'sĭs) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Lat *phthisis*, Gr *φθίσις*, from *φθίειν*, to pass or waste away, Fr *phthisie*, Sp *tisis, tisica*, It *tise, tisia, tisica, tisico*] (*Med.*) Consumption of the lungs; formerly applied, also, to many wasting diseases

Phthon gŏm'e ter (thon gŏm'e ter), *n* [Gr *φθόγγος*, voice, and *μέτρον*, measure] A measure of vocal sounds *Smart*

Phȳ'co mū'ter, *n.* [N. Lat , from Gr *φῦκος*, sea weed, and *μητηρ*, Lat *mater*, mother] (*Bot*) The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. *Brande*

Phȳ-lăc'ter, *n* The same as PHYLACTERY See PHYLACTERY [*Obs*]

Phȳ-lăc'tered, *a* Wearing a phylactery, dressed like the Pharisees. [*Obs*]

Phȳ'lac tĕr'ic, } *a* Pertaining to phylac-
Phȳ'lac tĕr'ic al, } teries.

Phȳ lăc'ter y, *n.* [Lat *phylacterium* Gr *φυλακτήριον*, from *φυλάκτωρ*, a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν*, to watch, guard; Fr. *phylactère*, Sp *filacteria*, It *filateria*]

L. A y hern pel er an of, worn as a preservatl f m d ger or disease

2 (*Jewish ant f*) A lip di par fm a d wh h were w l n eersl pac ope f t w l orta m-hy f k ad xnt 1 10 1 11 15 Deut 4 6-8 6 xi 13-21 the d ealog w by d ro t perse o h f rel ead and le.l arm while t p y

A H Phylacterie

3 Among th primitive Ch lst cases t wl l were inclosed the relics f the dead.

Phylarch h. [(Gr φυλή *phylē* from φύλ lass r tribe di tal f the army d ἀρχ to rul Lat. *phylarchus* Fr *phylarque*.] (G *Antl f*) The hief o overn r f a trib o clan

Phylarchy n. [Gr φυλαρχία Fr *phylarchie*. See *rap a*] Th fficе f phylarch government f tribe lan.

Phyl n. [G φύλ ! f l livid ala in m man ty ue.] A local di lolo f th peopl l nei Ath a tribe.

Phyllite (f) n. [G φύλλ leaf and λίθος] (*Min.*) A mineral co l ing hiefly f th hy d f l n from d mangan se d occurr g l Sl. scal l aves. *Dana.*

Phyllocladium n. The sam as PHYLLOCLAD.

Phyllodinium n. [N L. t. from G φύλλον, l leaves from φύλ a l af κλάδος form] (*Bot*) A pet. l ilated lat th f rm of blad as in th A tralian aca las

Phyllophagan, [G φύλλ l f and φαγ to eat.]

1 (*Zool*) O e of a tribe of m ren lal lmals in ladi g lad phn *Ed* *f wale*

2 (*Ent f ins.*) f family f be tl which feel pen tos l ves f plant h for *Brande.*

Phyllophaga a. (E) f rd h. a. [G φύλλ \ *leaf* from φύλλον, l f and φάγειν to bear] Le f heavl g p od cing l ve

Phyllopod (f l h. m. [Fr *phyllopode* from G φύλλ le f and πους (ποδ.) (*Zool*) One of tribe (r to ins ana whose f et h re flattened f r lik that f h f

Phyllosoma n [G φύλλ leaf and σῶμα body] (*Zool.*) A gen f to ma h r l g the body transp nt, d rem k le f being ry m h flattened th g as shrimp fass h.

Phyllum tum [G φύλλ le f and σπέρμα seed] (*Z. L.*) On f fa lly f h ia whl h la ter seal di k expanded into a distinct leaf.

Phyll (f l n. I relatl g to phyll tary

Phyllo-tax n [Gr φυλλοτάξις] (*Bot*) Th ord rra gem f le es stem th sch ou f the rel ive pos to of l a.

Phyllotaxy, n. [L. t. *phyllotaxis*, G φύλλ rdo, from φυλλ, t l low Fr *phyllotaxie*.]

1 The system wh l th es halot S CA ALOT

2 A kind f m hl pparatus *ed* l l l ie *f*

Phylosanthropy n. [G φύλον, ra nd ἄνθρωπος man] be hilosophy f h man lif the d ectl f h o attitude and di ences f man nd Lie ren ed

Phy (f l th) n. [Fr ren.]

L Th ry f heal g disease the theory o prac tl f medicl

I good air, holesome hl d of exercise, and much sunshine (d ta physic *Lettsom*

2 A pec ua n ernal ppl cati f th ro ll f l l knows remedy fo disease

3 In pol l b g medicin that p rgee purge cathartic

Physic f [imp & p p PHYSICKED (f l th)] p p n rb w ITS C ICKD]

1 T treat with phy le to d scrust th bowels with ath rl l purge.

2 T treat with remedies to cure

Physical (f l k-al) a [G φυσικός, from φύσις n re from φύ to bel g f rth prod cer Lat. *physicus* Fr *physique* D F *physical* It. *fisico* Sp. *físico*]

1 Pertaining t l ture as fr l ding l re od ri tances ob y g th law f ature also relat l g to natural or material thl gs, as opposed to thl gs me lal, m rel spiritual, imagl ry material tural as arnites and vies are th physical f se f nation wh reas wind m knowl e, skill, and h l k consist i moral f ce physical body or h ta is m te lal body subsists in dl tinct n from spirit.

2. F taining t phy l th science f ture o l n ornan *f m ter ire* l g f relatl g to the cause ur nature lo f atural phenom as physics, science physic l w and the lr

3 F ral ing to physl c th rt f medicin reacnld. g pl vl Animal (*Obsolescent*)

4 Pert bl l h bo l w or n terl l organical ogal l by the sources corpore l xt ral

Physical sciences may that part of astronomy wh h treats of ca ses of he celestl lal motions or of the connection of the laws w ic govern them with those which re observe d in th arth' ur ce.—*Physical el ss* n n, tration f the bodl ongs and powers, with a ew to l o premotion of heal d lion.—*Physic l ringe phy* ast ben h f acts ce which ophics ne l ralph f ph hal the Ert l p nomena f d scrlpt ever h or wh l ll ut (Ther ma ca, lat th ll ra ns, ra ns, ra ln d g m di rak es f ar f r mass p al l t. dm, th di tith tion of l al an l wa er of mals ple ts, m l Ke.—*Ing f spelce* the *ranch of spice l science* which reats the nature of f l t, and of its bethann a, with th explna tion of th ir ainset.—*I p ual pol* an lnlelin by small portion of matt pol l cotnet ed lating w th ex ldes hm, y ha l ig physical properate as w light, l rtia momentana, &c material pl

Physical f n. One wh h lls that h man thoughts nd acts are d termined by th phy le l equal ll f m

Physically l L l phy leal manner ac cordl g to th laws f na ure

l ans and treating dynamically f ligh or colors. *Locke*

2 Acco dl g to the art n. l medl ine [*Ob*]

Be the Rose physically must ll materiall *Cleave.*

Physical l n (ll l h) [Fr *physicale* al philosopher an p rim ta l phy ce ll F a Phy ca *Tarte* Fr f ace f *ence, O It. fisica* See F y and l y]

λ \ perso Killed l ph l l art f h al l l whose p fessl l to p cscribe remedies f diseases

2 ll o wl h ta m ral di ease as phy ica f th as l

Physical l med Ed ted Hee ced as ph al lan [(th ed rere.] O D L as phy sicmal apo hecary *ll Wat ala.*

Physicalness n. O rsed in ph l a.

Physicalness [G φυσικός phy l l and E *ness*] Lost ill st sted by oral philosophy

Physical-ness l l n l l l l rtaining to phy lo logy [*Fr re*] *Swift*

Physical-mathematics n. *Mixed* Ml ed mathematics [ee N to d M rl ma a]

Physical-philosophy Th phi sophy f l re *Dr*

Physical-to-the-Divine-ology [G φυσικός phy cal, d E *g theol ogy*] Thool gy d vinity ll trated f rel l h physical phl sophy

Physicians (fis k) n. [G φυσικός (or ω ( ) from *ἀφ ἡ* L. t. *physicus physicus*] *phy a* pl Fr phy ne p l g & It. *fisico* F *fisica.* See Phy A] Th ecle f nat re f nat rel l bject comprehend g the dy km wledg f th material w ll, pecl lly the d partm n l f tural ecl which treat f th g eerl prope l f bodl and the se (as gra itatl heat, light, m gn tism lec kity ec.) hat modifl hose properti nata al philosophy (See Not ndr Ma ll MATICS)

☞ Chemistry lough branch of general physics h enumerl, ro d ectnre y l lnel n d Ptem tim of ph, ical nej lo w ch l in ol comm tr e a lled ne l ph ics which treats more cspe cia d hose p sical properties of m tr w h are m l h ch ale l dolling ad dis tinguishing b tances.

Physicomagnetism n. The same as PHY OMA

Physiognomical l [G φυσιογνωμονικός]

Physiognomonical l [F *physiognomonique* It. *fisionomico* Sp *fisionomico*] Pert tal r ph lecomy

Physiognomical l *f g* Th m as PHYS OM ow [See N to l MATH w TICAL]

Physiognomist, n. [Fr *physiognomist* It. & Sp *fisionomista.* G φυσιογνώμων]

1 One wh le killed in physl gnomy *Dryden*

2 One wh tells f rto es by ecrall y f th face

Physiognomy n. Physl gnomi [G]

Physiognomy n. [Gr φυσιογνωμία, f ura ev (ral re and γνώμη one wh know and ev) dee from γνωναι γνωσκειν to k m F *physiognomie, physionomie* It. *fisionomia fisonomia* Sp *fisonomia*]

1 Th art science f discerni g th character f the mind from the f at tre of c. face or be art f discoveri g he predominant temper, or the characteristi g all f th mind by th f ces f the body h especially h the xt rnal fea f th ces tenance or th mushinatio f th feat res *Bacon. Lawster*

2 Th face ces te ne with respect to the temper f th ma d particular configuration, cast, or expression from m ne and the *phy ing* ney black or dream f traliam *Cl ridge.*

3 Th art f f ce Ilog the future fortunes f Perso by ioda ll f the countenance

Physiotypic n. [G φυσιοτυπία physiology and τύπος, impre type.] A Lattra ment paratus used in taki g large *dates* p ints f the human con tena ce.

Physiography n. [G φύσις nature and γράφ e *phy* birds] B rth f nature (*Rare.*) *Cheverlus.*

Physiographic n. [Fr *physiographie*]

Physiographical l Of, or pertaining to physiography

Physiography n. [F *physiographie* from G φύσις ra re, and γράφ to wri] Th ten

ne which ire is first of th y tem i th earth e terior phy leal feature Lmat , lif & y a d ecco dly f th system in th physical m vement o hanges o th rth' surface as th currents f th tmo ph ro and oc an th ecull variations f h as, moisture magn sm nd th lik *Dana*

Physiologer n. A phy l g t. See PHYSIOLOGIST

Physiologic l [Fr *physiologique* Lat.

Physiological l *physiologicus* It. & Sp *fisiologico*] F rtainl g to physiology elating to the sel f th properti and function f living be ge.

Physiological ly *adv* In phy lological ma

Physiologist n. [Fr *physiologiste* and *physiologue* It. & p *fisiolog* See *infra.*]

1. O wh is rsed in th scien f living beings or in the properties and f rctions f animals and plants

2 wh treats f physl logy

Physiology n. [G φυσιολογία, from φύσις re, and λόγος discourse Lat. *physiologia*, Fr *physiologie*, It. & p *fisiologia*] Th department f m al science wh h reats f th rga nd thei f nctl in animals and plants

Mental physiology the science of the functions d ph nomena of th mind, distinga h d from philosophical planation of th ame

There sciences that ma be termed men l *physiology*, there is anoti er science relating to the tructure an ctl ns of our corporal came *Jerome.*

Physiomancy (F k) n [F] Th l ral co ell ph sical ructure f pe so

Physiognomy Th logmom [*Ob*] *Spenser*

Physogonid [Fr *physogonid* from G φύσ as al bladd nd Lat. g ndat wala ga.] (*Zool*) O f ribe f siphophysa wh h wim by mass f al bladd re

Physy A f see E Fr ra. *Locke,*

Phytal *phan* [G φυτά plant, and l l ph t, also [ty] (*Bot*) A gr f south Am rican plan f m th ased f which th subsis il rey *table f ory* l bial d

Phytivorous a. [G φ f pan from φύε to grow and Lat. *vorare* to e t greedily] Feeding plants h bag as *phut vorous* animal *Lay.*

Phyto-chemical Relating to phytochemi l ry *H ll*

Phyto-chemistry n. *Chemistry in h relatio* rertabl h di a. *Hu t.*

Phytochirology [F *ph tock ni* from G φυτόν plant, d F *chirurgie* brurlstry] The h mi try f plants

Phytology n. [G φυτόν plant, and f to to prod ce] Th dort lne of th generation f plants

Phytography n. [G φυτόν plant, γῆ earth, and γράφ to write describe] Th geography f plants

Phytographical a. Relati g to phytogr phy

Phytology n. [G φ ro φυτόν plant, and λόγος grant g] *Th* art f pri l *from n* by taki impression from plants, th object soft m tal e ther bitance and f m th se tak i g an lectro type plate by mean l which imp ra are m l pl d — called a so *Nature printing* n p

Phytomorphic al a. [F *phytomorphique*] l rtal l g to h d scripti on f pl

Phytology, n. [F *phytographie*, from G φυτόν plant, and γράφ, γ w ing.]

1 Th scienta f describing plants l ystemall manner

2 A description f pants

Phytolacca n. [G φυτόν, plant, and lat. *lacca*, lac] (*Bot*) A ge us of plants fr m the fruit of which red col resembling lac l blained. *London*

Phytolith (ll) n. [Fr *phytolith* from G φυτόν pa t d λίθος stone] A plant petrified o fossil vegetabl

Phytolithological l [ed *ifra*] On rersed i phytolid l gy

Phytologia n. [G φυτόν plant, λόγος, sic ne and λόγος, discou se] Th branch of science which treats f heall p ants

Phytological, n. [F *phytologique*] F rt lo ing to physiology botanical

Phytological n. (See PHYTOLOGY] Dee h ll l l phytology a botanist

Phytology n. [F *phytologie*, from Gr φυτόν plant, and λόγος, dis. rse] A d scou se or the lisg plants o the sci ce f pl descripti f th ki ts and properties of pl bolany

Phytoma n. [φ d plant.] (F f) A ki le dev lope i plant, plant-b d plan l d ritual tree — to tree being regs f l conjunct d in d rn cal and sup f many physicns *Gray*

Phytomancy n. [F *phytomancie* from G

Phytomancy [G φυτόν pl l d lo ge The science f the ri in and growth of pl ts

Phytopathology n. [G φ h pl d ses and λόγος, d scoiro] A ce of ase to which plant ral

Phytophagous a. [Fr *phytophage* from G φ h ge p ad φαγ l to ll f g l h. ge l ac g on plants.

Phytotomist n. f ne tuph f One versed in phytotomy

Phy tŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr φυτόν, plant, and τομη, cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut] The dissection of plants

Phy'to zō'on, or ***Phy tōz'o-on***, *n*, *pl* PHY-TO-ZŌ'A, or PHY TŌZ'O A [Gr. φυτόν, plant, and ζῶον, animal, from ζώω, alive, from ζάειν, to live] A plant-animal, — a term sometimes applied to zoophytes, also to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants *Dana.*

Phyz, *n* The same as PHIZ

Pi, *n* (*Print*) A mass of types confusedly mixed, or unsorted [Written also *pie*]

Pi ā'ba, *n* (*Ichth*) A small, fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food

Pi ăc'a-ba, *n* See PIASSAVA.

Pi'a-cle (pī'a kl), *n* [Lat *piaculum*, a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, from *pare*, to appease, to expiate, from *pius*, pious, It *piacolo*] An enormous crime which requires expiation [*Rare*] *Howell*

Pi ăc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *piacularis*, Fr *piaculaire* See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 Expiatory; having power to atone

2 Requiring expiation, criminal, atrociously bad "To cleanse his little Warwickshire fold from its *piacular* pollution" *De Quincey*

Pi ăc'ū lăr'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being piacular, criminality, badness *De Quincey*

Pi ăc'ū loŭs, *a* The same as PIACULAR.

Pi'a Mă'ter, [Lat, a tender mother] (*Anat*) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain

Pi'a nĕt', *n* [Eng *pie*, Lat. *pica*, a pie, and *picus*, a woodpecker]

1 The magpie

2 A bird, the lesser woodpecker. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pi'a nis'si mo, *a* [It, *superl of piano*] (*Mus*) Very soft, — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers in the softest manner

Pi ăn'ist, *n* [Fr *pianiste*, It & Sp *pianista*] A performer on the piano forte, or one well skilled in it *Busby*

Pi ă'no, *a* [It, even, smooth, soft, from Lat *planus*, even, level] (*Mus*) Soft, — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers softly and with diminished volume of tone

Pi ă'no, Pi-ă'no-fōr'te, } *n* [It *piano*, soft, from Lat *planus*, even, smooth, and It *forte*, strong, from Lat *fortis*] (*Mus*) A musical instrument resembling a harpsicord, and consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers which are moved by keys

Pi ăn'o grăph, *n* [From *piano*, q v, and Gr γράφειν, to write] (*Mus*) A machine, which, attached to a piano forte, transcribes, on paper prepared for the purpose, any thing played by the pianist

Pi'a rist, *n* [From Lat *pius*, pious] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order which arose in the seventeenth century at Rome, and who bound themselves by a special vow to devote themselves to education *Brande*

Pi ăs'a-bā, *n* See PIASSAVA

Pi-ăs'sa-vā, *n* [Pg] A fibrous product of the palm tree (*Attalea funifera*), imported from Brazil. The fibers are derived from the base of the leaf-stalks, and are used in making brooms, and for various other purposes [Written also *piaceba* and *piasaba*] *Balfour*

Pi ăs'ter, *n* [Fr *piastre*, O Sp *piastra*, *piastro*, It *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, n dollar, L Lat. *plastra*, from Lat *emplastrum*, Gr ἐμπλαστρον, ἐμπλαστρον, n plaster, from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster up, to daub over] An Italian coin of about 80 cents value or 3s 7d sterling But the value is different in different states or countries The Spanish piaster is the same as the Spanish or American dollar The Turkish piaster, formerly worth 25 cents, is now worth only about 8 cents *McCulloch*

Pi ăc'tion, *n* [Lat. *piatio* See PIACLE] The act of making atonement, expiation [*Obs*]

Pi ăz'zā, *n*, *pl* PI-ĂZ'ZĂS [It. *piazza*, place, square, market place, Sp *plaza*, Fr *place* See PLACE]

1 (*Arch*) A portico or covered walk, supported by arches or columns

2 A square open space surrounded by buildings [*Italy*] *Gwilt*

Pib'-cōrn, *n* [I e, pipe horn, from W *pib*, pipe, and *corn*, horn] A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used in Wales.

Pi'broch (Synop, § 139), *n* [Gael *piobaireachd*, pipe music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, n pipe, bagpipe] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. *Jamieson*

Our dogs were hunted to death by whistling a *pibroch* *W Scott.*

Pi'ck, *n* [Lat *pica*, a pie magpie]

1 (*Ornith*) The magpie

2 (*Med*) A vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) An ordinary, a table, or directory for devotional services, — called also *pic* and *pye*

4. (*Print*) A kind of type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer

☞ This line is printed in *pica*

☞ This line is printed in *small pica*.

☞ This kind of type was probably so called from *litera picata*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy *Pica* is used as a standard by which to designate several larger kinds of type, as *double pica*, *two-line pica* or *two-lines pica*, *four-line pica*, or *four-lines pica*, and the like

5 An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records

Pic'a-dōr', *n* [Sp] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull fight by attacking the animal, without attempting to kill him

Pic'a-mar', *n* [Lat *pix*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter] (*Chem*) The bitter principle of pitch, an oil like, transparent fluid

Pic'card, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect which arose in the fifteenth century, the members of which held doctrines similar to those of the Adamites, — so called from *Picard*, a native of Flanders See ADAMITES

Pic'a roon', *n* [Sp *picaron*, aug of *picaro*, roguish, a rogue, O It *piccaro* Cf Fr *picorer*, to go marauding, to *picorer*, q v] One who pickeers, especially, a plunderer of wrecks, a pirate, a corsair

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons* *Sir W Temple*

Pic'a yune', *n* [From the language of the Caribs] A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents

Pic'en-dil, Pic'en-dil'ly (110), } *n* [O Fr *piccadilles*, the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet *Cotgrave*]

1 A high collar, or a kind of ruff *Wilson*

2 A certain street in London, — so called from the article of dress *Nares*

Pic'enge, *n* [L Lat *piccagium*, from Fr *piquer*, to prick, Norm Fr *pecher*, to break open] (*O Eng Law*) Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths *Ainsworth*

Pic'ca lil'li, *n* An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices *Simmonds*

Pic'co-lo, *n* [It, small] (*Mus*) A small flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than that of the ordinary flute, an octave flute

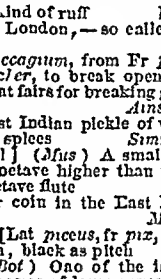
Pice, *n* A small copper coin in the East Indies, worth less than a cent *Malcom*

Pic'e-oŭs (pis'e us), *a* [Lat *piceus*, fr *pix*, pitch] Of, or belonging to, pitch, black as pitch

Pich'ū rim Bēan (*Bot*) One of the isolated lobes of the drupe of a species of laurus growing in South America, — called also *sassafras nut*

Pic'i dæ, *n pl* (*Ornith*) [Lat *picus*, woodpecker] A family of scansorial birds, including the woodpecker

Pick, *v t* [*imp & p p* PICKED (pikt), *p pr & vb n* PICKING] [A S *pycan*, *pyccan*, D *pikken*, N H Ger *picken*, *bicken*, Dan *pikke*, Sw & Icel *picka*, Fr *piquer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *picar*, It *piccare*, W *pigaw*, to prick, peck. Cf PECK]



One of the Picidæ
Imperial Woodpecker
(*Campephilus imperialis*).

1 To peck at, like birds with their bills, to strike at with any thing pointed, to act upon with a pointed instrument, so as to pierce, as an apple with a pin, to open, as a lock, to separate, as wool, cotton, hair, oakum, and the like

2 To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree or vine, corn from a stalk, and the like, to pluck, sometimes, to clean by means of the teeth, as, a dog *picks* a bone

3 To cleanse, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable, as, to *pick* the teeth, to *pick* a fowl

4 To take away by a quick, pointedly-directed, or unexpected movement, as, a bird *pick*s up a worm, to take up suddenly, as, to *pick* off the enemy by sharpshooting, to *pick* a pocket "Did you *pick* Master Slender's purse?" *Shak.*

5 To choose, to select, to separate as choice or desirable, to cull, — often with *out*, hence, to get into by seeking for, as, to *pick* a quarrel

6 To gather from here and there, to collect; to bring together, — often with *up*, as, to *pick* up stones

7 To pitch or cast [*Obs*] "As high as I could *pick* my lance" *Shak.*

To pick a hole in one's coat, to find fault

Pick, *v i* 1 To eat slowly or by morsels, to nibble

2 To do any thing nicely, or by attending to small things

3 To steal, to pilfer

Pick, *n* [Fr. *pic*, a pickax, a pick, Pr *pic*, *picche*, Sp & Pg *pico*, It *picco* See *supra*, and cf PIKE]

1 A sharp pointed tool, — often used in composition, as, a *tooth-pick*, a *pick-lock*, a *pickax*, a *pickaxe*

2 (*Mining & Mech*) An iron tool tapering to a point from a heavy mass or head, in which it is secured, transversely, a wooden handle, sometimes pointed at both ends, and having the handle inserted at the middle It is used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c

What the miners call "chert" and "whorn" is so hard that the *picks* will not touch it *Woodward*

3 Choice, right of selection, as, to have one's *pick*

4 (*Print*) Foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls, rollers, bad ink, or from the paper in printing.

Pick'a-nin'ny, *n* [Probably from Sp *picado* niño] A small child, especially, a negro or mulatto infant [*Southern U. S*] *Bartlett*

Pick'a păck', *adv.* In manner of a pack [*Vulgar*] *L'Estrange*

Pick'ar dil, *n* The same as PICCADILLY [*Obs*]

Pick'ăx, } *n* [From *pick* and *ax*] A pick with

Pick'āxe, } a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle, a hammer with a pointed end for piercing as it strikes, a pick

Pick'băck, *a* On the back. *Hudibras*

Pick'ed (60), *a* 1 Pointed, sharp, "Picked and polished" *Chapman*

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top *Mortimer*

2 Spruncly or foppishly dressed [*Obs*]

Picked out (pikt), ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different color as a barge of white, *picked out* with gold, a green carriage, *picked out* with red *C Kingsley*

Pick'ed-ness, *n* The state of being picked

Pick eer', *v i* [*imp & p p* PICKEERED, *p pr & vb n* PICKEERING] [Fr *picorer*, to go marauding, originally to go to steal cattle, from Lat *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle Cf. Sp *pecoria*, robbery committed by straggling soldiers]

1 To pillage, to pirate. *Hudibras*

2 To skirmish, as soldiers on the outpost of an army, or in pillaging parties

He had often *pickeered* out on Sheldon and some other bishops *Burnet*

Pick-eer'er, *n* One who pickeers or plunders, a pillager [*Obs*]

Pick'er, *n* 1 One who picks or culls

2 (*Mech*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces, as, a wool *picker* or rag *picker*

3 A pickax, or instrument for picking or separating

4 One who excites a quarrel between himself and another

Pick'er-el, *n* [Diminutive of *pike*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Esox*, — applied to several species of fresh-water fishes belonging to the pike family

Pickerel weed (*Bot*) A water plant, or the genus *Pontederia* having arrow-headed leaves — so called because it was formerly supposed to breed pickerels *Walton*

Pick'er-y, *n* [From *pick* See PICK, *v t*, 4] Petty theft

A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere *pickery* *W. Scott.*

Pick'et, *n* [Fr *piquet*, properly diminutive of *pique*, spear, pike; Sp *piquete*, It *picchetto*]

1 A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments

2 A narrow board pointed, used in making fences, a palo or paling

3 (*Mil*) A guard posted in front of an army, and with others forming a chain of outposts, in order to give notice of the approach of the enemy, and to prevent surprise by a hostile force, — called also *outlying picket*

4 A game at cards See PIQUET

5 A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Inlying picket (*Mil*) a detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped, and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm, or the approach of an enemy, picket guard

Pick'et, v t [*imp. & p p.* PICKETED, *p pr. & vb n* PICKETING]

1 To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes

2 To inclose or fence with narrow, pointed boards

3 To fasten to a picket

4 To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake

Pick'et-fĕnce, *n* A fence made with pickets See PICKET, 2

Pick'et-gŭard, *n* (*Mil*) A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm

Pick'et ing, *n* A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Pick'et-tee', *n.* The same as PICQUET *n v*

Pick'ing, *n* 1 The act of plucking, selecting, or gathering

2 That which is left to be picked or gleaned.

3 The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks *Simmonds*

4. A hard-burned brick *Simmonds*

5 The act of stealing or pilfering; also, that

a. I sense and *ll* [Obs.] Displ ed *a* *f* *some* *Fairfax* — *ill bel* *e* tirely completely; as, I beat *a* *ll bel* *w* [Co *r*]

All *n.* The whole mber quantity or amount he th thing e ry thi g] I ll conceive d t is aper ptrel th whol th total totality *a*, o oll *a* take.

And take all *All* that thou possest is mi *n.* Gen. 1. 13.

All ts *all* a pl ceive whi h signifie *ll* things in per pon, verything ie do red

— *Thou shalt be all to all, and I to thee,*
I for ve *Mil on.*

— *Al ll* phrase much sed by w y of e fore *n* *r* et basis ll ll negative or ll rrog ive *n* seen d *ll* style *in the least degree* *I the leo I ertent* *f* *ll* *le* *d* *y circumst ncen* *s*, he h ro ambi tion et *S* ha he ny p petty *I ll*) — *All in th wind* (*V*) e phrase d mod gins th vaids rep rallel w th th course of the wind, *s* h ha. *M Dict*

☞ *All* much sed in composi to to i large th meaning or ad force to wo L I some ium e ll is completely i compos d word d ll ll ll commonl is ropped, in *almis h y* *treadly* *lowly* h l most ll ance ll is adv d prod ll oth w ds, h f p ted by hyphen *s all bound, all-glorious* *w l imperial* *round y A* Ancient ma words w re see pound d w h *ll* which are now rit kep rarel *s* *l sour elegans* *l dee*

Ill ab *v* [A co tract l from the ord le *f* th *s* [*Gab C*] so that ll lip ll *th* *l* *e God th only* *l* *f* from *John* to ad re] Th Arabic nam f the 8 psems Lel g

All-a mort *a* See AMORT

All a ll *v* 1 rtall *t* g to r e nta ed in, the all ti l

Al l *l* *ral* a supposed eld forme ly thought to relate to figure of th l tol of the l all.

All ka tel [Name-l] *n* [*Ar alla wandle*

All ka told or All k ta ld [sh ped lik Alla Ga. n., *Alla* g Al *ol* f rend m l sa sa g l ud *ll* ch pe.] (*Anat.*) A thin m mb an tuated between the h rl a d m plen ed f rm g ob f the m mbran wh ch lure th f tu *Carpenter*

All ka t ki *v* [Lat *Ilatrare* l bark l *ad* and *latrare* to bark] To bark a d v [*Obs*] *Hubbes*

All ll ay *v* [*p* & *p* ALLAYED *p pr* & *vb n.* ALLAY *n*] [Part. from A-d *allegan*, to l y low confine dim l h depress from prec ll and *legan* to l y, pu d w Ger *legen* p rify from *y al ee* to ly to mi m t] Lat. *l ignare* l bind to turn th l g *ll y* and *lay*, whi h l *a* di ferent tgl l be cour ded wh p l l ed l met h w ALLOY]

1. To m k q l t p p t pest t pacify o p pesso *a* l *ll g* pop la lt me l *lay* th tumult l the passo *h*

2 T bate mitl *n* o repress bd e to *allay* the sev rity f diffrl n l *a lay* th bitt r nom f sat rally

I would *allay* th burning quel ty of that fill poison that

3 *n* rid or the p rity f to d base l all *y* *a* to *lay* mel l [*Ob*]

Syn.—T *ll* t to *ll* k t repre *ssage* p pense *ll* sulid den ray compos outa calmi q l See ALLEVIATE

All ay *v l* T dimi l h l trength l b t to b ld Wh n th rus *ll ss* *Shak*

All y *n* Th am ALLO

All ay *r n* On wh ar th l whi h *ll ya*,

All ay m *nl* A st to f bel g ll y l fe l fe dis b ns h l whi h allay p linity bate *m al ea*

The th *alayment* would l gi my grat. *Shak*

All cret *n.* [O E *lacrel* *hallcret* *h lerel* p h fr m the *halb* half *ed kraft* strength] Light armour used both by ry and l fant l th l see th ver ry pecially by h *Swin* *It* l coat of breastpl te and gusse oft rise l g t the mid ll f th thigh and so ettim h l w ll k es. *E l holt*

All ch ll *n* [La *allectatio*, *llect re* b freq q l f *ll xre* l l re from *ad* d *lacere* to *ilce*] *E ll ex* l al la em t. [*Obs*] *Coles.*

All ll *n.* All ti *n* [*ll*] *Chaucer*

All ll *ive n.* All remorsel. [Obs] *Bp T ulor*

All l ge *v n* ALLEGE.

☞ Th p llleg corresponding f *abridly* w once th prevail b

Ill le-gant *n* A kind of Spanish bowl *e* See ALL *Holland t* r [*l b*]

All le-gal *l n* [Lat *legatio* Fr & Pr *allegation* see *infra*]

1 Post l asserti n declaration affirm ti h rsnco *e allegation* f fact. *H Hom.*

2 Th t whi h is L ged affirmed asserted that which l ff red as a plea, xcuse ifi *Pope.*

3 (C *mon a Law*) The statement of a party of what l *p* *Fourcer*

4 (*Ec L Law*) A formal complaint o d l ra tion (h g Th d f da t tate m f el m ta l his def o l alled his *deft ulice* *Hegelo*

All lek (al lif) *v t* [*Imp* & *p p* ALLEGED *p pr* & *vb n* ALLEGING] [Lat *llegare* ad d *ir* re to send disp tch Fr *allig r* Pr & Ib g *ll p* sp *alegar* It *alleg re*]

1. *P b l g f w ed* with positi e *ess* t d el ra to firm t assert as l *allege* fact.

2 To produ as an rg t pl u to its or quote to *ll ge* the autho ity f j ige

Syn —T bel g aserve ll dinee dra ee *n* fen prod ce it que declare firm as l

All lege *n* l *n* C p b l f bel g ll ged or affirmed. Th m ta th l xo ll *llegeld* *p* with ten

All lege ment *n* All gall [*Obs*]

All k *n* O wl firm o d l ra

All lege *v r l* See ALLEGE

All le gl *ing* [l *n* [Fr *ll ge* ce L Lat *llegi ath* *ll f* *ll allegia* *ll* from Lat. *ll j re* to bl d lo (and *b w* t bl d L. Lat *ll gere all gere* *ll gere allegi re* *ni* th t ven La *l r* j w ll lain *ll* l re *f l ll* po th rigl f (the w rd] Th tie bligati implied or xpre f whi h a b j ct wes t bl j ri govern t th d ty f fid lity to ll g go ern m t v t

Syn —Ho h ft h —ALL Ho HYP Th se words gree l resal g ll gr ral bl f fidelity and t l l the pow ra ll t be *A l glance* is pen chi *Loyalty* is feelin or entime l *Ad gance* is y exist w d y f ra of governme l rd in rep tile w generally po k of loyalty th *n* ne i, th m *dc* in w ll-conduc ed mon rchies th sent ent l tak the form of *loy lty* d l w n hearted feeling of ad l ty and bed o f th so reign ll is perso l l n c ro and ten w po k f ll *loy y* f wind her b ba k not Ch *ll glance*, l se wh re w personally *loy* y is n re com ved th word used as *loy lty* l d co tin tion *loyalty* to l use of ert Ly ty l truth ad religion, &c

Hear me reverent, on thi *allegiance* bear mel *Shak*

Ahll l hi bhl fro d
Y shaken reduced, tormed
Hi *legal* be kept. *M Hom*

All lig (lant ( ) *a* [Fr Lat *all glens* p p f *llegiare* See *supra*] Loy l [*Ob*] *Ash*

All le-gb t *n.* [Lat. *ll gorica* Fr *ll*

All le-gbrel -al [*gor que*] l th m er f *ll g ry* *figurati* *b* *descrill g* by *resemble ce* w *A* *ll gori* l l *Falconer* *A* *legorical* plicatio *Pope*

All le gl al *ly* *ad* l all gori al m by w y f ll gory *W rton*

All le gl l al-n *n.* Th q ality (bel g llegorical.

All le gor ll *n* [Fr *all gori* l S e l *gor*] O who llegori wri f ll gory as B ja sp sov *H m*

All le-ge-ric *v* [*Imp* & *p p* ll. G p *p pr* & *vb n.* ALLEGOR o] [Lat *ll gorizare* Fr *all gorizer*]

1. T form or lure l to llegory as to *allegorize* th hi tory f peo ple *Campbell*

2 T d tand l llegorical sens as, wh passage in writ may be d re ood lit rally figurativel h wh gives it figurati m ea in ll to *llegorize it*

All le go-ri *l.* T na allegory *Holl nd*

All le ga O who ll gorizes, m the g l l allego y allegorist. *H m r* *l legorizer* *Ward et*

All le go ry (50) *n* [Lat. *llegoria* G *ll* *y* d pto of thi g d th lm ge f anoth ll th and y pas t spe k l the assem bly h angue fro *ll y* assembly *y* Fr *ll gori* Fr *all gori*] A figurative t disco l whi h th pri ip l h t l dec ribed h th r bj ct rem bling it it properti d l unist es Th p l ipal subjec th kept b t l vi w d w *re* left l collect ll l nile f the writ pe ker h th resemblance f th secondary to th primary bject.

☞ Th distinction in Scripture bet sen h bl ol allegory is ollll be that par bl is supposed bl sere nd an allegor *Narrative* *applies to* *ol real f ct* A llegory l called *ever in ed* metn hor B m ll grin Fourness ed Spenser k ery Queen re ers. raised example of th llegory

All le go-ry *t* To writ ll gori lly to allegori [*Ob*]

I no so ignorant that some do allegory post this place *Bacon*

All gri (n o [Ital dim f *l* ero] (*M*) *A l le* than *da* f h set so q l k as *al* gro

All gro (Syn p 133) *a.* [Ital *llegro* m ry gay l thi *se* l is sed l th poem f Milton en ltl d *L All gro* See ALLEGRO (*M*) Qui k brisk lively — s noun. *allegro* mov m n q l k sprightly tral pi ne

All le-lu i a [ ] [Heb. *halelu yah*, praise (ye) and *yah* an l lly form fo g hovah J hovah

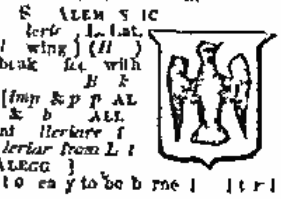
Cod Sc JEHOVAH A HALLELUJAH] I n se *J h* ah — *he see* song *se h ll* f pr is to God

I heard great dice of much peop in heaven saying *Al lelu.* *R* xix. 1

Ill mande (Synop §139) *n* [Fr *llemanl* l tand lor d d pl ce d lq All mon l f om *Allema* l f *llemar d* a l G man] A German waltz f mu ly G rm d in ¾ o ¼ measur f a m d rate m em nt

All mkn al S ALEM S IC

All lil-on n [*l lerle* L Lat. *el* mo from Lat. *l* wing] (*H*) An eagl wild t bsak ll with pa d l wi ga *B k*



All lil *t* [*Imp* & *p p* ALLILLAT p pr & *vb n* ALLILLATING] [L Lat *llerlare* f Lat. *ellere re* Fr *lerlar* from L l *lerle* light s o ALLEG]

1 T m k light o ea y to be b rne l l t r l [*H* c]

2 T mak light in figurati se b ce l rem ve l p rl l se t mi ligni m k al l b d rel as to *all* f sorrow p ip e re p l hm t, *b*

Should pe others jous tapsid to *ease* at th expense *L* *n*

The calami of th want of the sense of hear g is much *llleated* by giving th use of letters and of speech. *Jos H ley*

3 To m k le by repr l ll l l se l re p ct to m gal l o rm nal) l o applied to ral d ct. [*F e.*] *H* *llerrates* bl f lt by n xense *Joh son*

Syn —T lesse diminish soften mitig t ge b (*relieve* f *llef* *llay* —T ALL MIT TE A S ALLA These rds h in com mon he ide f rell f from some pai f l st l d bel g ll fig t hey differ in ll pplicatio scor l g t th image m d which this ld is p ese d *A l* ev *ta* pose lond whi h l lish ed t k f *llew l* re *M g l* ppose somethi g h ros which is mad l d many one gulsh *Ainsw g* pposes something h ndent hich is e let d as l nap sorro *All y* ppose some l g *greeis* *y* *llied bu* w h w h d w *dep* one *llerin g* 2 *llew l* U d tres of lu f m hpal h ll rre f passion to *a y* ang y feel g t *ll y* wounded sen lbll

All vi ll ti n. [L. Lat *llerratio* L Lat *ll ar* , pr *llerl er* *allerl*]

1 Th t f allevi ll g lightenl g lloyl g rlen ll g l a l g nalligati

2 Th l whi h l so mitig t mak m re e f rabl *Jop H ll*

J h et wanted h *llerations* of ll as friendship could supply *Johnson*

3 Act of extenu l g ext ll *llerl* f ma f f lts *South*

All lie vi-at [F *ll riatin*] Ti t wi l h ll l too llgiates [*Ob*] *Corrob Dreams*, 167

All y (ll ly) *n* *pl* ALL Y [F *ll* from *ll* t go]

1. *A* walk in gard "T der l ey g ce *Ill*

2 A arrow p g r w j in a ty ll l s fro p bll stre l f g

All y [A co tract of *l l ster* (whi h ll w rginally m d] A hal e l w larg m bl *J Jon*

All lis ns *n pl* [Fr m *ll* l *fw*] A gam l rds which d rl n m fro th l ban f whi h it ansist f ach f wh h p l t l cored ll y are *High* rth ne l rump r t best l rm pal *Low* the d re f trumps t l west *J ck* th k f l mps *C ne* it maj rity f pips collect d fro the rl k taken by th re peell pl rs Th pl) who h d these l aldl h *ll fours* *Hoyle.*

T go *all four* (*Lit*) mov *l* w lers, or on two l ns and tw rm *a* b le ll *on ll fours* (*Fi*) be ell m m) may *as* possible Th xamp le is *on all fours* w h h sthe ment go *on all fours* *ll contry*

All h ll *l* *lerl* [E HAIL, ham ll] All h lth — ph ase f salut l press g wis of perf ct l l p f the pers ndressed

All hal lów [ ] All S l ts day th first f No

All hal lówg [verb ing ed dell ted l all h h h large eral [*Colloquial*]

All hal lów ing [A- hal llm] Th time All sa ts verbe first.

Al lis a (a ha) [Lat *allium* f m gn l] Pr ritual g *al* m r gur l h rl g the m ll properties garl *L*

All iance *n* [*l lance* from *a lie* t n Lat *l gar* to bl d f m hi g *ad* d l *are* to bind Fr *alliance* Sp *liamen*, It *allen*]

1 The state f b ing l ied, co lo t l tere l between fam lli tates parti & espec lly between famille by ri g d tates by compact tre ty leagu as in rlea lal *al.lances* *Hac ce* between h reb nd stat *Hence* betw h rs es and K land

2 The compact treaty which is b tween t l flying co f d ra ing *Hu ers.*

Admits noon ith god ess, hail John
In dire alliance with he The sa ine *Pope*

whi h is ind — sed e pe dal y in th ph see *pe ti* and eteall g

Pi k le [k l n (D p *f l* L G *pakel* H Ger *pickel*, Up G *pickel* acco d g to some tym lo gists, so called the William *Pickel*, who is said o have l n ed th art of pickling herrings in the f urteenth tury]

1 A sot tio of s lt and w t in which fi h and m t ay be preserv d corned

2 Vinegar, som times seaso l with pi es, l wh h re etabl e dish yet a &c. may be p rv d

3 Any arti l of food whi h has been preserved i vin gar

4. A troubl som hi l as If it *pickle*

To be in pickle to be i dt agreeable position to be in com ion of, uharrassme t, difficul ty ditic d *To put h ll be w pped w h rve J st wed i* bein smarting in li *getting pick* th z — *To put rved pi t* to get rolu, a punishme t w in h will na mart d

Pi k le (pikl), n [See PICKLE] A parcel of land inclosed wi h h dge [*Prov L g*]

Pi k l (pikl) v t [*imp & p p* PICKLED p p & *vb n* PICKLI g]

1 T preserve i h in o pi kle as, to *pickle* herrings

2 3 seaso l pickl

3 To imbu highly with any thing had ; as, *pickled* rog

4 To p p re n a imitati n a d sell as genu in — d l f d p r imitations f paintl g by th ll ustrs *A t V*

5 a ect, as p and ed on to th action of rental cheral al agents in the process of manufact re

Pi k le-hi tng n [D *pickl hard g* G r *pickel häre g* for *pickelhäre g* prope ly pickled h rring *pickle gre*] A merry tr w any h Too Jackp dding *Ad hson*

Pi k lock n. I An lost ument for opening locks witho t th k J

2 A perso who pick lock

3. A perior descrip l of selected wool.

Pi k nick n sho lt ute

Pi k'pâm ny O wh cheats harpe

Pi k pock-et n. One who steal from th pocket of noth

Pi k pr n. One who st ale the p rse o from th p rse f noll er

Pi k'y n The sam as PIKY See PIKY

Pi k thank n A officious fl w sh does what he l not ecln l d for the sake f gain g fa whi pers parasite a da l re tale-bearer — used al adjectiv by (Obs)

Spira and pick thank sakion ppl to say other. *Scott.*

Pi k'tdfull n. An instrument for pl kt g o lea l g th teeth a toothpick (*Obs*)

Pick'wi k n A pointed i strument fo picking up the stick f lar p

Pi l'ri n (Perhap from It. *pecol* mall little more p r ly corrupted from *pighiol* or *pinol* Accord g to som (t l from Lat *pil es* w f *pil* ssu small lip f parchm nt, scrap See PIPITER *d p*) A small pi ce f land inclosed wi h a hedg clos (*Ob*)

Pi al (Fr *pipauque* f m *pipauer* l pri k to ck, to l rd d l sm ll ri-]

1 F rmerly, an terlal m t t wh h ach perscontrol A com di h o artic f h ge ral tabl t prese t *sa*, n erial co nt carried by a party o an ex ion of pleasure into th co t ained th party l it.

2 A kind of sm l wool bl cult *S' mandy*

Pi nal T g on picni *C A ngeley*

Pi e (p k n. [p See PEAK] A peak th pointed h ad of a m tain

Pi ot e n A variety of carnatio h ri g petal not hvd th edge and po ted instead t striped mostly upo yellow gro d. *Smart*

Pi ra'ri (i, ir et), n See P QUEY

Pi'ra-d n [Lat., from G *pikrs* harp bitter] (*Med*) The d ditional *powder of aloe w th canella* wh h is compo sed of one part f anell to fou parts f l es I Europe, it is prep red sn lee r in tead of as powder It is employed as at artic.

Pi cri n. [From Gr *pikrs* bitte] The same as CAR *ori* q

Pi ro-lite (i) n. [F *picrolite*, from G *pikr* b tte and *lit-os* t ne.] (*Min.*) A fi rous vari ty f serpe tin *Dana.*

Pi o-mel, n. [Fr *picromel* N Lat. *picromel picromeli*, from G *pikr*, bitter and *mel* Fro y Lat. *mel.*] (Chem) Th bara t l principl f b r *Fre*

Pi o-phar'm co-lit [39], n [G *pikr* bit te g and drug poison e d A ston] (*Min.*) A hy frous arsenl te f lim co tain g mal proport f magnesia.

Pi cro-phyll n. [G *pikr* bitt and *phyll* leaf] (*Min*) A green h ar y, f ll ted fibro mi ral, co ll g able y f th hydrous sili t of m g nes f iron *Dana.*

Pi r-o-lph y l lt Pi ro phyl'lite (lit), n [see upon] (*M*) A spec s f serpe tine be ccring dark green foliated masses. *Brande*

Pi-cro'mine n. [Gr *pikrs*, bitt a d *oin* od], (*Min.*) A mineral c ntaini g chi fly of lil cate f m gnesia, and lesi g a bitter argil aceous od when mo t ed *Dana.*

Pi cro-to'xin n. [F *picrotoxine* fr t *pikr*, bit and *pois* n See TOX CAL] (*Chem.*) A white bitt r pol on rystall ub tance bt lned from th fruit of *Cocculus Indicus*

Pi' t n [Lat *pictus* p. p f *pingere* to paint.] A pe so wl pai ta h body parts of it, f o tum tal the p rpo se. [*Obs*] *Steele*

Pi t n. [A-S *Pikt* or *Peoltas* F *Pictes Pehtes* See *supra*] O f a tribe f b ytihl o G m who settl d F Scotland

Pi t i h a. Of pertai l g to o resembling th Pi ts

Pi to t al (3) a. [Lat *pictorius* from *pi tor* pai t from *pi gere* t paint] F rtaining to pie r e l l traited by p i ture f rmal g pictures *pictoral* im ginatl *pictoral* di di cy

Pi (5 ri-al ly *ad* In picton l manner with picture

Pic tôrs

Pi e-tôr'i al { a Pi rial [*F re*]

Pi t ll n lit a. Cap bl f bel g piet ed

Pi t ll al (pikt yl al a. I rlat l g to ist l g f r p se ed i pictures [*F re*]

Pi t dre al n. [ce *fra.*] A repre tati n. (*Ob*)

Pi t ûre (pikt'yr kl), n [Lat *pict ra*, f om *pingere*, *pict m*, to pai P *pic ture* Fr *pict* [*d re p i ra, peinture* Sp & It *p r* It *pint p it ra*]

1 That whi h l pai ted fli nes drawn l col rs be ce y graphi presentatio as of p rson a land tape b ilil g

Pictures and shapes are b secondary blessi. Dryden

2. The art f repres tatio by p intl g

O traitlan when h saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually exp. *Bacon*

3 H ce an im ge resemblan that which by its lik e tri ga vividly to mi d som th thl g as, child l th pict of hi f h th poet has drawn exp tate *pict re f* grief

☞ *Pictures* o l sometimes sed t forming self-planting compos dre s, *pict re-boot pict ochiner pictures-hie, pict re-reducer picture-seller* and a lik

Syn.—PICTURE, P INTG E ery kind of drawing is *pic ure* whether to pencil, era ons, or Indi ink *dr pinntiss* is repreie tati by means of *lie* This holds good in dour tive sense th historian dra lively *pict re* the poet *pa* ts in glowing colors.

Jeanes is pictured bl d. ot been ok is to be without th y of knowledge, ho the y of pursuit *Sterl.*

Thus poetry is *painter* were display
Thus painting in lates the poet in
A rival scen, y d equal fame
A certain change their office and their name *Mason.*

Pi t ûre t (*imp & p p* PICTURED p p & *vb n.* PICTURI d.] T draw p l t resemblance f to represent t form pressi t an ideal likeness f to recall distin cally vividly

I do picture to my mind. Spenser

Love is in *picture*, ho, to draw, g the pict re of desired beauty h ose in so eye, coal picture so y the ob ie d th face. *Scott.*

Pi t ûr o (pikt yr er) n. One wh p ctures wh draw pai ts pl t es painter (*Ob*]

Zeu the curious *pict re* *Fuller*

Pi t ûr ed a, n A frame which surro d a pict re and sets it f in ed antage

Pi t ûre-gâl y n A gall y large part m t t wh h pi to re h g p f hibition.

Pi t ûr-ê que' (pikt yur-êsk) [F *pitt resque*, It *pittoresco*, p p f *resco* see *pres.*] b ited to f rm good or pl sant g p t re rep ted with the learness ideal bea y appropriat to pict *re prend g* the *pec li kind f* bea ty which is agreeable in pict re a al or artifi al.

The three *graces* are placed prospectively in a *picturesque* manner *Sir J R pynolds*

Who l *picturesque* so placed in relation to the bea ifulland the sublime? If the characteristic valued in picturesque. *Lie Chenery*

Pi t ûr-ê qu ly (pikt'yr êsk'ly), *ad* I pi t resq manne

Pict ûr-ê qu ne (-êsk'nes) n Th state f being pict resq

Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for a living good picture and I refer to the preservation of its ce ot form and color more than to their accidental associations. *Ruskin*

Pi t ûre-d (pikt'yr-d) *p* [*imp & p p* PICTURED, *p pr & vb n.* PICTURI] T form into pi ture to represent by pictures to orna m nt with pict es

Pi' tul. [Written *sac pacul* and *pic l.*] (*J & Malay pikul* from *pikul* to carry the b k to carry burden on b k ed] A weigh f 133⅓ lb d lled 1 ce b ndise 100 to 1 — called also by the Chinese, *ki m.* (*Chinese*] *M com*

Pid dl f [This is d.f ren pelling f *pedd le*, from the same source]

1 T d al in trif to pe d i n F tri'l g b jects to ari d to trivial co cern th small parts rather th n to the mai (*obs*) *Addison Walk*

2. T p k at table t tor drink q cam ial, o wl ho t roll h. [*Obs*] *Sayle*

3 To ri n to mak w t ;—a chilli h w td.

Pid dl r n One who pidd es.

Pid dli g a. Trifl ng tr ml. Th ignob ber ttage of p *ddli g* tithe *Milton* From sloshing Be they d wn to *puddling* Tibbal *J ne*

Pi (pit) [Lon ructed from D *pastel* O G r pa fel ⁄ Ger *pastel* L. L t. *pastillo*, O F *pastil* L *g pastly* See PASTY e d PASTE.] A rti le of food co f ing f paste b ked wi h som thing in it or end it, ppl mi ced m at, &c.

Pi n (F *pie* Pr *pega*, I g *pepo*, It. & La *pica* Sp *pica*.]

1 A magpi Se PICA [om tim written *pye*]

2 The ld Roman Cath lic service-book. See PICA

3 (*Prin t.*) Th sam as Pi See Pi.

Cock d pie a. mixtu of the pi or service book, *ed of the cred some of th Daily* corrupted By *cock ed pie*, you Tall not. *Shak*

Pie'bald a [F *pie-ballad* from *pie* th party col d bl d nd *ball*] Hf ari col s diversi fied in colo as *piebald* h rse

Piece [F p *ce* Pr *peca pe ce* It *p —a, pezzo p pezza*, Pg *pec* L. Lat. *pe ia pecia pea t m* f C ltl lgt W *peth* a bit g a part, portion, Bret Arm *pe. pe* Gael. *pios* Ir *pi ces*]

1 A f gm t part of any thi g parated from th whole l any man by cut.l g splitt g breakl g tear g part hare portio

2 A porti f any thi g conceived f as p rt from h porti h t not act ally separated from them as *pie e f d* at inf rm il

3 Any hing rived f as p rt from oth things f h ann kind an indi l j] ru l sing f rt daf li pe f rm nce especially ( ) A ll rary rtl ie composition as, *pieces* f poetry r m f ly painted *pie pice* f at y (b) A m ket, gun ammon as, bat ry f l *piece* f wl g *piece* to discharge *piece* ( ) A coin as rape my *pieces*

4 (*Hw*) A ordinary ha ge as he f re th be d the pal th bar lk ross the saltier th h rr ar dd h nerabl *pieces*

5 A l dividual perso — f , but t alw y used light gly f e tempt If I had no bea *piece* f logic bef re I cam to him. *Sidney*

Thy mother was *piece* of virtue. *Shak.*

He own *spirit* is m ransmitted *piece* m there is] all the world. *Coleridge*

Adjova, piece by piece one h one sh v — W *piece* of th m ne sort, as if taken from th entire whole; like — sometimes followed by *with*

The rest must be of *piece* with the specimen to gi reputation. *Arbuthnot*

— *Piece* q *sight* planter See PIA TR — *T pieces* to ruin, ta too that shall to *piece* dash. *Milton.*

Syn.—PIECE Dist wea. Th radical idea is tha of some thing sep rate or di tinct *piece* f timber or in *piece* of m sic or compos ion, *piece* of work a *piece* of ordnance. ome, mod ernism perspi *ce piece* fo discourse phrases lik th fl w forward *pieces*, men ing over *piece* or portion of t rook. I I hardly necessary to sa that th on ex provision ha no sanction in good usage and ought to be avoided as gross ungramm.

Piece *t* (*imp & p p* PIECED (pecst) *p pr* & *vb n.* P ECI]

1 T large m I by th d.ill f pieces to pat h as in pieces garment to piece th tim

2 T n ite to join

Dr Preston carried i clos the first by dint of his adversaries who, perceiving that never proved themselves together in pol opposition against him *Fuller*

T *piece out* to ex end or enlarge by the add ion of piece of pieces

Piece *t.* T h by coal scence f part to *be compact d p ra f to whol* *Bacon.*

Piece n. [p *piece* piece room in a ho se] A cast (*Obs*) *Spenser*

Piece h o lc On who buys bred and rem ts f oth to d agai *Bramwood*

Piece go'ods n. *pl* Dry goods usually sold by the piece as gr y cotton m l jaco ets, h rings lo g cloths bretings, d th lika. *S mmond*

Piece'l n Not mad f pieces bel g an ent re thing wh le entire *Donne*

Piece'ly, *d* I pieces, piecemeal [*Ob*]

Piece'mâl I *ad* [See *P* n.] L. I piece f fragmen s On which it *piecemeal* broke. *Chapman.*

2 By piece by li tle and litti In succession.

Piecemeal they ta —tha here first, then that *Pope.*

Piece mêal, n. M d f part P ces al gis separa

Piece'mal F A m l piece fragm nt.

Piece'mâl ed a, Di ided into small pieces. *Cot w*

Piece n n. A w rkman who p ces rose f wool to t t bbl g mas the L. which pi coarse yarn in woolen-w l *Ogilvie.*

Piece'y a. O wh pieces pa ter

Piece'wo k (w'rk), n. W k done by the piece y h.

Pied (p d), a. [Eng *pie*, th party-colored bird See *Pie* and *Parkland*] Variegated w th *patch* of d.f rent colo pot d Roving bout in pied m ck. *Paxton.* Meadow trim with dai *pied.* *M ton.*

Pied'ness *n* The state of being pied

Piédouche (pe-dōōsh'), *n* [Fr, from the It *piedúccio*, console, corbel] (*Arch* & *Sculp*) A pedestal of small size used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.

Pīē-droit' (pe-dro-aw'), *n* [Fr *pied-droit*, i e, properly *straight foot*] (*Arch*) A pier or square pillar, without base or capital, partly hid within a wall *Brande.*

Pīēd'stāl, *n* The same as PEDESTAL [*Obs*]

Pīēl, *n* An iron wedge for boring stones *Simmonds*

Pīēled (peeld), *a* [See PEEL.] Bald, bare

Pie'man, *n*; *pl* PIE'MEN One who carries pies about the streets for sale [*Eng*] *Mayhew*

Pīeno (po ā'no), *a* [It, from Lat *plenus*, full] (*Mus*) Full, with all the instruments

Pīēp, *v i* The same as PEEP [*Obs*]

Pīē'-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rheum*, the leaf stalks of which are acid, and are used in making pies; the garden rhubarb

Pīē'pou dre, } *n* [Fr *pied-poudreux*, O Fr *pie-*
Pīē'pow der, } *poudreux*, dusty-foot, i e, dusty-footed dealers, from *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, from *poudre*, dust, from Lat *pulvis*, *pulveris*] (*O Eng Law.*) An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll is the judge It has now fallen into disuse *Blackstone*

Pīēr, *n* [A-S *per*, *pere*, a pier, D *beer*, from Fr *pierre*, a stone, from Lat *petra*, Gr. πετρα]

1 (*Arch*) (*a*) A mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building (*b*) A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors

2 A mass of stone-work, or a mole, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor

3 A projecting wharf or landing place

Pīēr'āge, *n* Toll for using a marine pier *Smart*

Pīērce (*formerly* pron pērs), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PIERCED (peerst), *p pr* & *vb n* PIERCING] [Fr *percer*, O Fr *perser*, *percher*, *parcher*, contracted from *pertuiser*, Pr *pertusar*, It *pertugiare*, from Lat *pertundere*, *pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat, Fr. *pertuis*, It *pertugio*, a hole]

1 To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument.

2 To penetrate, to enter, to force a way into, as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy, a shot *pierced* the ship

3 To touch, as the affections, to move deeply, as the feelings

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?
Can no prayers *pierce* thee? *Shak.*

4 To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose

Pīērce, *v i* 1 To enter, as a pointed instrument

2 To penetrate, to force a way into or through any thing

Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart *Shak.*

3. To dive or penetrate, as into a secret, to enter

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare *Sidney*

Pīērce'a-ble, *a* Capable of being pierced *Spenser*

Pīēr'çel, *n* A kind of awl or gimlet for forming a vent in casks of liquor, — called also *piercer*

Pīēr'çer, *n* 1. One who pierces or perforates

2 An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores, specifically (*a*), an instrument used in forming eyelets, a stiletto (*b*) A piercel. See PIERCEL

Pīēr'çing ly, *adv* In a piercing manner

Pīēr'çing ness, *n* The power of piercing or penetrating, sharpness, keenness

Pīēr'-glāss, *n* A mirror or glass hanging between windows

Pī ēr'i an (89), *a* [Lat. *Pierius*, Gr Πιέριος, from Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses] Pertaining to the Muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring *Pope.*

Pīēr'-tā'ble, *n* A table standing between windows.

Pī'et, *n* [Eng. *pie*] A magpie [Written also *pyet*]

Pī'e tism, *n* [Fr. *piétisme*] The religion of the Pietists

Pī'e tist, *n* [Fr *piétiste*. See PIETY] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore piety to the Protestant churches, — often applied as a term of reproach

Pī e tist'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the Pietists,
Pī'e-tist'ic-al, } hence, in contempt, affectedly religious

Pī'e-ty, *n* [Fr. *piété*, It *pietà*, Sp *piedad*, piety and pity, Pr. *pietat*, pity; fr. Lat. *pietas*, piety, fr. *pius*, pious]

1. Filial reverence; affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country

Conferred upon me for the *piety*
Which to my country I was judged to have shown. *Milton*

Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being of his character; obedient love of the will of God; pious devotion to his service

proper and adequate relief of deserving *Lambin*

By See PELGION

Pī'e zōm'e ter, *n* [Fr *piézometre*, from Gr πιέζειν, to press, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids *Moore*

Pīf'fe-ro, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A fife

Pig, *n* [D *big*, *biggr*, L Ger *bigge* Of A S *pige*, Dan *pige*, Sw *piga*, Icel *pika*, a maid, girl]

1 The young of swine, male or female

2 An oblong mass of cast iron or other metal, as first extracted from the ore, and weighing from fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds

3 An earthen vessel [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Pig of lead, the eighth of a fother, or 270 pounds

Pig, *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* PIGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PIGGING]

1. To bring forth pigs, to bring forth as, or in the manner of, pigs

2 To lie together like pigs

They found themselves, they knew not how *pigging* together, heads and points in the same truckle bed *Locke*

Pig'-bed, *n* (*Founding*) The bed of molded sand in which the iron from a smelting furnace is cast into pigs

Pig'eon (plj'un), *n* [Fr *pigeon*, Pr *pijon*, Sp *pichon*, It *piccione*, O Fr *pipion*, from Lat *pipio*, a young pipping or chirping bird, from *pipire*, to peep, chirp] (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird, of the genus *Columba*, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring dove, the turtle dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America

Wild-rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Pigeon English, the barbarous and childish dialect of English used by English and American residents in China in their intercourse with the native traders.

Pig'eon, *v t* To fleece or strip of money by the arts of gambling *Smart*

Pig'eon-foot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Geranium* (*G molle*) *Ainsworth*

Pig'eon-hēart'ed, *a* Timid, easily frightened

Pig'eon-hōle, *n* 1 A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling

2 Hence, a little opening or division in a case for papers

3 (*pl*) An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches *Strutt*

Pig'eon-liv'ered, *a* Mild in temper, soft, gentle *Shak*

Pig'eon-pēa, *n* A plant and its seed, a kind of pulse, used for food in the East and West Indies *Cutler's Canon*

Pig'eon ry (plj'un ry), *n* A place for keeping pigeons, a dovecote

Pig'eon-toed, *n* Having toes turned in

Pig'-eyed (-īd), *a* Having small eyes sunk deep in the head

Pig'ger y, *n* A place where swine are kept

Pig'gin, *n* [Scot *piggin*, *pig*, a small wooden or earthen vessel, a pitcher, from Gael. *pigean*, a little earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, diminutive of *pigeadh*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, Ir. *pigin*, *pighead*, W *pygyn* or *piccyn*] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper

Pig'-hēad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a* Having a large or ill-formed head, stupidly obstinate *B Jonson*

Pig'-hēad'ed ness, *n* The quality of being pig headed, stupidity and obstinacy *De Quincey*

Pight (pīt), *p a* [Scot *pight*, *picht*, *pycht* See PITCH] Pitched, fixed, determined (*Obs*)

I found him *pight* to do it. *Shak*

Pight (pīt), *v t* [A S *pyccan*, *pycte*, *pycced*, to pierce, W *pigaw*] To place, to fix [*Obs*] "And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*" *Spenser*

Pigh'tel, *n* [From *pight*, an inclosed piece of land See PIGHT, *p a*] A little inclosure [Written also *pightle*.] [*Obs* or *Prov Eng*]

Pig'-iron (-ī'urn) *n* Iron in pigs, or oblong blocks or bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace in the form of cast iron run into molds of sand

Pig'-lēad (-lĕd), *n* Lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore

Pig mē'an, *a* [See PIGMEAN] Like a pygmy, very small, as, an image of *pigmean* size

Pig'ment, *n* [Lat *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingere*, to paint, Fr *pigment*]

1 A preparation used by painters, &c, to impart colors to bodies, paint

2 Wine that is highly spiced and sweetened with honey. *W. Scott*

Pig mēnt'al, *a* Pertaining to pigments

Pig'ment-a ry, } *a* Pertaining to, or furnished
Pig mēn'tous, } with, pigments or colorint matter, pigmental *Dunglison.*

Pig'my, *n* [See PIGMY] A person of very small stature, a dwarf, — a name applied to a fabulous nation said to have been devoured by cranes "A *pigmy's* straw doth pierce it" *Shak*

Pig'ner āte, *v t* [Lat *pignerare*, *pignerātum*, to pledge] [*Obs*]

1 To deposit on pledge, to pledge

2 To receive in pawn, as a pawnbroker

Pig'no rā'tion, *n* [L Lat *pignoratio*, from *pignorare*, Lat. *pignerare*, from *pignerare*, to pledge, fr *pignus*, *pignoris* and *pigneris*, a pledge, pawn, Fr *pignoration*]

1 The act of pledging or pawning

2 (*Civil Law*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made *Burrill*

Pig'no ra tīve, *a* [Fr *pignoratif*, It *pignorativo* See *supra*.] Pledging; pawning

Pig'-nūt, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant, and its root, of the genus *Bunium* (earth nut (*b*) A species of hickory (*Carya glabra*), and its fruit

Pigg'ney, *n* [Corrupted from *pig's eye*. [Written also *pigsnie*] A little eye, — a word of endearment to a girl [*Rare.*] *Hudibras.*

Pig'-stȳ, *n* A sty or pen for pigs

Pig'tāil, *n* [From *pig* and *tail*]

1 The tail of a pig.

2 The hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue

3. A roll of twisted tobacco, having a peculiar color and flavor; tobacco *convertid*, by a kind of spinning process, into a cord somewhat larger than a pipe-stem, and then wound into a ball

Pig'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) An annual weed; goose foot.

Pig'wid'geon (-wij'un), *n* [From *pig* and *widgeon*]

1 A fairy

2 Any thing very small. [*Colloq and vulgar*]

Pike, *n* [Fr *pique*, Sp & Pg *pica*, It *picca*, H Ger *piek*, L Ger & D *piek*, Dan & Sw *pik* Cf PICK und PEAK]

1 (*Mil*) A weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat-pointed steel head, a spear — now superseded by the bayonet

2 A pointed spear head or spike in the center of a buckler "And on his breast a buckler with a *pike* in't" *Beau & Fl*

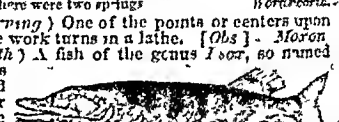
3 A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork [*Obs*]

4 A pointed or spear like peak, hill, or mountain summit [*Rare*]

On that tall *pike*
(It is the loftiest place of all there hills)
There were two springs *Wordsworth.*

5 (*Turning*) One of the points or centers upon which the work turns in a lathe. [*Obs*] *Moxon*

6 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Esox*, so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water.



Pike (*Esox lucius*)

7 A turnpike road.

Pīk'ed (60), *a* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point, acuminated "With their *piked* targets bearing them down" *Milton*

Pīke'-de vānt', *n* [From Eng *pike*, peak, point, Fr *pique* and *devant*, before, in front] The beard cut so as to form a peak or point in front of the chin [*Obs*]

Some two or three years before his death he nourished a sharp and short *pike-devant* on his chin *Lynes Morson*

Pīke'let, } *n* [Diminutive of *pike*, on account of
Pīke'lin, } its thinness, for it is properly a sort of thin, circular tea cake.] A light cake or muffin [*Prov Eng*]

Pīke'man, *n*, *pl* PIKE'MEN A soldier armed with a pike *Knolles*

Pīke'staff, *n* 1 The staff or shaft of a pike

2 A staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping. *W Scott*

Pīk'ro-līte, *n* [Gr πικρός, bitter, and λίθος, a stone] (*Min*) A variety of serpentine. See PICROLITE

Pī'lage, *n* [From Lat *pilus*, hair] The natural coat of hair on animals *Bacon.*

Pī lās'ter, *n* [Fr *pilastre*, Sp *pilastra*, It *pilastro*, L Lat *pilastrum*, fr Lat *pila*, a pillar] (*Arch*) A square column, sometimes insulated, but usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter. The bases, capitals, and entablatures of pilasters have the same parts as those of columns *Gwilt*

Pilaster

Pī lās'tered, *a* Furnished with pilasters

Pī lau', *n* See PILLAU

Pīlch, *n* [A-S *pylce*, *pylcce*, L Lat *pellicea*, *pellicia*, *pellicium* See PELLISE and PELT] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pīl'chard, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Clupea* resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, having the under jaw shorter, the fins more cleft, and the belly not so sharp These fishes are caught on the Cornish coast in England about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and form a considerable article of commerce

Pīlch'er, *n* [From *pilch*] 1 Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.

2 A fish See PILCHARD

Pīl'crōw, *n* (*Print*) A mark thus (¶), indicating a paragraph [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Pīle, *n*. [Fr *pile*, Sp *pila*, Ig *pila*, Lat *pila*, a ball, globe, *pila*, a pier or mole of stone, Gr πίλος, a ball, globe]

1 A mass o llectio of things l ound h r aied f m a heap as a pi. f to f bri k f wood timbe

2 A mass gul ly formed by r wa o layers a mas d igned f r pecial use as fo burn g a eo pse

3 A l rge building o mas f buildings edifi e

The pile o erlook l the town d drew th sight. *Dryden*

4 (*Ele*) A rt el cri f altern te disk of two dissimil m tals coppe and l laid p wi h d f loth o p p betw n th m m l t ed with acid wate f r prod ci g rr t f l tri ity — commo ly de ign ted l ike a pile tho volt ic p l o th g lvanic pile

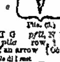
☞ The term is sometimes sed of form of ppa t d inducti p duce urrent f dy amic lectrici ty or as y nymo wi h *battery* f l pplied also to an app tu f ge rating a current of h t

5 A seri llro b r of ro h ti g

Pile, *n* [A S pil take Fr *pile*, It Sp & Lat. *pila* pillar]

1 A l g take pl ce f timber poi ted an l dri f to th earth as at th botto f ri e in harbor wher th gro d i soft, f th pport of buildi g r ther pu ct

2 O i f coi lgi ally a p h p uched ed in stampi g figu n co d co tai ing th figure t b impre sed H th rma id of coin i ll d the pile nd th h ad the cro which was form ly i th plac of the hea l



Pile. (H.)

3 (*Her*) One of th l sser rdi p l h i g th f rm f w dge na ully plac l p le wise ith th broad t d pper most sembli g a pil sed i l ying the f u d ti of b ildi g in watery places whe e it has its am

Or a grand pile *S*. Cro s.

Pile, *n* [D pyl L. G r pyl O H G pfil, N H. G pfeil D & Sw pil I l pila row, I rt. L. *pil um* javelin] Th h ad f an arrow [*Obs*]

F om off th pile di l rest

Upon the bosom of th bo *Chapman*

Pile, *n* [Lat *pil* s, hai O F *peil, poil*] A h i h e th fib r f wool cotton and th lik h also, th p th fin hairy ba e of th su face f cloth, nap if g v l t &c

Pile, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PILED p pr & vb *n*, PILING]

1 T lay or throw i to pil h ap to h p up to coll t in t mass as to *pile* wood e bri g i to an gg egate t acc m l te as to *pile* q tal omm te Th l bo f an go in *piled* to *Milton*

2 To fill h wi th brim top

3 T break ff th wns of as of thrashed bar ley [*Prov Eng*]

4 To furnish fill with piles to drive pil i

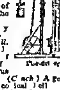
To sheet pile to driv piling f plank edge dge in t pl as sheet pi in Sec PT — *To pil rms* or muskets (*Mil*) to place th gun t gether in su al m n th t th y may sta d pright teadily

Syn.—T h p accum la mass.

Pileate.

Pi′le-al, | *a*. [Lat. *pileatus* from
Pi′le-a-ted } *pil* a f l p hat, ft λ f (*Bot* H ing th f rm of a cap co e g th head

Piled (pīld) H at d w as piled iro



Pile-driver.

Pile′-driv′er } A engi f
Pile′-en′gine } drivi g dow pil co isti g ly f high fram , w th a tall p ratus fo raisi g b a h ight by lm l am lo ow h a y mass of iro whi h is dropped po the pil

Pi′le-ment *n*. [From *pile*, to l y fr a heap] A accum latio [*Obs*] *Bp H ll.*

Pi′le-pi′lrum *n*. A lig i 1l i whi h is l f rm combinati f b d ca ri ge *Hammond*

Pi′le-o-pis *n*. [G a′ke *pilēus* c p and *ōps* appearance] (*C nch*) A genu f m lu k h ving an irregular co ical l ell

Pi′le-ous *a*. P rtai ing to consisting f or co ered wi h h i hairy pilous.

Pile′-plank *n*. O e of a n mbe f pl ks usually bo t i t h wi d from two to f i h thi k t p nt l d i into the ground, lik pil s, whi h t d w th the

Pil′er [F om *pile* to l p] O who pil s, or form in p

Pi′les, *n. pl* [Lat. *pila* a b ll] (*Med*) Th h m rh ids, tumors nsi g f t m ra f m d by dis di tatio f the blood s l bout th t gu lik an s

☞ The re lled *blind piles* whe there is discharge of blood, nd *bleed ng piles* whe there is some

Pi′le-us A kind f cap form ly worn h vi g a k b pon th haft, n ar th h ad to prev t it from penetrating the object aimed at too deeply

Pi′le-us *n*. [Lat., f lt cap]

1 (*Ant iq*) A kin l of p wo n by th R m ns and fitti g lose to the h d

2 (*Bot*) Th pa ded di k of many f th f ni

Pile′-worm (-wûrm) A w rm f d in p les imbedded stakes

Pile′wort (-wûrt), *n*. (*Bot*.) A p t (*R* w l *ficaria* [L] w) wh se t berous roots h be ed in poultic pecifi f r th pil *For yth*.

Pil′fer *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PILFERED p p & vb *n*, PILFERING] [O F *pelfre* Se PELF] T al in mall qua tities t practi petty th ft as boy see tom d to pilfer *A g hers ghand*. *Dryd*

Pil′fer *v t* T teal o gai by petty th ft to fil h

B wo ld of pilferi g ctory and the defeat was easy *Bacon*.

Pil′fer-er O wh pilf

Pil′fer-ing-ly *ad*. W th pet y th ft fil hingly

Pil′fer-y *n*. Th act f pilf ring pet y th ft.

Pil-gar′lic *n*. O wh has lost hi hai by dis ease po f sak w etch. See PILLED-GARLIC. *Stone*

Pil′grim [O Ger & D *pelgrim* O H. G *piligrim* N H G *pilger* D *pelgri* Sw *pele grim* F *pèlerin* Pr p egri *pellegrin* *pelegri*, *pelerin* It *pellegrino* *per gri* p & I g *peregrino* from Lat. *per gri us* f ig e Se PEREGRINE]

1 O who l wly and hea ily t ads his w y a wand

Weary pilgrim, hither come *Mrs. Barbauld.*

2 E pecially on wh t l to di tance f m hi wn co ry to vi i h l plac t p y hi d oti to the mai f d ad sai ts See PALMER.

Pil′grim-age Of bet gi g to pilgrims. Thi m l g led earn f rth with pilgrim steps *Milton*

Pil′grim-ize *v i*. T) ra y as pilgrim to wa d rambl [*Obs*] *Gree*

Pil′grim-age *n* [F *pèlerin age*, Pr *pe erin tg* *pel grinatge*, It *pell gri aggio* Sp *peregrinage*.]

1 Th j urn y pilgrim j urn y to a h m th red place

2 Hence a y d rinking req iri g tim and p ti ce time (*Bacon*) ly passed [*Har*]

I prince b d thee peri pilgrimage *Shak*

Syn.—Jou ney t curs ea f rr

Pil′grim-ize *v t*. To w nder abo t pilgrim [*Obs*] *B Jon so*

Pi-lif′er-ous *a*. [F *pilifère* from Lat *pil* h i *ferre* t b] Be ing l gi al d hri l hai h set with hairs. *London*

Pil′i-form *a* [Lat *pil* s hai d f *rma*, f rm] (*Bot*) H ving th f rm f or *sembl* g hai d *n*

Pi-lig′er-ous *a* [Fr *piligère* from Lat. *pil* hai d *gerere*, to bear] Bea ing hai co red with hair

Pil′ing *n*. 1. Th act f heapi g p th dri ing f pil

2 Th act f rob ing fro bloom r labs f f r th w king

3 A ri f pile, pile t pl ce con id red ll cti ly as, th pil y f bridge.

Sheet piling serie of pile made of planks or half logs dri edge edge.

Pill (Lat. *pila* b ll *pil ul*, littl ball pill, F *pil l* Pr *pildula*, It *pillola* *pillora* Sp *pildora* G *pille*]

1 A medicin i th f rm of little ball or mall ry nd mass

2 H re any thing nseo *You g*

Pill *n*. Th p l [*Ob*]

Some be so wrol over with crusts, or pills, as the bo , etc. *Holland*

Pill *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PILLED p pr & vb *n*, PILLING] [F *piller* Pr & I g *pilhar* Sp *pillar* It. *pigli re* S e PIL] T rob to *plunder* to pillage, to peel S PEEL.

Pill *v i*. 1 T b peeled to come ff in flakes.

2 T rob See P L.

Pil′lage (-lāj) [F *pillage*, from *piller* t pl der S PILL]

1 The ct f pil d ri g

2 T t which is taken from anothe by pen f rce, pa ticul ly and chiefly from enemies f war plund spoil.

Syn.—Plunder rapine poil; depredation.—PIL LAGE, PLUN R. *Pillage* efers particul rly to th act of stripping the suff re of th ir goods, wh le *plunder* re fe to th removal of the th ga thus ta n f aler these po ts h word are freely interch anged

I her me mountai be fo ed to treas W th fore of ce fieri pillaged. With the sectl and the overthrown. *Marlowe*

Let here the mountaine army on their musters, T pay in steel or th pleasur *Creasy*

Pil′lage, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PILLAGED; *p pr* & vb *n*. PILLAGING] T strip of m ney r oods by pe vial ce t pl d t poil as t oop pillage th amp o towns f an enemy

Pil′la-ger *n* One who p lage

Pil′lar, *n*. [Fr *pilier* Pr p *pilar*, Sp *pilar*, It. *pilière* Lat. *pila* r *pilarium*, *pilarius*, from L t. *pila* pillar nd mortar Dan p *pille* the *pillar* D *pijlaar* I *pilar* [*pillar* D *pillar*]

1 A pil column, firm kind an stabl a, ma'a the s k fro mpri h, *pillar* d ppor for ... onstruction

2 H that whi h resem h ch p l l appe as *pillar of salt* or *of fire* th *Pillar* f Hercules so hara ter whi h rese mb such pil i r n stability d rene h as th *pillar* f i rch tate By day cloud by nigh a *pillar* f fire *Milton*

You are well-deserving pillar *Shak*

3 A port bl rn mental lumn, formerl ca ried be re ar tinal, as embl mati f hi pport to the h rch [*Obs*]

After t m foll wed two ecclar And cac of h m holding pillar I the hands instead of m ce *Skelton*.

4 (*Man*) Th te of th volta, ri g or manege gro d, ro nd whi h h h rse turn

☞ There ar also pilla on th circumf rence ai placed t ce t di tances h w d turn.

Pil′lared *a*. 1 S pported by pillars *Milton*

2 Havi g th *form of* a mbodied in a pil l pillars *Thomson*

Yet strength was pillared in each massy aisle. *Byron*

Pil′lar-et *n*. A litt le pillar A as floor s ppo ted with *pillarets* *Fuller*

Pil′lar-ist *n*. [Fr. *pilier*] (*E cl Hist*) O f an an i l ect (Ch is i ns wh stood ll ally pill by w y f mortificati f r trial f th i p ti ce ylit See ST LITE

Pi-lau′ [P & Tu k *pilāw*] A T ki h d h con isti g f boil d rice a d m tto la (W i ten also *pilaw*)

Pill′ed-gar′lic *n* [Also *pilgarlic*] [F g *pilled* peeled and *garlic*] A pe s wh h lost his hai by disease hence, wret h forsaken person.

Pill′er O wh pill pl lere [*Ob*]

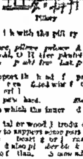
Pill′er-y l lund p llag [*Obs*] *Huloet*

Pil′lion (pĭl′y) [Ir *pillin*, La *pillun*, hai ir *pill* (*pillean* *pill* n. Cf PILLOW]

1 A ddl wi h b t y p th r u h l) hi) especi lly the pad o h ldou ttached t th hind r t f addl as sec nd seat on whi h wom m y ride.

2 Th p d f ees of pri t *Wright.*

Pil′lo-ry *v t*. T se t in the pillory to punish with the pillo y



Pillory.

Pil′lo-ry *n*. [Fr *pilori* Pr *espitori*, LL *pilori* L. Lat. *pil rum* *pilloriu m* *pellorium* *pillorium* *pil rium*, *spi lori m* from Lat. *pila* pillar] A f m f wood posts, w th m bl board and hol thro h which th head and hand f i minal w re f rm ly put to p i h him Wh hold front d brase fa e bl t look the pillory n self f countenance

Pil′lo-ry *v t* [F *pilo rier*. See supra] T p i h with the pill ry to set in th pillory

Pil′low *n*. [A Eng *pilwe*, *pilowe* *pelowe* A S *pyle*, *pe l* e L. G *puul*, O H *ler phulwi* f, G *pfuhl* pf H G p *uhl* fro Lat. *pulvinus*]

1 A hion sed to upport th h ad f per so when repo i g sack f a filled with f th rs dow the soft m eri l

Sloth finds the do n pillow hard. *Shak.*

2 (*Naut*) The block on which the inner d of bow p l ie pported

3 (*Mech*) A piece f m tal or wood) trodu ed into m hinery with view to support some part f it to eq ll h p vs re bearin g or l real bo pillow block — call d also *pi lder block*

4 A ki d f plai coarse f llan. *Simmonds*

Pillow f pie: A cross piece of woo l w ich serves to raise or lower the beam.

Pil′low, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PILLOWED *p p* & vb *n*. PILLOWING] T rest o lay f support to plac to *pillow* th head. *Milton*

Pil′low-bier *n* [O E *pilwebere* f O r bere bakere pillow sae *pilwe* from O H G *pfulw* , *puri a*, *burie* M H *bur* burn h erect] Th movabl se of sack which is drawn over a pillow p w-case. (Written also *pillow-bear* *pill ow-beer* and *pillow-bere*)

Pillow-block.

Pil′low-block (*Mach*) A block to) rd f r pport l g the and t h is ally bolted t the f am or f adat n f machi and i fu shed w h bearing f brass or wood for d r ru th j r the f l th s ft h d,) forms a cover or cap f t gether a the beari g by ures al scre ps ... bearing

Pil′lowed A covered g f as a w ... a pil l w bed

Pil′low-sup *n*. A pill w case. *Fleetwood*

Pil′low-y *a*. Lik p ll w

Pill′-tile *n*. A pl t when ve k for d vid as mark d o h, f a ... e yrup tio, ro tal i ... ls.

used, in rolling pills, to regulate the size of the pills *Simmonds*

Pill'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pilularia*, peppergrass.

Pī lōse', *a* [Lat *pilosus* from *pilus*, hair, It & Sp. *piloso, peloso*, Pr *peloz*, Fr. *poilu*.]
1 Hairy; pilous
2 (*Bot*) Covered with long, distinct hairs

Pī lōs'i ty, *n* [Fr *pilosité*, Pr *pilozitat*, It *pelosità*] The state of being pilous; hairiness *Bacon*

Pī'lot, *n* [Fr *pilote*, Sp & Pg *piloto*, It *piloto, pilota*, D *pilood*, probably from L Ger *pilen, peilen*, to measure, gauge, sound, and Ger *loth*, plummet, D *lood, loot*, lead, *peilood*, plummet] The pilot, then, is the *lead-man*, he who throws the lead]
1 One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay, or river, where navigation is dangerous, a helmsman
2 Hence, a guide, a director of the course of another person [*Colloq*]
3 The cow catcher of a locomotive [*U. S*]

Pī'lot, *v t* [*imp & p p* PILOTED, *p pr & vb n* PILOTING]
1 To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous
2 Hence, to guide through dangers or difficulties

Pī'lot-age (45), *n* [Fr *pilotage* See *supra*]
1 The pilot s skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels [*Obs*] *Raleigh*
2 The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship
3 The guidance of a pilot.

I am delighted to put myself under your *pilotage*. *W. Scott*

Pī'lot-bal lōōn', *n* A small balloon sent up to learn the direction in which the wind blows

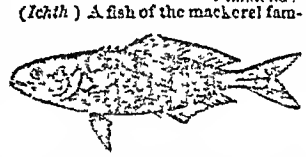
Pī'lot-bīrd *n* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird found in the Caribbee Islands; — so called because its presence indicates to mariners their approach to these islands *Crabb*

Pī'lot-brĕad, *n* Hard bread or ship biscuit

Pī'lot-clŏth, *n* A coarse, stout kind of cloth, for overcoats *Simmonds*

Pī'lot-cū'glne, *n* A locomotive sent before to clear the way of a train on a railroad, or attend upon it *Simmonds*

Pī'lot-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the mackerel family and genus *Naucrates*, of an oblong shape, — so named because it often accompanies ships, and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide, or pilot, to the latter *Buchanan*



Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*).

Pī'lot ĭsm, } *n.* Pilotage [*Obs*]
Pī'lot ry, }

Pī'lōs, *a* [See PILOSE] 1 Hairy, abounding with hair *Robinson*
2 Consisting of hair

Pīl'ser, *n* (*Entom*) A moth or fly that runs into a flame *Ainsworth*

Pim'e lite (40), *n* [Gr πιμελη, fat, and λιθος, stone] (*Min*) An apple-green mineral having a greasy feel, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesia, alumina, and iron *Dana*

Pī'ment, *n* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pi mĕn'tā, *n* The same as PIMENTO

Pi mĕn'to, *n.* [Sp *pimiento* *pimienta*, Pg *pimento pimenta*, It *pimento*, Pr *pimenta*, Fr *pimant*, from Lat *pigmentum*, a paint, pigment, the juice of plants, and, hence, something spicy and aromatic. See PIGMENT] (*Bot*) (*a*) The fruit of a tree of the genus *Eugenia*, having an aromatic flavor, and highly valued as a spice, allspice, Jamaica pepper (*b*) The tree which produces all spice, growing in south America, the West Indies, and in great abundance in Jamaica, *Eugenia pimenta*

Pim'ge nĕt, *n* A small, red pimple [*Obs*]

Pimp, *n.* [Cf PIMPING, and Fr *pimpant*, smart, sparkish, Pr *pimpar, apimpar*, to cheer up] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander

Pimp, *v t* [*imp. & p p* PIMPED (pimt, 84), *p pr & vb n* PIMPING] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others, to pander

Pim'per-nĕl, *n* [Fr *pimprenelle*, Sp *pimpinela*, It & N Lat *pimpinella*, L Lat *bipinnella*, for *bipennula* two winged, equivalent to *bipennis*, from *bi* twice and *penna, pinna*, a feather wing] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Anagallis* of which one species (*A. arvensis*) has small flowers, usually scarlet but sometimes purple blue, or white, which expands close at the approach of bad weather *Gray*

Pim'pil lo *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Cactaceæ*, or Indian fig family

Pim'pi nĕl'lā *n* [N Lat See PIMPERNEL] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the burnet-saxifrage and the anise. *Loudon*

Pimp'ing, *a* [Cf. Ger *pimpelig, pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, little] Little, petty. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pim'ple (pim'pl), *n* [A-S *pimpel*, pustule, *pipian*, to blister; Lat. *papula*, pimple] (*Med*) A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, on an inflamed base, not containing a fluid nor tending to suppuration, and commonly terminating in scurf.

Pim'pled (pim'pld), *a* Having pimples on the skin full of pimples

Pim'ply, *a* Having pimples, pimpled

Pimp'ship, *n* The office, occupation, or person of a pimp

Pin, *n* [D *pin* and *pen*, Ger & Sw *pinne*, Icel *pinni*, Dan *pind*, W. *pin*, Gael *pinne*, Ir. *pinne, pior*, Pg *pino*, Lat *pinna*, a pinnacle]
1. A pointed piece of wood, metal, or the like, used to bind separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; a bolt
2 Especially, a small, pointed piece of brass wire, with a head, much used as a cheap and ready instrument for fastening clothes, or attaching papers

About that time Englishmen begin to make all sorts of *pins* *Stow*

3 Hence, a thing of trifling value, a trifle.

He told her I would show all the world he did not care a *pin* for her *Spectator*

4 That which resembles a pin in its form or use, as, (*a*) A peg used in musical instruments to strain and relaxing the strings (*b*) A linchpin (*c*) (*Mach*) A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. [Scot, in *Illust of Knurl-legpoint*]
5 The eye or center of a target, which the marksman aims to pierce with his arrow. *Shak*

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave. *Marlowe*

6 (*Med*) An obscurity of vision dependent upon a speck in the cornea, also, the speck itself, web
7 A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth*
8 A note or strain [*Obs and low*] *L'Estrange*

Pin-drill (*Mech*), n drill with a central pin or projection to follow a smaller hole for making a larger hole sinking a recess for the head of a bolt, and the like — *To drink a pin* to drink from a cup marked with pins, with a view to leave the liquor at the exact height of one of the pins, Lence, a *merry pin*, a merry mood "He was accounted the man who could drink the *pin*, drinking even unto it, whereas to go above or beneath it was a forfeiture" *Fuller*.

Pin, *v t* [*imp & p p* PINNED, *p. pr & vb n* PINNING] [See *supra*]
1 To fasten, as with a pin, as, to *pin* the clothes, to *pin* boards or timbers

Our gates . we have but *pinned* with rushes. *Shak*

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak*

2 To inclose, to confine, to pen, to pound See PEN and POUND

Stray cattle are to be *pinned* and poinded. *Howel*

Pin, *n* A petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his deputies [*China*]

Pin, *v t.* To strike, as a piece of metal, with the narrow end of a hammer, so as to indent and produce elongation

Pī'na Clŏth A material for ladies' dresses, &c, made from the fibers of the pine apple leaf It is delicate, soft, and transparent in texture, with a slight tinge of pale yellow *Simmonds*

Pin'a fōre', *n.* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body a tier

Pī-nās'ter, *n* [Lat, from *pinus*, a pine] (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus pinaster*), growing in Southern Europe *Eng Cyc*

Pī'nax, *n* [Lat, fr Gr πινακ, tablet, register, list] A tablet, a register, hence, that upon which any thing, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed [*Rare*]

Consider whereabout thou art in this old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man *Browne*

Pin'-cāse, *n* A case for holding pins

Pin'çers, *n pl.* [Cf Fr *pince*, pincers, and *pincette, pincettes*, tongs, from *pincer*, to pinch.] Pinchers See PINCHERS

☞ The French *pincer* being converted into *pinch* in English the noun derived from it is regularly *pinchers*, which is the word common, and properly used

Pinch (66), *v t* [*imp & p p* PINCHED (pîncht), *p pr & vb n* PINCHING] [Fr *pincer*, formerly *pinser*, Sp *pizcar* and *punchar*, It. *pizzare, pizzicare*, from O D *pitsen*, Ger *pitzen, pfetzen*, to pinch etc.]
1 To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, an instrument, or the like
2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies
3 To pain by constriction; to straiten, to oppress with want, to distress, as, to *pinch* a nation, to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food *Milton*

Pinch, *v. i* 1 To act with pressing force; to bear hard, as, the shoe *pinches*
2 (*Hunting*) To press on and take

As a sort of dogs that at a lion bay,
And eat-stun no spirit to *pinch*. *Chapman*

3 To spare; to be straitened, to be covetous

The wretch whom sea. rob to plough and spade
Starve, steal and plunder, to enrich his heir *Juvenal*

Pinch, *n* 1 A close compression with the ends of the fingers, also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers

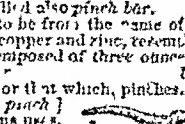
Pinch. (3)

2 Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure, oppression; difficulty. "Necessity's *sharp pinch*" *Shak.*
3 A lever having a projection acting as a fulcrum near one end used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, &c, — called also *pinch bar*.

Pinch'bĕck, *n* [Said to be from the name of the inventor] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold, a yellow metal, composed of three ounces of zinc to a pound of copper *Ure*

Pinch'er, *n* One who, or that which, pinches.

Pinch'ers, *n. pl* [From *pinch*]
1 An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, gripping things to be held fast, &c.



1 carpenter's pincers 2 shoemaker's pincers

☞ This spelling is much to be preferred to *pincers* both on account of its derivation from the English *pinch*, and because it truly represents the common pronunciation of the word

Pinch'fist, *n* A close fisted person, a miser, a niggard, a pinchpenny

Pinch'ing ly, *adv* In a pinching way

Pinch'pĕn ny, *n* A miserly or penurious person; a niggard

Pin'cush ion, *n* A small cushion stuffed with some soft material, in which pins may be stuck to be kept or carried

Pin'dal, } *n* [D *pindel*.] (*Bot*) The *Arachis hypogæa*, or ground nut, the peanut.
Pin'dar, }

Pin dăr'ic, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets, an irregular ode *Addison*

Pin-dăr'ic, } *a* [Lat *Pindaricus*, from *Pindarus*, Gr Πινδαρος, Fr *Pindarique*, It. & Sp *Pindarico*] After the style and manner of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece, as, *Pindaric* odes

Pin'dar-ĭsm, *n* The act or habit of writing in imitation of Pindar

Pin'dar ĭst, *n.* One who writes in imitation of the style of Pindar

Pin'der, *n* [From *pin*, to pen or impound.] One who impounds, a pounder [*Obs*]

Pin'-dūst, *n* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins *Digby*

Pine, *n* [Lat *pinus*, allied to Gr πιτυς, A-S *pinn, pin, pinnatrēo*, D *pijn, pijnboom*, Fr & Pr. *pin*, Sp. & It *pino*]
1 A tree of the genus *Pinus*, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind The principal species which be in this name in the United states, are the *white pine* (*Pinus strobus*), the *yellow pine* (*Pinus resinosa*), and the *pitch pine* (*Pinus rigida*)
2 The wood of the pine-tree
3 A pine apple

Pine, *v i* [*imp & p. p* PINED, *p. pr & vb n* PINING] [A-S *pinian, pinoan*, O. D *pijnen*, N D *pijnigen*, O Ger *pinôn*, N Ger *peinigen*, Fr *peiner*]
1 To languish, to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind, to grow lean, often followed by *away* "She *pined* in thought" *Shak.*
2 To languish with desire, to waste away, with longing for something, — usually followed by *for* "She *pined* for your return" *Dryden*

Syn —To languish, droop, flag; wither, decay

Pine *v t* 1 To wear out, to make to languish. "Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime" *Shak.* "Be or *pined* with pain" *Dryden*
2 To grieve for, to bemoan in silence

Abashed the devil stood
And felt how awful goodness is and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely saw and *pined*
His loss. *Milton*

Pine, *n* [A-S *pin*, D *pijn*, Ger *pein*, O Fr *peine, poene*] Woe, want, penury, pain [*Obs*]

Pī-nē'al, or **Pīn'e-al,** *a.* [Fr. *pinéal*, from Lat *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, of the pine, from *pinus*, a pine] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine cone or pine apple

Pineal gland (*Anat.*), a small conical mass of gray nervous matter, attached to the floor of the third ventricle of the brain in front of the cerebellum It often contains mineral concretions It was at one time fancifully supposed to be the seat of the soul

Pine'-ăp'ple (ăp'l), (*Bot*) A tropical plant (*Ananassa sativa*, and its fruit; — so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine tree It was originally a native of tropical America, but is now found in all parts of the torrid zone.

Pine'nut, *n* The same as PINASTER.

Pine'-bär'ren, *n* A tract of barren land, producing pines [*U S*]

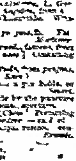
Pine′-clad, [illegible] Clad or crowned with pines.
Pine′-crowned, [illegible] *Browne.*
Pine′ful, *a.* Full of pines or pine woods. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*
Pine′ kernel, [illegible] *Evelyn.*
Pine′ mar′ten, [illegible] Europe.
Pine′-needle′ wool, [illegible] from the leaves of pines [illegible] *Simmonds.*
Pin′er-y, *n.* 1. A place where pineapples are raised. *Pope.*
2. A pine forest; a grove of pines.
Pine′-sap, *n.* [illegible]
Pine′ tree, *n.* A tree of the genus *Pinus*; pine.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).

Pine-tree money, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century [illegible] a pine tree on its obverse [illegible]
Pin′ey, *a.* The same as Piny.
Pin′ey, *n.* [illegible]
Piney resin, [illegible] *Piney tallow* [illegible]
Pin′ feath′er, *n.* A small or short feather [illegible]
Pin′-feath′ered, *a.* Having pin feathers.
Pin′fold, *n.* [illegible] A pound [illegible] *Milton.*
Pin′-foot′ed, *a.* [illegible]
Pin′gle, *n.* [illegible]
Ping, *n.* [illegible]
Pin′guid, *a.* [L. *pinguis*] Fat; unctuous. [R.] *Mortimer.*
Pin′guid′i-nous, *a.* [Lat. *pinguedo*, fatness] Containing fat. [Obs.]
Pin′gui-tude, *n.* [Lat. *pinguitudo*] Fatness. [Rare.]
Pin′hold, *n.* A place at which a pin holds, or makes fast. *Sewell.*
Pin′hole, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.
Pi′nic, *a.* [illegible] *Brande.*
Pin′ion (pin′yun), *n.* [illegible] Lat. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing.]
1. A feather; a quill. *Shak.*
2. A wing.

Dove faint by flight, on smoothing pinions. *Pope.*

3. The joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body.
4. A fetter or band for the arm. *Chapman.*
5. A cog or wheel with leaves or teeth [illegible]



Pinions.

[illegible]
Pin′ion, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PINIONED] [illegible]
1. To bind or confine the wings of. *Bacon.*

2. To fix to a thing [illegible]
3. To restrain by bonds [illegible]
4. To confine [illegible] *South.*
Pin′ion-ist, *n.* A winged animal. [illegible]
Pi′nite, *n.* [illegible] from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony [illegible] *Dana.*
Pink, *n.* [illegible]
1. An eye; a small eye [illegible]
2. (*Bot.*) A plant and its flower, of the genus *Dianthus*, common in gardens. "The white pink, and the pansy freaked with jet." *Milton.*

Pink.

3. A color resembling that of the common garden pink [illegible] *Dryden.*
4. That which is supremely excellent. "A pink of courtesy." *Shak.*
5. A [illegible]
6. [illegible] A ship with a very narrow stern. [illegible]

Pink salt, [illegible]
Pink, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PINKED (pĭnkt); p. pr. & vb. n. PINKING.]
1. To work in eyelet holes; to pierce with small holes; to scallop the edge of [illegible] *Prior.*
2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*
3. To [illegible]
Pink, *v. i.* [D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to twinkle with the eyes] [illegible] *L'Estrange.*
Pink′-eye, *n.* [illegible]
Pink′-eyed, *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*
Pink′ing-i′ron, *n.* A cutting instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, &c.
Pink′ness, *n.* [illegible] *Ogilvie.*
Pink′root, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spigelia*, [illegible] *Carolina pink.*
Pink′-ster′ner, *n.* [illegible]
Pink′ster, *n.* See Pinxter.
Pink′-stern, *n.* [illegible] having a very narrow stern. [illegible]
Pin′-mon′ey, *n.* [illegible] for dress and pin-money [illegible]
Pin′na, *n.* [illegible]
Pin′na, *n.*; *pl.* PIN′NÆ. [Lat. *pinna*, feather, wing.]
1. (*Bot.*) One of the primary divisions, or branches of a compound pinnate leaf. *Eaton.*
2. [Lat. *pinna*, Gr. [illegible]] A genus of bivalve shells [illegible]

Pinnace.

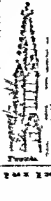
Pin′nace, *n.* [Fr. *pinasse*, [illegible]]
1. A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts [illegible]
2. A boat usually rowed with eight oars. [illegible]

Or pinnace anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Pin′na-cle, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*, L. *pinnaculum*, from *pinna*, feather, pinnacle.]
1. A turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorned.
Milton.

2. A high spiring point; summit.



Pinnacle.

Pin′na-cle, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PINNACLED] [illegible]
Pin′nage, *n.* [illegible] [Obs.] See PINNA.
Pin′nate, } *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, feather.]
Pin′na-ted, }
1. Formed like a feather.
2. Furnished with fins.

Pinnate Leaves.

Pinnate leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf consisting of several leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole.
Pin′nate-ly, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.
Pin′nat′i-fid, or **Pin′nat′i-fid**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, feathered, and *findere*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

Pin′nat′i-lo′bate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner.
Pin′na-ti-ped, or **Pin′nat′i-ped**, *n.* [Lat. *pinnatus* and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] [illegible] *Latham.*
Pin′nat′i-ped, or **Pin′na-ti-ped**, *a.* [illegible] toes bordered by membranes.
Pin′ner, *n.* 1. One who pins or fastens; also one who makes pins.
2. [illegible]
3. The lappet of a head-dress, which flies loose. [illegible]
Pin′net, *n.* A pinnacle. [Obs.] *Scott.*
Pin′ni-form, *a.* [Lat. *pinna*, feather, fin, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a feather. *Baird.*
Pin′ni-grade, *a.* [Lat. *pinna*, fin, and *gradi*, to move, walk.] An animal of the seal tribe, moving chiefly by its fins or flippers. *Dana.*
Pin′ni-ped, *n.* [From Lat. *pinna*, feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot; Fr. *pinnipède*.] One of a class of animals having the feet formed for swimming. [illegible]
Pin′nock, *n.* [illegible] *Ainsworth.*
Pin′nu-lat′ed, *a.* [illegible] Having each pinna subdivided. [illegible]
Pin′nule, *n.* [Lat. *pinnula*, diminutive of *pinna*, feather; Fr. *pinnule*.] (*Bot.*) One of the smaller branches of a pinnate frond. [illegible]
Pin′ny-win′kles, } *n. pl.* [illegible] An ancient instrument of torture, consisting of a board with holes, into which the fingers were pressed and then beaten with pegs. [Scot.] *Jamieson.*
Pi-no′le, *n.* [illegible] A aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate. *Simmonds.*
2. The flour of maize half-parched, and mixed with sugar. Prepared in water it makes a nourishing drink.
Pin′son, *n. pl.* Pincers. [Obs.] *Holland.*
Pint, *n.* [A.-S. *pynt*, D. *pint*, Ger. & Fr. *pinte*, from [illegible]] Half a quart, or four gills. [illegible] measure [illegible]
Pin-ta′do, *n.* [Sp. *pintado*, from *pintar*, to paint] [illegible]

Crested Pintado (*Numida cristata*).

Pin′tail, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A duck of the genus *Dafila*, common in Europe, Asia, and North America, and [illegible]

Pintail (*D. acuta*).

Pin′tle, *n.* [illegible] diminutive of *pin*.
1. A little pin.
2. (*Artil.*) A long iron bolt, on which the [illegible]
3. (*Naut.*) A hook or bolt on which a rudder is hung to its post. [illegible]
4. A [illegible] of iron, [illegible] [illegible]
Pint′-stoup, *n.* A Scottish drinking vessel. *Jamieson.*
Pin′ule, *n.* [Fr. *pinnule*, from Lat. *pinnula*, [illegible]]
Pin′worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm, the *Oxyuris vermicularis*.
Pinx′ter, *n.* The same as Whitsuntide, q. v.

Pin'y, *a* Abounding with pines. "That had their haunts in dale or *piny* mountains." *W. Scott.*

Pi'o neer', *v t* [*imp & p p* PIONEERED, *p pr & vb n* PIONEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for

Pi'o neer', *n* [Fr *pionnier*, originally a foot soldier, O Fr *peonier*, Pr. *pezonier*, a foot-passenger, from O. Fr. *peon, pion*, Pr *peon, pezon*, Sp *peon*, It *pedone*, from Lat *pes, pedis*, foot]

1 (*Mil*) One whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works *Bacon*

2 One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another

Pi'o nied (-nid), *a* Abounding in pionies

Pi'o ning, *n* The work of pioneers [*Obs*]

Pi'o ny, *n* (*Bot*) See PEONY

Pi'ot, *n* [See PIET] Pico, magpie, [*Obs* or *Prov Eng*] *Holland*

Pi'oŭs, *a* [Lat *pius*, Pr *pios, pius*, O Fr *pius, pios, piu*, I *pie*, N. Fr *pieux, pieuse*, Sp , Pg , & It *pio*]

1 Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior

Where was the martial brother *s pious* care? *Pope*

2 Hence, having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being, religious, godly

God sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In *pious* hearts, an inward oracle
To all truth requisite for men to know *Milton*

3 Dictated by reverence to God, proceeding from religious feeling, as, *pious* awe, *pious* services or affections, *pious* sorrow

4 Practiced under the pretense of religion, as, *pious* frauds

Syn —Godly, devout, religious, holy, righteous

Pi'oŭs ly, *adv* In a pious manner, religiously,

Pi'oŭs-minded, *a* Of a pious disposition

Pip, *n* [D *pip*, L Ger *pipp, pipps*, Sw *pipp*, O H Ger. *phiphis, phepis*, N H Ger *pippes*, Fr *pépie*, Pr *pepida*, Pg *pevide, pivide*, Sp *pepita*, It & L Lat. *pipita*, from Lat *pituita*, slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip]

1 A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue

2 [Fr *pepin*, It *pipita*, Sp *pepita*] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit *Southey*

3 A spot on cards *Addison*

Pip, *v i* [Don *pipe*, Sw *pipa*, Ger *pipen*, D *piepen*, Lat *pipire* See PEEP] To cry or chirp, as a chicken, —commonly pronounced *peep*

Pipe, *n* [A S & L Ger *pipe*, D *pyp*, Sw & Icel *pipa*, Dan *pibe*, O H Ger *pfifa*, N H Ger *pfeife*, I r *pipe*, Pr *pimpa*, It *pipa, piva*, Sp & Pg *pipa*, W *pib*, Gael & Ir. *pib, piob*, Armor *pip* or *pimp* Cf FIFE]

1 A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal, as, a rural *pipe* "Tunable as sylvan *pipe* " *Milton*

☞ The tubes of wood or metal, by which the tones of an organ are produced, are called *pipes*

2 Any long tube or hollow body, especially, such a one as is used as a conductor of water or other fluids

3 A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco

4 The chief passage way of the air in speaking and breathing, as in wind *pipe*

5 The key or sound of the voice *Shak*

6 A roll in the exchequer, said to be so called from its resemblance to a pipe, —called also *pipe-roll*, also, the exchequer itself [*Eng*]

7 A cask, usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 gallons, used for wine, or the quantity which it contains

8 (*Mining*) Ore which runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or run in a vein

Pipe office, an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, and the like [*Eng*]

Pipe, *v t* 1 To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music

We have *piped* to you, and ye have not danced *Matt xi 17*

2 To have a shrill sound, to whistle "Oft in the *piping* shrouds" *Wordsworth*

Pipe, *v t* [*imp & p p.* PIPED (pīpt), *p pr & vb n* PIPING.]

1. To perform by playing on a wind instrument

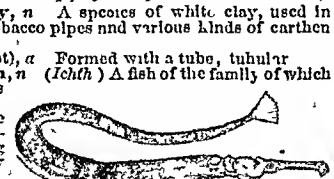
2 To utter in a high or sharp tone

A robin was *piping* a few querulous notes *W Irving*

Pipe'-clay, *n* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware

Piped (pīpt), *a* Formed with a tube, tubular

Pipe'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the family of which the genus *Syngnathus* is the type, having a long and very slender body, with an elonga-



Pipe fish.

ted, tubular snout, the whole being covered with bony plates, like a coat of mail. *Jardine*

Pipe'-lay'ing, *n* 1. The laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, &c *Simmonds*

2. Political trickery, under handed means for obtaining votes or political influence. [*U S*]

☞ The term arose from an incident which occurred in New York city some years ago A false accusation was brought against the whig party, to the effect that negotiations had been entered into by them, with certain persons in Philadelphia, for the transportation of a great number of voters from that city to New York, these voters, as was alleged, being covertly spoken of, in the correspondence upon the subject, as *so many yards of pipe*, the work of laying the pipes of the Croton aqueduct being then in progress *J Inman Bartlett*

Pīp'er, *n* 1 One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

2 The pipe fish [*Prov Eng*]

Pip'e rā'ceoŭs (-rā'shus), *a* [Lat *piper*, pepper] Pertaining to the pepper tribe of plants

Pip'er idge, *n* [Written also *pipperidge* and *pipperidge*] [Corrupted from N I at *berberis*, Ar *berbāris, barbāris* See BARBERRY] (*Bot*) A tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus *Nyssa*, the tupelo, or black gum tree

Piperidge bush, n shrub, the barberry See BARBERRY

Pip'er ine, *n* [Fr *pipérin*, from Lat *piper*, pepper] (*Chem*) A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from black pepper The crystals are transparent, and assume the tetrahedral, prismatic form, with oblique summits *Carpenter*

Pipe'-tree, *n* The lilac and the mock orange, —so called because their stems were formerly used to make pipe stems, —called also *pipe privet*

Pi pette', *n* [Fr, diminutive of *pipe*] A small glass tube with a bulb in the middle, used in chemistry for transferring liquids *Gregory*

Pipe'wort (-wūrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Fistularia*

Pip'ing, *p a* 1 Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick, feeble "This weak, *piping* time of peace" *Shak*

2 Simmering, boiling, —from the sound of boiling fluids [*Colloq*] "The book of Santo Clara, the popish priest, in defense of bishops, which came out *piping* hot" *Milton*

Pip'ing, *n* [From *pipe*] 1 A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses *Simmonds*

2 (*Bot*) A piece cut off to be set or planted, a cutting

Pi pis'trel, *n* [It *pipistrello, vipistrello, vispistrello, vespistrello*, from Lat *vespertilius*, for *vespertilio*, a bat] The common bat of England (*Vespertilio maranus*)

Pip'it, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird of the genus *Anthus*, resembling the lark *Eng Cyc*

Pip'kin, *n* [Diminutive of *pipe*] A small earthen boiler *Pope*

Pip'pin, *n* [Probably from *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin, O D *pipping, pupping*, N D *puppeling*] A kind of tart apple

We will eat a last year's *pippin*. *Shak*

☞ This name, in America is given to several kinds of apples, as to the New town pippin, the summer pippin, and other varieties

Pip'pul-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The sacred fig of the Hindoos (*Ficus religiosa*), a tree often planted, in India, for the sake of its shade [Written also *peepul tree*] *Baird*

Pip sis'so-wā, *n* [Indian] See PRINCE'S PINE

Pip'y, *a* Whistling [*Rare*]

In desolate places, where dark moisture breeds
The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth *Keats*

Piqu'an-cy (pīk'an sy), *n* [See *infra*] The state or quality of being piquant

Piqu'ant (pīk'ant) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr , p pr of *piquer*, to prick or sting, Sp *picante*, It *piccante* See PICK]

1 Stimulating to the tongue "As *piquant* to the tongue as salt" *Addison*

2 Sharp, tart, pungent, severe, as, *piquant* raileries

Piqu'ant ly (pīk'ant-lē), *adv* In a piquant manner

Pique (pēk), *n* [Fr *pique*, from *piquer*. See *supra*]

1 A point on which issue is taken; the feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury, slight irritation of the feelings, wounded pride, stinging vexation

In the original, it appears as if some share in the success was owing to female *pique* *Observer*

2 Keenly felt desire

Though he have the *pique* and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong, *Hudibras*

3 Point, nicety, punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws,
And *pique of honor* to maintain a cause, *Dryden*

Syn —Displeasure irritation, grudge, spite PIQUE, SPITE, GRUDGE *Pique* denotes a quick sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but the feeling is not usually permanent, or marked by malevolence *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire to injure as the result of extreme irritation *Grudge* goes still further denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit A *pique* is usually of recent date, a *grudge* is that which has long subsisted; *spite* more usually implies a disposition to cross or vex others in trifling matters

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on when the government is attacked *Addison*

There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shak*

Done all, to *spite*
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton*

Piqu'e (pēk), *v t.* [*imp & p p* PIQUED (pēkt), *p pr & vb n* PIQUING] [Fr *piquer* See PICK]

1 To wound the pride of, to sting; to excite the sensibilities of; to irritate; to fret, to offend; to excite to anger.

The lady was *piqued* for her indifference *Female Quixote*

2 To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy, to stimulate.

Piqued by Protogenes's fame
From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came *Prior.*

3 To pride or value, —followed by the reciprocal pronoun

Men *pique* themselves on their skill in the learned languages *Locke.*

Syn —To offend, displease, irritate, provoke fret nettle, sting, goad, stimulate

Piqu eer' (pīk-eer'), *n* The same as PICKEER

Piqu eer'er, *n.* The same as PICKEERER

Piqu'et (pīk'et), *n* The same as PICKET

Pi quēt' (pī kēt'), *n* [Fr] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside [Written also *picket* and *piquet*]

Pī'ra-cy, *n* [L Lat *piratia*, Gr *πειρατεία* Cf Lat, *piratica*, It & Sp *piratería*, Fr *piraterie*]

1. The act or crime of a pirate, robbery

2. (*Law*) The act, practice, or crime, of robbing on the high seas, robbery on the high seas, the taking of property from others by open violence, with intent to steal, and without lawful authority, on the sea, —a crime answering to *robbery* on land

3 Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission

Pī rām'e ter, *n.* [Gr. *πεῖρα*, trial, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads *Simmonds*

Pī rat'gnā (Synop , § 130), *n* See PIROGUE

Pī'rate (45), *n* [Lat *pirata*, Gr *πειρατής*, from *πειράω*, to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, It & Sp *pirata*, Fr *pirate*]

1 A robber on the high seas, one who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas, especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas

2 An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the writings of other men without permission *Johnson*

Pī'rāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* PIRATED, *p pr & vb n* PIRATING] [Fr *pirater*, Sp *piratear*] To practice robbery on the high seas *Arbuthnot*

Pī'rāte, *v t* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition *Pope*

Pī rāt'ic, *a* The same as PIRATICAL [*Rare*]

Pī rāt'ic al, *a* [Lat *piraticus*, Gr. *πειρατικός*, It & Sp *piratico*, O. Fr *piratique*] Pertaining to a pirate, acquired by, or practicing, piracy

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers *Pope*

Pī rāt'ic al ly, *adv* In a piratical manner

Pīrl, *v t* To twist or twine, as horsehair, in making fishing lines *Simmonds*

Pīrn, *n* A quill or bobbin on which thread or yarn is wound in spinning or weaving, also, the reel of a fishing rod, also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle

Pī rogue' (pī rōg'), *n* [Fr. *pirogue*, It *piroga*, Sp *piragua*, originally an Indian word Also written *perogue, periogue, periaqua, periauga, periauger, perriauger, piragua*, and *periagua*.]

1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united *Charlevoix*

2. A narrow ferry boat carrying two masts and a leeboard [*U S*]

Pir'ou ette' (pīr'oo ĕt'), *n.* [Fr., properly a turning wheel, from *pied*, foot, and *roue*, wheel, hence *rouette*, a little wheel, because it turns on its axle or pivot, as on a foot]

1 A whirling, or turning, about on the toes in dancing

2 (*Man*) The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground

Pir'ou ette' (pīr'oo ĕt'), *v i* [Fr *pirouetter*] To whirl, or turn about on the toes, as in dancing

Pis'rie, *n* [Cf Scot *pirr*, a gentle breeze, Icel **Pīs'ry,** } *bir*, Dan *bör*, a prosperous wind, Icel. *byr*, a blast of wind, Russ *burya*, storm, tempest, Gr *βορέας*, the north wind] A rough gale of wind, a storm [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Pī'san *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Pisa, in Italy

Pi'san, a. (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Pisa or its inhabitants.

Pis'a·phal'tum, n. The same as Pissasphaltum.

Pis'ca·ry, n. [Lat. *piscari* [illegible] fishes or fishing, from *piscis* a fish.] (*Law.*) A right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

Pis·ca'tion, n. [Lat. *piscatio*, from *piscari*, to fish, from *piscis*, fish.] The act or practice of fishing. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pis'ca·to'ri·al, } a. [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator*,
Pis'ca·to·ry, } a fisherman, from *piscari*, to fish, from *piscis*, fish.] [Fr. *piscatoire*, It. & Sp. *piscatorio*.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as, a piscatory eclogue. *Addison.*


Pisces.
Constellation and Sign.

Pis'ces [illegible] n. pl. [Lat. *piscis*, a fish [illegible] pesce, [illegible] Fr. *poisson*. [illegible]] (*Astron.*) The Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

Pis'ci-cap'ture (-kăpt'yŭr), n. [Lat. *piscis*, fish, and *captura*, capture, from *capere*, to take.] The capture of fishes by angling. *W. H. Russell.*

Pis'ci·cul'ture [illegible] n. [Lat. *piscis*, fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial method of promoting [illegible] propagation and culture of fish.

Pis'ci·cul'tur·ist, n. One who rears young fish.

Pis'ci·form, a. [Lat. *piscis*, fish, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish. [illegible]

Pis·ci'na, n. [Lat., a cistern, fish pond, from *piscis*, fish.] (*Eccl.*) A niche on the south side of the altar in Roman Catholic churches, containing small basin and water drain, through which the priest empties the water in which the chalice has been rinsed. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Pis'ci·nal or **Pis·ci'nal**, a. [Lat. *piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fish pond, from *piscis*, a fish.] Belonging to a fish pond.

Pis'cine [illegible] a. [Lat. *piscis*, fish.] Pertaining to fish or fishes; as, piscine remains.

Pis·civ'o·rous, a. [Lat. *piscis*, a fish, and *vorare*, to devour. [illegible] *piscivore*.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

Pisé [illegible] n. [Fr. from *piser*, Fr. & Sp. *pisar*, Sp. *pisar*, Lat. *pinsare*, *pisare*, *pinsere*, to stamp, pound.] (*Arch.*) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds as it is carried up. *Gwilt.*

Pish, *interj.* [illegible] an exclamation of contempt.

Pish, v. i. To express contempt. *Pope.*

Pi'si·form, a. [Fr. *pisiforme*, from Lat. *pisum*, pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea. Masses of *pisiform* ore. *Kirwan.*

Pis'mire [illegible] n. [E. *piss* and *mire*, so called because of the urinous smell of an ant-hill, which, by the ancients, is compared to, or looked upon as urine. [illegible] *pismire*, *pisemire* [illegible] *miere*, [illegible] ant-hill; [illegible] *mire*. See Mire.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genus *Formica*; the ant or emmet.

2. A weed [illegible] so called in the Orkneys.

Pis'o·lite [illegible] n. [Fr. *pisolithe*, from [illegible] a pea, Lat. *pisum*, [illegible] stone.] (*Min.*) A calcareous stone [illegible] of globular concretions of [illegible] the size of a pea; [illegible] also peastone, [illegible] structure, but the concretions [illegible] as the roe of fish. *Dana.*

Pis'o·lit'ic, a. [Fr. *pisolithique*.] (*Min.*) Resembling [illegible] structure peas are aggregated. *Mantell.*

Pis'o·phalt, n. [A corrupted orthography of *pissasphalt*.] (*Min.*) Pissasphalt. [*Obs.*] [illegible] Pissasphalt.

Piss, v. i. [D. & G. *pissen*, Dan. *pisse*, Sw. & Icel. *pissa*, Fr. *pisser*, It. *pisciare*, W. *piso*, [illegible] *pispa*.] To discharge the urine; to make water. [illegible]

Piss, n. The liquor secreted by the kidneys [illegible] the bladder [illegible], and discharged through the urethra; urine.

Piss'a·bed, n. A local plant bearing a yellow flower, and growing among grass. It was a [illegible] of Linnæus, — sometimes also applied [illegible] dandelion [illegible] flower. *London.*

Piss'as·phalt, n. [Lat. *pissasphaltus*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] pitch, and [illegible] asphalt; Fr. *pissasphalte*, Sp. *pisasfalto*.] (*Min.*) Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black and of a strong smell. It is inflammable and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, and appears to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt. It is now considered as a mixture [illegible] of petroleum. Deprived of its naphtha, asphalt remains. Written also *pissasphaltum* and *pisaphalt*.

Pis'sburnt, a. Stained with urine.

Pis'sa·phane, n. [Gr. [illegible] and [illegible] to show.] (*Min.*) A green mineral [illegible] of the kind [illegible] of alumina [illegible]

Pis'ta·chi·o [illegible] (pĭs-tä'chĭ-ō or pis-tä'shĭ-ō), n. [It. *pistacchio*, Sp. *pistacho*, Fr. *pistache*, Lat. *pistacium*, *pistacia*, Gr. [illegible], from Per. *pistah*, Ar. *fustuk*, *fustak*.] The nut of the *Pistacia vera*, a kind of tree or shrub, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding an [illegible] oil; — called also *pistachio-nut*. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia, and Persia, and also in Sicily. *Fownes.*

Pis·ta'chi·o(-kĭ-ō) n. [Fr., so called from the green color of the nut.] (*Min.*) Epidote. See Epidote. [Written also *pistacite*.]

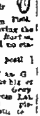
Pis·ta·reen', n. A small silver coin of the value of about 18 cents, or 9d., sterling.

Pis'ta·zite (-zīt), n. (*Min.*) See Pistacite.

Piste, n. [Fr. *piste*, Sp. & Pg. *pista*, It. *pesta*, from Sp. *pistar*, Pg. *pisar*, It. *pistare*, to pound, bruise, from Lat. *pistare*, to pound, [illegible] from *pinsere*, *pinsare*, *pistum*, to pound, crush. Cf. Pisé.] *Man.* The track or footprint of a horse on the ground he goes over. *Johnson.*

Pis'tic, a. [Lat. *pisticus*, Gr. [illegible], faithful.] Pure, genuine. [*Obs.*] "A box of nard *pistic* unctuous and precious." *Jer. Taylor.*

Pis'til, n. [Lat., from Lat. *pistillum*, *pestillum*, pestle, from *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, [illegible] Fr. *pistil*, Sp. *pistilo*, It. *pistillo*.]


Pistil.

1. (*Bot.*) A female organ, terminating the axis of growth in a flower and in fact its seed. It consists of an ovary (containing the ovules), style (the terminal [illegible]), and the stigma [illegible] secular surface [illegible] which it ends [illegible]

2. A collective [illegible] carpels united by their [illegible], or [illegible] pistil.

Pis'til·la·ceous [illegible] a. Growing on the pistil of a flower; pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil. *Martyn.*

Pis'til·late [illegible] (*Bot.*) Having a pistil, and no stamens; as, pistillate flowers.

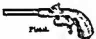
Pis'til·la'tion, n. [From Lat. *pistillum*, pestle.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Obs.*]

Pis'til·lid'i·um, n. [N. Lat., from *pistil* and Gr. [illegible] resemblance.] (*Bot.*) An organ in the higher cryptogamia, having female sexual functions. *Gray.*

Pis'til·lif'er·ous, a. [Fr. *pistillifère*, from Lat. *pistillum* and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower or plant, or [illegible]

Pis'tle, n. [Corrupted from *epistle*.] An epistle; also, a short lecture or lesson, or [illegible] oration. [*Obs.*]

Pis'tol, n. [Fr. *pistole*, *pistolet*, It. & Sp. *pistola*, [illegible] *pistole*, from *Pistoja*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made.] A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, intended to be fired from one hand, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols were introduced into England in the year 1521.


Pistol.

Pistol-carbine, a fire-arm with a movable butt-piece, so that it can be used either as a pistol or carbine.

Pis'tol, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PISTOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PISTOLING.] [Fr. *pistoler*.] To shoot with a pistol.

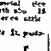
Whoever heard that a pistol [illegible] pistoled his bro[illegible] *Young. [illegible]*

Pis'to·lade', n. [Fr.] The discharge of a pistol; pistol shot.

Pis·tole', n. [Fr. *pistole*, It. & Sp. *pistola*, contracted from It. *piastrola*, diminutive of *piastra*, plaster, originally the plate of metal. See Piaster.] A gold coin of Spain, worth about $4, [illegible] and of other countries it varies from $[illegible] to $5.

Pis'to·let, n. [Fr. *pistolet*, Sp. *pistolete*, It. *pistoletto*.] A little pistol.

Pis'ton, n. [Fr. & Sp. *piston*, It. *pistone*, from Lat. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, stamp, [illegible] Fr. [illegible]] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel and works up and down in it alternately. It is used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes.


Piston.

Pis'ton-rod, n. The rod by which the piston is moved, as in a pump, or by which it communicates motion, as in the steam-engine.

Pit, n. [A-S. *pyt* or *pytt*, a pit, hole, [illegible] *put*, [illegible] well, Icel. *pit*, [illegible] *put*, [illegible] Dutch *put*, [illegible] a pit; Lat. *puteus*, a well, pit, W. *pydew*, [illegible] See Pit, v. t.]

1. A large deep hole in the ground, or cavity in the earth, natural or artificial.

2. An abyss; especially the bottomless pit; hell.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chained. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from perishing by the sword. *Job xxxiii. 18.*

Thou hast brought me out and from the grave. Thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit. *Ps. xxx. 3.*

4. A [illegible] covered boards, made by excavating a hole in the ground, [illegible] the [illegible]

5. Hence, whatever [illegible]

6. An indentation in the flesh; as, (*a.*) The hollow place under the arm. (*b.*) The hollow of the stomach. (*c.*) The little hollow or mark left on the skin by a pustule of the small-pox.

7. The lower place in a theater where spectators assemble; parquet.

8. An area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight.

9. The hard kernel of fruit; — as the stone of a cherry or plum. [*U. S.*]

10. (*Mach.*) A crank pit.

For here the power of pits and prisons, to have power to imprisonment and death.

Pit, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITTING.]

1. To indent; to press into hollows.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, the face pitted by the small-pox.

3. To introduce as an antagonist to [illegible] to combat, as cocks in a pit. *Jefferson.*

Pi'ta, n. [Sp.] A fiber obtained from the Agave Americana, which makes strong and white cordage, and it is also used in Mexico in the manufacture of paper. *Simmonds.*

Pi·ta'ha·ya, n. (*Bot.*) A shrub of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cereus pitajaya (*Jacq.*) or Cereus *Pitajaya* of De Candolle.

Pit'a-pat', *adv.* [An onomatopoetic formation of *pat*, a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat*.

Pit'a·pat' [illegible] A light, quick succession, repeated sound, as of footsteps [illegible] and the like.

Now I hear the pitapat of a pretty foot through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

Pitch, n. [A-S. *pic*, [illegible] O. Fries., [illegible] *pik*, both *pek*, O. H. Ger. *peh*, N. H. Ger. *pech*, Icel. *bik*, Sw. *beck*, Dan. *beeg*, [illegible] W. *pyg*, Lat. *pix*, Gr. [illegible] It. *pece*, Sp. *pez*, Pg. *pez*, Fr. *poix*.]

1. A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar, used in calking ships, &c.

They that touch pitch will be defiled. *Shak.*

2. Turpentine. [*Improper.*]

3. (*Min.*) An igneous rock of semi-glassy [illegible] having a luster like pitch, and related to the [illegible]

Burgundy pitch, thick, resinous substance, the juice of the Abies [illegible] Norway spruce (*Abies picea*) obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. — *Mineral pitch*. See Bitumen and Asphalt.

Pitch, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITCHED (pĭcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITCHING.] [See supra.]

1. To cover over or smear with pitch.

Rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. *Gen. vi. 14.*

2. To darken, as if by smearing with pitch; to blacken; to obscure.

Pitch, n. [Cf. Fr. *pic*, highest place. See Pitch, v.]

1. A point or peak, hence any point or degree of elevation or depression; as, a high pitch, lowest pitch. "The lowest pitch of abject fortune." *Milton.*

How high a pitch his resolution soars! *Shak.*

Aristotle was one of the best readers of his age, a man who, standing on the vast [illegible] learning [illegible] highest pitch. *Addison.*

2. Highest attainable point or degree. [*Obs.*] I conclude this: The [illegible] pitch of pride are knights of aspiring haughty breast." *Fuller.*

3. (*Mus.*) The degree of elevation of the voice or of an instrument, &c.; the elevation of the key note of a tune.

☞ Musical [illegible] with reference to absolute pitch, are named [illegible] the first seven letters of the [illegible], with reference to relative pitch, in a series of tones called the scale, they are called one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Eight is also one of a new series an octave higher as one is eight of a scale an octave lower.

4. Height; stature. [*Obs.*]

So like in person, garb, and pitch. *Hudibras.*

5. Degree; rate; proportion.

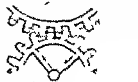
I can not conceive how the man can have brought himself to that pitch of presumption as to consider [illegible] any and [illegible] things, upon whom he may stake his [illegible] *South.*

6. The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; the degree of descent; [illegible] a descent [illegible] *Cheesely Fla[illegible]* in the road, the pitch of [illegible]

7. A descent [illegible] a descending form.

8. (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the pitch line. (*b.*) The distance traversed [illegible]. The pitch of the [illegible] between two successive threads or convolutions of a screw. (*c.*) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boiler plates.

Pit, line or pitch circle [illegible] (*Gearing*), [illegible] the circumference of the pitch line [illegible] from the [illegible] so as to touch the corresponding [illegible] of the gear [illegible] the [illegible]


Pitch Line.

ing contact, the line or circle on which the pitch of teeth is measured — *Pitch of a roof* (*Arch*), the inclination or slope of the sides, — usually expressed by the height in parts of the span, as a *quarter-pitch, one-fifth pitch, whole pitch*, &c, sometimes by the length of the rafters in parts of the span as *two-thirds pitch, three-quarters pitch*, &c; or in degrees, as a *pitch* of 45°, *equilateral pitch*, or *Gothic pitch*, that in which the rafters equal the span, as, A E B *knife-edge* or *Elizabethan pitch*, that in which the rafters are longer than the span, as, A F B, A G B, *Grecian pitch*, a pitch in which the height is one ninth to one seventh of the span, or the angle from 12° to 16°, as A C B, *Roman pitch*, that in which the height is one fifth to two ninths of the span, or the angle 23° or 24°, as, A D B — *Pitch of a saw*, the slope of the face of the teeth

Pitch of a Roof A D B, Roman pitch A C B, Grecian pitch; A E B, Gothic; A F B A G B, Elizabethan

Pitch, *v t.* [O Eng *picchen*, A S *pycean*, to prick See PIGHT and PICK]

1 To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose, to hurl, to toss

2 To fix firmly, to plant, to set in array, as, to *pitch* a tent, to *pitch* a camp

3 (*Mus*) To fix or set the tone of, as, to *pitch* a tune

4 To fix the price or value of

Pitched battle, a battle in which the hostile forces have firm or fixed positions, in distinction from a skirmish

Have I not in *pitched battle* heard
Loud alarums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' clang? *Shak*

Pitch, *v i* 1 To light, to settle, to come to rest from flight

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch* and wipe the hive *Mortimer*

2 To fall headlong, as, to *pitch* from a precipice, to *pitch* on the head

3 To fall, to fix choice, — with on or upon "The verse here *pitched* upon for my text" *South*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy *Tillotson*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation, to encamp.

Laban, with his brethren, *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead. *Gen* xxxi 25

5 (*Naut*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves

Pitch'-black, *a* Black as pitch

Pitch'blēnde, *n* [Ger *pechblende*, *pitch* and *blende*] (*Min*) An ore of uranium, of a black or brownish color, and semi metallic luster It affords an orange color in painting *Dana*

Pitch'-cōal, *n.* Bituminous coal

Pitch'-dark, *a* Dark as pitch or tar, very dark

Pitch'er, *n* [O Fr *picher*, *pichier*, *pechier*, Pr *pichier*, *pechier*, O It *peccharo*, N It *bicchiere*, Sp & Pg *pichel*, Basque *pitcherra*, L Lat *picarium*, *bicarium*, Icel *bikar*, O H Ger *behhar*, *bechur*, *pechar*, N H Ger *becher* Cf BEAKER]

1 A vessel, usually open, with a spout for pouring out liquors, a water pot, jug, or jar, a ewer

2 An instrument resembling a crowbar, for piercing the ground *Mortimer*

3 One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c

4 (*Bot*) A cup-like appendage or expansion of the leaves of certain plants, formed by the folding of the petiole upon itself


Pitcher (*Bot.*)

Pitch'er-plānt, *n* See MONKEY-CUP and *Illust* of *Nepenthes*

Pitch'-fārthing, *n* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole, — called also *chuck farthing*

Pitch'-field, *n* A pitched battle *Beau & Fl*

Pitch'fōrk, *n* [From *pitch*, v t, and *fork*] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons

Pitch'i ness, *n.* [From *pitch*] Blackness, as of pitch, darkness [*Rare*]

Pitch'ing, *a* Declivous, descending, sloping, as a hill

Pitch'-ōre, *n.* (*Min*) Pitchblende, an ore of uranium

Pitch'-pīne, *n.* (*Bot*) One of several species of pine, abounding in resinous matter and yielding pitch especially the *Pinus picea* of Linnæus

Pitch'-pipe, *n* (*Mus*) A wind instrument formerly used by choristers in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key or leading tone of a tune

Pitch'-wheels, *n pl* Toothed wheels, which work together *Simmonds*

Pitch'-work (-wūrk), *n* Work done in a coal-mine by those working on tribute *Simmonds*

Pitch'y, *a* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch, like pitch

2 Smeared with pitch

3 Black like pitch, dark, dismal as, the *pitchy* mantle of night "The *pitchy* night" *Shak*

Pit'-cōal, *n* Mineral coal, coal dug from the earth

Pī'te ous, *a* [O Fr *piteux* N Fr *piteux*, Pr *piteos*, *piteus pitieux*, It *pietoso*, *pietoso* Sp & Pg *piadoso*]

1 Fitted to excite pity, wretched, miserable, sorrowful, mournful. "That *piteous* strained voice." *Spenser*

2. Evincing pity, compassionate, tender. "*Piteous* of his case" *Pope*

3. Paltry, mean, poor, pitiful "*Piteous* amends" *Milton*

Syn — Sorrowful mournful, affecting, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable, pitiable, compassionate, tender

Pī'te-oūs ly, *adv* In a piteous manner

Pī'te-oūs ness, *n* The state of being piteous

Pit'fall, *n* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men

Pit'fall, *v t* To lead into a pitfall [*Obs*] *Milton*

Pit'fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish, found in the Indian seas, which has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes *Craig*

Pit'frāme, *n* The frame work of a coal pit

Pith, *n* [A-S. *pidha*, *D pit*, pith, kernel, L Ger. *peddik*]

1 The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants and trees It consists of cellular tissue

2 (*Anat*) The spinal cord, the marrow *Ray*

3 Hence, that which contains the strength or life, the vital or essential part, concentrated force, vigor, strength, importance "That's my *pith* of business" *Shak*

• Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak*

Pith, *v t* To sever the spinal cord or marrow of, as by thrusting in a knife, — a mode of putting animals to death

Pith'e coid, *a* [Gr πιθηκος, an ape, and εἶδος, form] (*Zoōl*) Pertaining to, resembling, or including, apes of the highest division, as the orang-outang, gibbon, gorilla, and chimpanzee, or the species of the genera *Simia* or *Pithecus*, *Hylobates*, and *Troglodytes* *Dana*

Pith'i ly, *adv* In a pithy manner, with strength, energy, or vigor

Pith'i-ness, *n* The state of being pithy

Pith'less, *a* 1. Destitute of pith, wanting strength

2 Wanting cogency or concentrated force

Pit'-hōle, *n* A mark made by disease [*Obs*]

Pith'y, *a* [*compar* PITHIER, *superl* PITHIEST]

1 Consisting of pith, containing pith, abounding with pith, as, a *pithy* substance, a *pithy* stem

2 Embodying or expressing compressed force, forcible, energetic, as, a *pithy* word or expression

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed *Dryden*

3 Condensed, forcible, and appropriate in expressing

In all these Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy* *Addison.*

Pit'i a ble, *a* [Fr *pitoyable*, Pr *pitable*] Deserving pity, worthy of compassion, miserable, as, *pitiable* persons, a *pitiable* condition.

Syn — Sorrowful affecting, lamentable, mournful, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable

Pit'i a ble ness, *n.* The state of being pitiable

Pit'i-a-bly, *adv* In a pitiable manner

Pit'ied ly, *adv* In a situation to be pitied

Pit'i ful, *a* [See PITY] 1 Full of pity, tender, compassionate, having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy *James* v 11

2 Miserable, moving compassion, as, a sight most *pitiful*, a *pitiful* condition

3 Deserving pity for littleness or meanness, paltry, contemptible, despicable

That a villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

Have we not seen him in his shop and his cottage amongst his *pitiful* kindred? *South*

They will not appoint to the exercise of authority as to a *pitiful* job *Burke*

Syn — Contemptible, despicable, paltry See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pit'i ful ly, *adv* In a pitiful manner

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts *Com. Prayer*

They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men *Tillotson*

Pit'i ful ness, *n* The state of being pitiful

Pit'i-less, *a* 1 Destitute of pity, hard hearted, — said of persons, as a *pitiless* master

2 Exciting no pity, as, a *pitiless* state

Syn — Hard-hearted cruel merciless, unmercifull, compassionless, unsympathizing

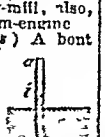
Pit'i-less ly, *adv* In a pitiless manner

Pit'i less ness, *n* The state of being pitiless

Pit'man, *n pl* PIT'MEN 1. One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, in coal mining, &c

2 Hence, the connecting rod in a saw-mill, also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine

Pī tōt's' Tūbe (pī-tōz'-) (*Hydraulics*) A bent tube used to determine the velocity of running water by placing the curved end under water, and observing the height to which the fluid rises on a graduated scale


Pitot's Tube. *a* bent glass tube; *b*, the level of water

Pit'-pān, *n* A long, flat-bottomed canoe used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America *Squier*

Pit'pāt, *n* & *adv* The same as PITA-PAT

Pit'sāw, *n.* A large saw for timber, worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below *Moxon*

Pit'to-cal, *n.* [Fr *pitocal*, from Gr πίττα, *pitta*, pitch, and καλός, beauty, καλός, beautiful] (*Chem.*) A dark-blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from wood tar. [Written also *pittacal*]

Pit'tance, *n* [Fr *pitance*, Pr *pitansa*, *pitance*, *piedansa*, Sp *pitanza*, It *pietanza*, L Lat *pitancia*, *pitantia*, *pictantia*, originally pity, charity, a charitable donation, like *pietanza* in O It, and *pitança* in O Pg, from Lat. *pietas* See PITY]

1 An allowance of food, bestowed in charity, hence, a charity gift

One half of this *pittance* was even given him in money *Macaulay*

2 Any small allowance, a trifle, hence, a small quantity or number "The inconsiderable *pittance* of faithful professors" *Fuller*

Pit'ter, *v i* To make a pattering sound; to murmur, to squeak. [*Obs*] *Herrick*

Pit'ter-ing, *n* The noise or cry of the grasshopper [*Obs*] *H rris*

Pit'ti-zite (49), *n* [Fr *pittizite*, from Gr πισσίζειν, πισσίζειν, to be like pitch, from πισσα, πίσσα, pitch] (*Min*) Pitchy iron ore *Fire*

Pit'tle-pit'tle, *v i* To use current expressions flippantly and unmeaningly [*Obs*] *Latimer*

Pitts'burg Cām (*Steam eng*) A valve gear or cut-off produced by certain varieties of cams [U S]

Pi tū'ta ry, *a* [Fr *pituitaire*, It & Sp *pituitario*, from Lat *pituita*, phlegm, pituite] (*Anat*) Secreting phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane

Pituitary body or *gland*, a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, erroneously supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils

Pī tū'ite, *n* [Lat, It, & Sp *pituita*, Fr *pituite*] Mucus, phlegm

Pī tū'i tous, *a* [Lat *pituitosus*, It & Sp *pituitoso*, Fr *pituiteux* See *supra*] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite or mucus, exhibiting the effects of pituite

Pit'y, *n* [O Eng *pitee* O Fr *pité*, *pitie*, *pitell*, N Fr *pitié*, Pr *pietat*, It *pietà*, Sp. *piedad*, Pg *piedade*, from Lat *pietas*, piety, kindness, pity Cf PIETY]

1 The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another, sympathy with the grief or misery of another, compassion or fellow-suffering

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord *Prov* xix. 17

He has no more *pity* in him than a dog *Shak*

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable *Kames*

2 The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief, thing to be regretted

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it *Shak*

What *pity* is it

That we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*

3 A call for pity

Let's have no *pity*,
For if you do here's that shall cut your whistle *Beau & Fl.*

☞ The plural of this word *pities*, used in the sense given in No 2, is sometimes employed in colloquial language chiefly in the phrase *it is a thousand pities* In the other senses, it is very rarely, or almost never, used

I am not prone to weeping as our sex
Commonly are, the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities* *Shak*

Syn — Compassion, mercy commiseration condolence, sympathy fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling* and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c, to its full exercise *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior

And last, and worst to spirit proud,
Had borne the *pity* of the crowd *W. Scott.*

True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven.
It is the secret *sympathy*,
The silver link the silken tie
Which heart to heart and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind *W Scott*

Compassion is that species of affection which is excited either by the actual distress of its object or by some impending calamity which appears inevitable *Coppee*

Pit'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PITIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PITYING] [See *supra* O Fr *pitoyer*]

1 To feel pain or grief for, to have sympathy for, to compassionate, to have tender feelings toward, awakened by a knowledge of suffering

Like as a father *pitieth* his children so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him *Ps* ciii 13

Taught by that Power who *pities* me,
I learn to *pity* them *Goldsmith*

2 To awaken pity in, — used impersonally

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I beer at the gate of Cambridge *Latimer*

It pitieth his servants to see her in the dust. *Lowth*

Syn — To commiserate, compassionate, sympathize with

Pit'y, *v i* To be compassionate; to exercise pity

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer* xiii 14

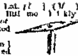
Pit'y-ing-ly, *adv* In a pitying manner, sympathizingly, compassionately

Pit'y-ri'a-sis, *n* [Gr πιτυρίασις, bran] (*Med*) A very superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales *Dunglison*

Pit'y-roid, *a* [Gr πιτυρα, bran, and εἶδος, form] Having the form of, or resembling, bran *Smith*

Pi[illegible] (pē[illegible]), *adv.* [It. from Lat. [illegible]] (*Mus.*) [illegible] still more, [illegible] little mo[illegible] [illegible]

Piv′ot, *n.* [Fr. [illegible]; prob. from pi[illegible], or [illegible] acted from pic [illegible] dim. of pi[illegible] [illegible] pin.]



1\. A pin [illegible] which [illegible] at. [illegible] body [illegible] shaft or [illegible] which [illegible] support the pi[illegible] of [illegible] with.

2\. Hence [illegible] turning point; that [illegible] which impor[illegible] [illegible]

3\. (*Mil.*) The [illegible] whom the [illegible] wheeling [illegible] made [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] drill.

Pi[illegible] [illegible] (*imp.* & *p. p.* PIV[illegible] [illegible] *p. p.* & *vb. n.* [illegible]) [illegible] pl[illegible] *Libr.* [illegible]

Piv′[illegible] [illegible] Bri[illegible] pivot [illegible] upon which [illegible] [illegible]

Piv′ot-gun, *n.* A [illegible] which turn[illegible] on [illegible] pivot [illegible] [illegible] *ad.*

Piv′ot-man, *n.*; *pl.* PIV′OT-MEN. (*Mil.*) [illegible] soldier [illegible] the flank [illegible] which a company wheels. *Campbell.*

Pi[illegible], *n.* The same as PYX, *q. v.*

Pi[illegible] [illegible] PYX.

Pi[illegible], *n.* [For [illegible] from *Puck*, *q. v.*] A [illegible] [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Pi[illegible] [illegible] Led by pi[illegible] [illegible] bewildered. *Halliwell.*

Pi[illegible], *n.* A [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Pi[illegible] tool [illegible] tool [illegible] horn.

Pi[illegible] [illegible] *pistel*, *pestel*, *pesel*, *peserich* [illegible] or [illegible] The [illegible] quadruped which [illegible] together [illegible] *Ascue.*

Pla[illegible]**bil′i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *placabilitas* [illegible] Fr. [illegible] It. *placabilità*, Sp. *placabilidad*.] The quality of being placable [illegible]

Pla′ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to [illegible] It. *placabile*, Sp. & [illegible] Fr. *placable*.] Capable of being appeased and pacified; appeasable; willing to forgive.

[illegible] thought I saw him placable and mild. *Milton.*

Pla′ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being placable; placability.

Pla-card′, *n.* [Fr. *placard*, Sp. *placarte*, L. Lat. *placardum*, fr. F. *plaquer* [illegible] Lat. *placare*, to place [illegible] *plakken*, to paste [illegible] any [illegible] flat and broad [illegible] plak [illegible] O. D. *placke*, *placke* [illegible] *plakat*.]

1\. A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

[illegible] formerly [illegible] edict, [illegible] by authority [illegible] permission [illegible] in characters, or [illegible] posted [illegible]

2\. [illegible] public permission [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] (*Obs.*)

Others are [illegible] and that Christ [illegible] [illegible] placard in [illegible] these parts. *Full*

Pla-card′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACA[illegible] *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACARDING.]

1\. To post, as writing [illegible] in a public place [illegible]

2\. To notify publicly.

Pla′cate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLA[illegible]TED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACA[illegible]] [Lat. *placare*, *placatum*, from *placere*, to please; It. *placare*, Sp. *placar*.] [illegible] or [illegible] to [illegible]

Place, *n.* [Fr. *place*, Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, [illegible] from Lat. *platea*, [illegible] from Gr. [illegible] broad; [illegible] *plaets*, Ger. *platz*, D. [illegible] D. *plaats*.]

1\. A broad way in a city; [illegible] court [illegible] [illegible] boy [illegible] [illegible] place. *Shak.*

A [illegible] in Place [illegible] majesty. *Shak*

[illegible] portion of space regarded as [illegible] or [illegible] in all their place, as [illegible] approach [illegible] led to some [illegible] ground [illegible] not rarely [illegible] space.

This is the place appointed. *Shak.*

[illegible] place can be [illegible]
Within [illegible] bound. *Milton.*

The word place [illegible] sometimes [illegible] for [illegible] which [illegible] body takes up and so [illegible] [illegible] *Locke.*

3\. Rank; degree; grade [illegible] importance [illegible] especially [illegible] rank [illegible] sometimes official station [illegible] occupation; calling.

[illegible] place in their [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] they [illegible] there. *Shak.*

Do you your office or give up your place. *Shak.*

4\. A position [illegible] dwelling [illegible]

[illegible] great [illegible] his place. *Chaucer*

(*b*) A collection of dwellings [illegible] village [illegible] to

Pla[illegible] [illegible] (*p. pr.* PLACING.) [illegible] from Lat. [illegible] [illegible] It. *piazzare* [illegible]

1\. To [illegible] place [illegible] to put in a particular part of space [illegible] to fix [illegible]

Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown. *Shak.*

2\. To put [illegible] rank [illegible] to [illegible] with particular [illegible] [illegible]

3\. To put out [illegible] to loan; to [illegible] see [illegible]

4\. To attribute; to ascribe.

Ferpomeased as [illegible] I placed them to wrong [illegible] *Scott.*

Syn.—See PUT.

Pla-ce′bo, [illegible] [L. *I shall please*, fr. *placere*, to please.]

1\. (*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) The [illegible] the dead [illegible] *Placebo* [illegible]

2\. (*Med.*) A prescription [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

Place′-brick [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]

Place′ful [illegible] (*Obs.*)

Place′[illegible]

Place′man [illegible] *pl.* [illegible] One who has [illegible] office [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] loose [illegible]

Pla-cen′ta, *n.*; *pl.* [illegible] [Lat. *placenta*, [illegible] from [illegible] flat [illegible] broad.]

1\. (*Anat.*) The [illegible] which [illegible] the mother [illegible] the womb [illegible] composed [illegible] the blood [illegible] umbilical [illegible] by [illegible] blood [illegible] gan. Through [illegible] place [illegible] and [illegible]

2\. (*Bot.*) The part of [illegible] plant [illegible] fruit to which the [illegible] attached.

Pla-cen′ta-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mam[illegible] [illegible] pl[illegible] and [illegible]

Pla-cen′tal [illegible] Pertaining to the placenta; having [illegible] placenta [illegible] *Spencer.*

Pla-cen′ta-ry, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] placenta [illegible]

Plaç′[illegible] (*Bot.*) The disposition [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible]

Place-ment [illegible] [L. *placenta*] [illegible] [illegible] (*Bot.*) [illegible]

Pla[illegible] [illegible] [Lat. [illegible]] [illegible] both [illegible] [illegible] *Halston*

Pla[illegible] [illegible] *Ben.* [illegible]

Pl[illegible] (pl[illegible]) [illegible] O[illegible] place [illegible] *Spenser*

Pla′cer [illegible] by [illegible] (*California*) [illegible] A gravelly place where gold [illegible] by [illegible] bed [illegible]

Plăç′id, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, [illegible] mild, from *placere*, to please; F. *placide*, [illegible] Sp. *placido*.] [illegible] contented [illegible] tranquil; quiet. [illegible] That placid aspect and meek regard. *Milton.*

Pl[illegible]**cid-ness**, *n.* Placid[illegible] (*Obs.*)

Pla-cid′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *placiditas*; F. *placidité*; It. *placidità*.] The quality of being placid; placidness.

Plăç′id-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; quietly.

Plăç′id-ness, *n.* The [illegible] of being placid; calm[illegible]

Plăç′it (pl[illegible]) [Lat. *placitum* that which is pleased [illegible] determined [illegible] to please; It. & Sp. *placito*.] A [illegible] [illegible] *Leslie.*

Plăç′i-tum, *n.*; *pl.* [illegible] [Lat. [illegible]]

[illegible] assembly [illegible] held [illegible] the middle [illegible] which [illegible] pleaded [illegible] profe[illegible] [illegible] (*O. Eng. Law.*) [illegible] pleading [illegible]

Plăç′i-to-ry [illegible] [Lat. *placitum* [illegible] Lat. [illegible]] [illegible] pleading [illegible] *Chalmers.*

Plăck, *n.* A small copper coin formerly used in Scotland [illegible]

His poetry had been composed in the [illegible] [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Plack′et, *n.* [F. *plaquer* to [illegible] Cf [illegible] segment [illegible]

1\. A [illegible] (*Obs.*)

2\. The [illegible] petticoat or skirt [illegible]

3\. A [illegible] pocket [illegible] *H. R. W. H.*

Plăck′[illegible] [illegible] The same as PLACK [illegible]

Pla[illegible]**o-form**, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] anything flat [illegible] broad [illegible] (*Pal[illegible]*) [illegible] *Pt. rich-ling* [illegible] *octeus*

Pla[illegible] } Pertaining to the placoid.
Pla-coid′i-an }

Pla′coid, [illegible] [Gr. [illegible] anything flat and broad [illegible] *placoide* [illegible] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of fish [illegible] with [illegible] plates [illegible] *Louis.*

Pla-fond′ [illegible] [F. [illegible] fond, [illegible] bottom back [illegible] Sp. [illegible]] The ceiling [illegible] whether [illegible] solid.

Pla′gal, [illegible] [F. *plagal*, from [illegible] oblique [illegible]] (*Mus.*) [illegible] between the fifth [illegible] sixth, — [illegible] and opposed to *Authentic*.

[illegible] cadence [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] preceded by the [illegible]

Pla′gi-um [illegible] [L. [illegible] *plaga*, place [illegible] (*Obs.*) [illegible]

Pla′gi-a-rism, [illegible] [F. *plagiarisme*.] The [illegible] [illegible] plagiarizing [illegible]

Pla′gi-a-rist, [illegible] who plagiarizes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plagiary.

Pla′gi-a-rize, [illegible] (*imp.* & *p. p.* [illegible] LA[illegible]IZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [illegible] LA[illegible]) To steal [illegible] from the writings [illegible]

Pla′gi-a-ry, [illegible] literary theft [illegible] from the writings of [illegible]

Pla′gi-a-ry [illegible] [Lat. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper [illegible] literary thief [illegible] *plagiarius* [illegible] *plagium* F. [illegible]]

1\. A thief [illegible] literary [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] them to the public as his own.

2\. The crime of literary theft. [illegible] (*Obs.*)

Such kind of borrowing [illegible] [illegible] is to be [illegible] bettered by the borrower [illegible] good [illegible] plagiary. [illegible]

Pla′gi-a-ry, *a.* 1. Stealing [illegible] kidnapping. [illegible] (*Obs.*)

2\. [illegible] literary theft. *Hall.*

Pla[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obliquely [illegible] [illegible] (*Cryst.*) [illegible] [illegible] planes [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

Pla[illegible]**ūs**[illegible] (40) *n.* [Gr. [illegible] obliquely [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] *Dana.*

Pl[illegible] [illegible] oblique [illegible] (*Ich.*) O[illegible] earth [illegible] fish [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

Pla-gi-ŏs′to-mous, *a.* Pertaining to the plagiostomes.

Plague (plāg), *n.* [D. *plaag*, [illegible] D. *plage* [illegible] *plāg* from Lat. *plaga* [illegible] blow, stroke [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] O. Sp. *plaga* [illegible] Sp. [illegible]]

1\. That which [illegible] [illegible] calamity, [illegible] trouble [illegible] [illegible] this howling [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] great [illegible]

2\. (*Med.*) A [illegible] [illegible] prevailed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Pla[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Plague'ful, *a.* Abounding with plagues, infested with plagues.

Plague'less, *a.* Free from or not subject to the plague.

Plague'mark, *n.* A plague spot.

Plague'r (plāg'ėr), *n.* One who plagues, one who vexes or annoys.

Plague'-spot, *n.* A mark or token of pestilential disease, a token of a pestilential or unfavorable [illegible]

Plagu'ily (plā'gė-lė), *adv.* In a plaguing manner, vexatiously, extremely; hotly; [illegible] "I cannot [illegible] plagu'ily and starely." *Lamb.*

Plagu'y (plā'gė), *n.* Vexatious, troublesome, tormenting. [Colloq. or Low.] "He is so plagu'y [illegible]" *Shak.*

Plaice, *n.* [L. *platessa*. See *platessa*. D. *plaat*, *plat*, G. *platte*, Fr. *plateau*, *plateuse*, *plie*, Sp. *platina*, *platija*, Pg. *plaitichs*, Dan. *plaiet*, *plat*, Sw. *platt*, Ir. & Gaelic, *plaitsh*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* (*Pleuronectes platessa*), allied to the flounder, and growing to the size of eighteen inches or more. It is flat, and has both eyes on one side. [Written also *plat*.]

Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).

Plaice'-mouth, *n.* A mouth like that of a plaice; a small or very flat mouth. [Low.]

Plaid (plad), *n.* [Gael. *plaid*, a blanket or plaid, perhaps from *pallid*, as speaking, from its pale color, as contrasted with the dark green of the Highlanders in [illegible]. It is taken as a [illegible] from [illegible] of tartan, [illegible] known [illegible] it is worn by [illegible]

[illegible]

Plaid (plad), *a.* Having a pattern or colors like those of a plaid; [illegible]

Plaid'ed (plad'ėd), *a.* Wearing a plaid. [illegible]

Plaid'ing, *n.* [illegible]

Plain, *a.* [Fr. *plain*, Sp. *llano*, It. *piano*, Pg. *plano*, L. *planus*, Gr. [illegible], *planos*, a wanderer, from [illegible], to wander, to err.]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Plain, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PLAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAINING.]

1. To level, to make plain or even on the surface. [illegible]

2. To lament; to complain of. [*Obs. or poet.*] *Clarendon.* [illegible]

Plain, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*, Pr. *plan*, Sp. *plañir*, *plañer*, It. *piangere*, Lat. *plangere*.] To lamentate; to complain. [*Obs. or poet.*]

Plain'ant, *n.* One who makes complaint; plaintiff. [*Obs.*]

Plain'-chant, *n.* The same as PLAIN SONG.

Plain'-dealer, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

Plain'-dealing, *n.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest, open, speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man.

Plain'-dealing, *a.* Speaking or communicating with open frankness and sincerity; manœuvring without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerely.

Plain'-hearted, *a.* Having a sincere heart, communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. *Milton.*

Plain'-hearted'ness, *n.* The state of being plain-hearted. *Halliwell.*

Plain'ing, *n.* Complaint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner.

Plain'ness (plān'), *n.* Quality or state of being plain.

Plain'-song, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical chant in double measure, with tones of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave.

2. A simple melody. *Hallewell.*

Plain'-speaking, *n.* Plainness of speech, frankness, candor.

Plain'-spoken (-ō), *a.* Speaking with plainness, unreserved, sincerely. *Dryden.*

Plaint, *n.* [N. Fr. *plaint*, O. Fr. *plainet*, *plainet*, Fr. *plainte*, O. Sp. *planto*, N. Sp. *llanto*, Pr. *planto*, It. *pianto*, Lat. *planctus*, from *plangere*, *planctum*. See PLAIN, *v. i.*, to *mourn*.]

1. An audible expression of sorrow, lamentation, complaint; an accusation or protest on account of an injury received.

[illegible]

2. A song or ballad.

[illegible]

3. (*Law.*) A private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person who is the cause of action or the exhibitor of a petition in writing. *Blackstone.*

Plaint'ful, *a.* Containing a plaint, or complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. [*Obs.*]

[illegible]

Plaint'iff, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, making complaint, plaintive. O. Fr. *plaintif*, *plaintif*, complaint, an accusation, from *plaint*, *plainte*. See PLAINT, *n.*] (*Law.*) The person who commences a personal action in court to obtain a remedy for a real injury to his rights; — opposed to *defendant*.

Plaint'iff, *a.* The same as PLAINTIVE. [*Obs.*]

Plaint'ive, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif*. See *supra*.]

1. Containing a plaint, or expressive of sorrow, complaining.

[illegible]

2. Hence, indicating a painful emotion or grief, [illegible]

[illegible]

Plaint'ive-ly, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

Plaint'ive-ness, *n.* The state of being plaintive.

Plaint'ive-ness, *a.* With a complaint; complaining.

Plain'-work (plān'), *n.* Plain needle work, as distinguished from embroidery. *Tope.*

Plaise, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]] A fish of the genus *Platysomus*; the plaice. See *Plaice*.

Plaise'-mouth, *n.* A mouth like a plaice, a small or flat mouth. [Low.]

Plaist'er, *n.* [illegible] PLASTER. [illegible]

Plait, *n.* [O. Fr. *plait*, *plait*, from *plier*, *plier*, to fold, to bend, to twist, to [illegible], from L. *plicare*, *plicatum*, to fold, to bend, to twist, to [illegible]]

1. A fold; a doubling; as, a plait in a garment.

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Plait, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PLAITED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAITING.] [O. Fr. *plaitier*, *plaitier*, Fr. *plier*, *plier*, to fold, to bend, to twist, to [illegible], from L. *plicare*, *plicatum*, to fold, to bend, to twist, to [illegible]]

1. To fold; to double; to bend; to twist; to [illegible]

2. To [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Plait'er, *n.* [illegible]

Plait'ing, *n.* [illegible]

Plan, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, Sp. *plano*, It. *piano*, Pg. *plano*, L. *planum*, Gr. [illegible], *planos*, a wanderer, from [illegible], to wander, to err.]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Plan, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PLANNED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLANNING.]

1. To form a draught or representation of; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme, to design, to form in design; to plot; to [illegible] the conquest of a country; to [illegible] a [illegible] of taxes, or of the national debt.

Planar'ia, *n.* [Lat. *planaria*, flat, from *planus*, flat.] A genus of annelids, chiefly fresh water ponds and ditches, and remarkable for their flattened form, which serves as a [illegible] a gastropodous mollusk. [illegible]

Planar'ian, *n.* [Lat. *planarius*, flat.] [illegible] flat fresh animal of the Planaria family, allied to the worms, found often on plants in ponds, [illegible] places. [illegible]

Planar'ioid, *a.* Like the planaria in form. [illegible]

Plan'ary, *a.* [Lat. *planarius*. See PLAIN.] Pertaining to a plane.

Plan'ceer', *n.* The same as PLANCHE.

Planch, *n.* A plank. [*Obs.*]

Planch, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PLANCHED (plānch'); p. pr. & vb. n. PLANCHING.] [Fr. *planch*, a board, a plank, Pr. *planca*, *planch*, *planc*, from Lat. *planca*, *planca*, Gr. [illegible], to board, to plank.] To floor with planks or boards; to plank. "A plan'ched floor." *Shak.*

Planch'er, *n.* [Fr. *plancher*, from *planch*, L. *planca*, *planca*, *planca*.]

1. A floor. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. A plank. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. (*Arch.*) The under side of a cornice, a soffit. [illegible]

Planch'et, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, a small board, dim. of *planche*. See PLANCH.] A flat piece of metal for coin; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planchette (plōng'shet'), *n.* 1. A small plank or board.

2. A carpenter's [illegible]

Planch'ing, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. [illegible]

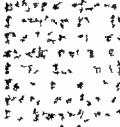
Plane, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, Fr. *plan*, *plane*, Sp. *plano*. See PLAIN.] Without elevation or depression; flat, level, [illegible] in a plane; as, a *plane* surface.

[illegible]

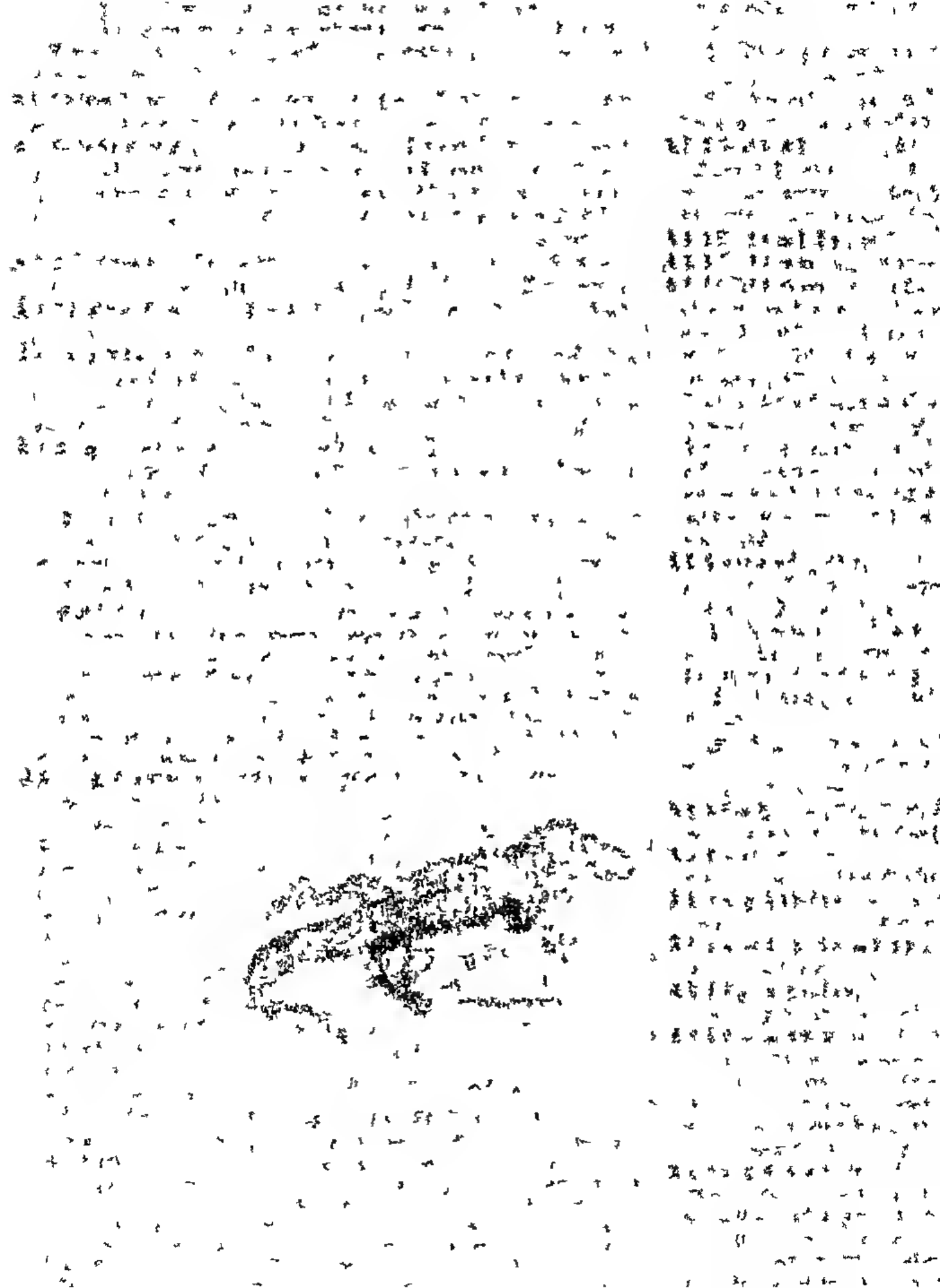
Plane, *n.* [Fr. *plane*.] 1. (*Geom.*) A surface in which, if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie wholly in the surface. [illegible]

2. (*Astron.*) [illegible]

3. (*Mech.*) A tool [illegible]



[illegible]



planes in which [illegible] are referred [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] in space [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] and also be refracted or [illegible]

Plane, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANING.] [F. [illegible] planer, It. *pianare*, Lat. *planare*. See PLANE, *a.*, and PLAIN.] To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood, by the use of a plane; to free from inequalities of surface.

Plane'-i'ron, *n.* A piece of iron [illegible] either single or double, with [illegible] cutting-edge, to be inserted [illegible]

Plan'er, *n.* 1. [*Print.*] A wooden block used for forcing down the type [illegible] and making the face even.

2. (*Mech.*) The same [illegible] MACHINE.

Plan'er-tree, *n.* (*Mech.*) The [illegible] rest of a planing [illegible] plane.

Plan'er-tree, *n.* [From J. [illegible] *Planer*, German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Planera*, growing in North America. *Gray.*

Plan'et, *n.* [F. *planète*, It. *pianeta*, Pr. & Sp. [illegible] & Lat. *pl*[illegible] planet, properly wandering from [illegible] to wander.] (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the [illegible] at a moderate degree of eccentricity, [illegible] from the comets by its [illegible] and by [illegible] less eccentric [illegible] See SOLAR SYSTEM.

☞ The [illegible] planets were [illegible] of distinction between [illegible] in which [illegible] their places [illegible] to draw [illegible] those which [illegible] about [illegible]

Inferior [illegible] *superior* [illegible] *primary and secondary planets.* See PRI[illegible]

Plan'e-ta-ble, *n.* See PLANE[illegible]

Plan'e-ta'ri-um, *n.* [N. Lat. F. *planétaire*.] An astronomical [illegible] which [illegible] the motions [illegible] parts represent [illegible] of the planets [illegible] orrery. [See *Illust.* of *Orrery*.]

Plan'e-ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *planetarius*, It. & Sp. [illegible] See PLANET.]

1. [illegible] to the planets; as, *planetary* [illegible] planetary motion.

[illegible] planetary [illegible]

3. (*Astrol.*) [illegible] the dominion [illegible] planet [illegible]

4. Produced by planets; as, planetary plague.

5. Having the nature of a planet [illegible] *Ideal.*

[illegible] planetary [illegible] plague [illegible]

Plan'et-ed, *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

Plan-et'ic-al, *a.* [illegible] to planets. [*Obs.*]

Plan'et-oid, *n.* [illegible] planet, and [illegible] form.] (*Astron.*) A body resembling a planet; [illegible] planets whose [illegible] between those of Mars and Jupiter [illegible]

Plan'et-oid'al, *a.* [illegible] to planetoids.

Plan'e-tree, *n.* [F. [illegible] It. [illegible] Lat. *platanus*, Gr. [illegible] broad, on account of its broad leaves.] [illegible] (*Bot.*) A tree [illegible]

☞ The oriental plane-tree [illegible] of Asia [illegible] with [illegible] broad [illegible] leaves [illegible] The occidental plane-tree [illegible] sycamore [illegible] button-wood [illegible]

Plan'et-strick'en, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

[illegible] planet-stricken [illegible]

Plan'et-ule, *n.* [Diminutive of *planet*.] A little planet.

Plan'e-wheel, *n.* A wheel [illegible] another wheel, by which it is driven.

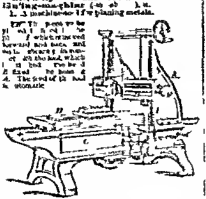
Plan'gen-cy, *n.* [Lat. *plangens*, [illegible] beating [illegible]

Pla-ni-fo'li-ous, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, [illegible] and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) [illegible]

Pla-nim'e-ter, *n.* [illegible] An instrument [illegible] plane figure [illegible]

Pla-nim'e-try, *n.* [Fr. *planimétrie*, It. *planimetria*, Sp. *planimetria*, from Lat. *planus*, plain, and Gr. [illegible] measure.] The measuring of plane surfaces [illegible]

Plan'ing-ma-chine', *n.* 1. A machine-tool for planing metals.



☞ The piece to be planed [illegible] which is moved forward and back, and [illegible] the head, which [illegible] fixed [illegible] The feed of the tool is automatic.

Planing-machine. (1)

2. A complex machine for planing wood, especially boards, [illegible] which [illegible] of the surface [illegible] as the piece to be planed is passed under [illegible] by [illegible] feeding apparatus.

Pla-ni-pen'nate, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and *penna*, wing.] [illegible] compared with those which have flat wings [illegible] almost equal to the [illegible] simply folded [illegible] the [illegible]

Plan'i-pet'a-lous, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and E. *petal*.] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals.

Plan'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANISHING.] [O. F. *planir*, [illegible] *plane*. See PLANE.] To condense, smooth, and [illegible] as metallic articles, by light [illegible] with a [illegible] faced hammer [illegible] to [illegible] plate.

Plan'ish-er, *n.* One who or that which, smooths [illegible]

Plan'i-sphere, *n.* [F. *planisphère*, It. & Sp. [illegible] Lat. *planisphaerium*, from Lat. *planus*, plane, and *sphaera*, sphere.]

1. The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane.

2. Especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with [illegible] for showing the position [illegible] rising and setting of the [illegible] any given date or hour.

Plan'i-spher'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere.

Plank, *n.* [Lat. *planca* [illegible] Gr. [illegible] & D. *plank*, Sw. *planka*, Pr. *planca*, F. *planche*.]

1. A broad piece of sawed timber differing from a board only in being thicker [illegible]

2. [illegible] support [illegible] having a [illegible] in a stream.

Trust not to rotten planks. [illegible]

[illegible] better [illegible] than the bark of [illegible]

Plank, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANKED (plankt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANKING.]

1. To cover or lay with planks; as, to plank a floor or a ship.

2. To lay down, as upon a plank [illegible] to [illegible] as, plank your money [illegible] lay on you [illegible] [*U. S.*]

Plank'ing, *n.* 1. The act of laying planks; also, planks in general.

2. A series of planks.

Plank'-road, *n.* A road way of planks. [*U. S.*]

Plank'-sheer, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A plank covering the timber heads. *Weale.*

Plan'less, *a.* Having no plan.

Plan'ner, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

Pla'no-con'cave, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and E. *concave*.] Flat on one side and concave on the other.

Pla'no-con'i-cal, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and Eng. *conical*.] [illegible] on one side, and [illegible] on the other.

Pla'no-con'vex, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and Eng. *convex*.] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

Pla'no-hor'i-zon'tal, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, plane and Eng. *horizontal*.] Having a level [illegible] surface of position.

Pla-nom'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and [illegible] measure.] (*Mech.*) A plane hard [illegible] face, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

Plan'ti-grade, *n.* [N. Lat., from *planta*, sole, and [illegible] walk.] [illegible] of fresh-water animals [illegible] which [illegible] form.

Pla'no-sub'u-late, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and Eng. *subulate*.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

Plant, *n.* [F. *plante*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. [illegible] It. *pianta*, Pg. *planta*, Lat. *planta*, A-S. [illegible] D. *plant*, Ger. *pflanze*, [illegible]]

1. A vegetable, an organic body destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, [illegible] when complete, root, stem, and leaves, though [illegible] consisting only of a single cell [illegible] or a series of [illegible] or vegetable tissue.

☞ The nourishment of plants is taken in by the roots [illegible] and is elaborated in the leaves [illegible] and [illegible] converted into any [illegible] from [illegible] carbonic acid is [illegible] carbonic acid is [illegible] and oxygen is [illegible]

2. A young tree; a bush; a sapling. *Dryden.*

3. The sole of the foot. [*Rare.*]

4. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

5. A stick or staff.

The plant of stubborn oak
And [illegible] and stroke. *Dryden.*

6. A trick; a dodge; an artifice. [*Colloq. and Low.*]

It was a bad plant [illegible] Western [illegible] *Jackson.*

Sea plant, a plant which grows in the sea or in salt water, as [illegible] weed [illegible]

☞ [illegible] There is [illegible] pronunciation of the word [illegible] rhyme [illegible] pronunciation is [illegible] in New England and some other parts of the [illegible] but it is not [illegible] by any good [illegible]

Plant, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLANTING.] [F. *planter*, [illegible] Pr., & Pg. *plantar*, It. *piantare*, Lat. *plantare*, A-S. *plantian*, [illegible] D. *planten*, Ger. *pflanzen*. See PLANT, *n.*]

1. To put into the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.

3. To furnish with plants; to [illegible] to fit [illegible] as, to *plant* a garden [illegible]

4. To engender; to set the germ of.

[illegible] planted anger [illegible]

5. To furnish with a fixed [illegible] to people; to settle; to establish [illegible] as, to *plant* [illegible]

6. [illegible] to introduce and establish [illegible] seeds [illegible] to *plant* [illegible] among the heathen.

7. To set firmly; to fix; to set [illegible] to plant cannon against [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] enough, after [illegible] to plant the flag on the highest [illegible] *Macaulay.*

Plant, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

Plant'a-ble, *a.* [Sp. *plantable*, It. *piantabile*.] Capable of being planted.

Plan'tage, *n.* [F. *plantage*, [illegible] Pr. & Sp. *plantage*, Lat. *planta* [illegible] [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Plan'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [F. *plantain*, Sp. *llanten*, [illegible] It. *piantaggine*, Lat. *plantago*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Plantago*, of many species [illegible] found [illegible] of [illegible] parts of the world.

Plantain Tree (*Musa paradisiaca*).

[illegible] plantain [illegible] of the [illegible] and is [illegible] *Lo don.*

Plan'tain (42), **Plan'tain-tree**, *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, *plantanier*, from Sp. *platano*, [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A [illegible] tropical [illegible] *M*[illegible] the most [illegible] of which [illegible] and the [illegible] The plant [illegible] with [illegible] feet high [illegible]

Plant'al, *a.* [Lat. *planta*, a plant.] [illegible] to plants. [*Obs.*]

Plan'tar, *a.* [Lat. *plantaris*, [illegible] of the foot.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the sole of the foot; as the *plantar* [illegible]

Plan-ta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *plantatio*, F. *plantation*, Pr. *plantacio*, Sp. *plantacion*, It. *piantagione*.]

1. The act of planting. [*Rare.*]

2 The place planted, land brought under cultivation, ground occupied by trees or vegetables which have been planted, especially in the United States and West Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, either slaves or free, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master

3 An original settlement in a new country, a colony, "While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut." *B Trumbull*

Plănt'-cănĕ, *n* The crop of original plants of the sugar cane, produced from canes placed in the ground, or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons* or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut *Discorde*

Plănt'-eăt'ter, *n* (*Ornith*) A passerine bird of the family *Phytotomidæ*, feeding upon plants, which it cuts off, close to the root with its beak *Baird*

Plănt'ed, *a* (*Joinery*) Fixed in place as a projecting member or molding, after having been fitted wrought on a separate piece of stuff

Plănt'er *n* 1 One who plants, sets, introduces or establishes, as, a *planter* of maize, a *planter* of vines

2 One who assists in colonizing in a new or uncultivated territory, as, the first *planters* in Virginia

3 One who owns a plantation

Plănt'er ship, *n.* The business of a planter or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or West Indies

Plănt'i-ele (plănt'i kl) *n* [A diminutive of *plant*] A young plant or plant in embryo *Darwin*

Plănt'i grăde, *n* [Fr *plantigrade* from Lat *planta*, the sole of the foot and *gradi* to walk] (*Zool*) An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot as the bear *Bell*

Plănt'i grăde, *a* Walking on the sole of the foot, placing the sole of the foot flat upon the ground in walking, as some animals

Plănt'ing, *n* 1 The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, and the like

2 The art of forming plantations of trees *Ling*

Plănt'less, *a* Having no plants, destitute of vegetation

Plănt'let, *n* A little plant *Keith*

Plănt'-louse, *n* An insect that infests plants a vine fretter, the puceron

Plan tōc'ra-çy, *n* [From Eng *planter* and Gr *κρατεῖν*, to rule] Government by planters, the whole ruling body of planters [*Rare*]

Plănt'ule (-ul), *n* [Fr *plantule*, diminutive of *plante*, a plant] The embryo of a plant

Plăqu'ty, *n* A kind of dance among the Irish *Stuart*

Plăsh *n* [D *plas*, a puddle See *infra*]

1 A small collection of standing water, a puddle "These shallow *plashes*" *Jerrold*

2 A dash of water a splash

3 See PLASH, *v t* The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches *Mortimer*

Plăsh, *v t* [L Ger *plasken*, Dan *plaske* Sw *plaska*, D *plasen*, H Ger, *platschen*, *platschen*, *platschern*, *planschen*, *plantschen*] To dabble in water, to splash

Plăsh, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PLASHED (plăsht), *p pr* & *vb n* PLASHING] [O Fr *plaisser*, *plassier*, *plessier*, from Lat *plexus*, p p of *plectere*, to weave, twist]

1 To lop off.

2 To bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of *trees* to *plash* a hedge

There is a cupola made with pole-work between two elms at the end of a walk which being covered by *plash* on the trees) them is very pretty *Fiddes*

Plăsh'ing *n.* 1 The act or operation of cutting small trees half through, and interweaving them, as in hedges

2 The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like.

Plăsh'ŏot, *n.* [See PLASH, *v t*] A hedge or fence formed of branches of trees interwoven

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every hedge screech for a road and every *plashes* for springes to catch them. *Carew*

Plăsh'y, *a.* Watery, abounding with puddles

And with her feet she, from the *plashy* earth
Raises a mist. *Wordsworth*

Plăsm *n* [Fr *plasme*, Lat *plasma*, Gr *πλασμα*, from *πλασσειν*, to form, mold]

1 A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape [*Rare*] *Woodward*

2 (*Phy iol*) The same as PLASMA

Plăs'mă, *n* [Gr *πλασμα*, any thing formed or molded, also that which is fabricated, from *πλασσειν*, to form mold Fr *plasme* Cf *supra*]

1 (*Min*) A variety of quartz, of a color between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Pompeii

2 (*Physiol*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; also the colorless fluid of the blood *J Ocean*

Plas măt'ic } *a* [Gr. *πλασματικός* Sec *su*
Plas măt'ic al, } *pra*]

1 Giving shape; having the power of giving form. *Mer*

2 (*Physiol*) Pertaining to the plasma containing or conveying plasma as, the *plasmatic* fluid

Plăs'ter, *n* [Formerly written also *plaister*] [O Fr *plastre*, *plastre* N Fr *plâtre*, Pr *plestre*, A & Dan *plaster*, Sw *plåster*, D *pleister*, Ger *pflaster*, from Lat *emplastrum* Gr *ἐμπλαστρον* See EMPLASTER]

1. A compilation of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses, also, gypsum or plaster of Paris, as used for making ornaments, figures, moldings, and the like.

2 (*Med*) An external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen, leather, or other material

Plaster of Paris calcined gypsum, or sulphate of lime, used when mixed with water for casts, moldings, and the like,—originally obtained from a quarry of Paris, France where the name In popular language, the name is applied in preparing to plaster stone, or to the species of sponge

Plăs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLASTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLASTERING]

1. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, and the like

2 To cover with a plaster, as a wound

3 To smooth over, to cover or conceal the defects or irregularities of [*Colloq*]

Plăs'ter er, *n* One who plasters

Plăs'ter ing, *n* The plaster work of a building, a covering of plaster

Plăs'ter ly, *a.* Like or resembling plaster of Paris "Gypseous and *plasterly* ground" *Fuller*

Plăs'ter-stōne, *n* Gypsum See GYPSUM

Plăs'tic, *a* [Fr *plastique*, It & Sp *plastico*, Lat *plasticus*, Gr *πλαστικος*, from *πλασσειν*, to form, mold]

1 Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter, as the *plastic* hand of the Creator, the *plastic* virtue of nature

See *plastic* Nature working to this end *Pope*

2 Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled, as, *plastic* material

3 Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of molding or modeling, produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling,—said of sculpture and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts "Medallions, fraught with the *plastic* beauty and grace of the palmy days of Italian art" *J. S Harford*

He (Michel Angelo) may have considered the colors as a subordinate part of the art for his taste was pre-eminently *plastic* in the exclusively confined painting to such extent, within the sphere of sculpture The roundness and passion character of the subject in the paintings of Raphael seem to be unsurpassable *J S Harford*

Plastic clay, one of the beds of the eocene period—so called because used in making pottery *Lyell* —*Plastic force* (*Med*) The generative or formative power in organized bodies *Dunglison*

Plăs'tic al, *n* The same as PLASTIC [*Rare*]

Plas tic'i ty, *n.* [Fr *plasticité* See *supra*]

1 The state or quality of being plastic

2 (*Med*) Plastic force *Dunglison*

Plas tōg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *πλαστογραφια*, from *πλαστός*, formed, molded, and *γράφειν*, to write]

1 The art of forming figures in plaster

2 Imitated or counterfeited writing

Plăs'tron, *n* [Fr *plastron*, breastplate, plastron, It *piastrone*, from It. *piastra*, L Lat *plastra*, a thin plate of metal See PLASTER]

1 A piece of leather stuffed,—used by fencers to defend the body against pushes *Dryden*

2 (*Ichthyol*) The central or under shield or shell of the tortoise and similar animals *Carpenter*

Plăt *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLATTED *p pr* & *vb n* PLATTING] [From *plait*, q v] To form by interlaying or interweaving, to weave

Plăt, *n* Work done by platting or interweaving

Plăt, *n* [See *infra*, and cf PLOT the same word differently written] A small piece of ground laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use, usually, a portion of flat, even ground, as, a flowery *plat* a *plat* of willows "On a *plat* of rising ground" *Milton*

Plăt, *a* [D & Dan *plat*, Ger & Sw *platt*, Fr & Pr *plat*, It *piatto*, Pg & Sp *chato*, allied to Gr *πλατυς*, flat, broad] Plain, flat [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Plăt, *adv* [*Obs*] 1 Plainly, flatly, downright

2 Smoothly, evenly *Drant*

Plăt'an, } *n* The plane tree *Milton*
Plăt'ane, }

Often where clear-stemmed *platanes* guard
The outlet. *Tennyson*

Plăt'a nĭst, *n* [Fr *plataniste*, Lat *platanista*, from Gr *πλατανιστης*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Delphinus* (*D Gangeticus* of Cuvier), a species of dolphin found in the Ganges *Brande*

Plăt'a nŭs, *n* [Lat, from Gr *πλατανος*, from *πλατυς*, broad, in allusion to its broad, flat leaves] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, the plane, or plane tree.

Plăt'band, *n* [Fr *plate-bande*, from *plat*, *plate*, flat, level and *bande*, a band]

1 A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre hence, a border

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A flat, square molding whose height and projecture exceed its breadth, such as the lintel of an architrave (*b*) The lintel between the lights of a colonnade

Plăte, *n* [O Fr *plate*, a piece of metal, a coin, Fr *plat*, a dish, a plate, coin, silver, Sp *plata*, Pg *prata*, silver, Pr & Fr *pot*, Sp *plato*, Pg *plato*, *prato*, It *piatto*, a plate, a shallow vessel, silver, metal or earth, Ger *platte*, D *platte*, Dan *plade*, Sw *plåt* a flat piece, plate See PLAT, *n*]

1 A piece of metal extended or flattened to an even surface with a uniform thickness

☞ A sheet of metal is thinner than a *plate*

2 Metallic armor composed of broad pieces, as distinguished from mail *Spenser*

3. Domestic furniture, as flagons, dishes, cups, &c, wrought in gold or silver

4. Metal wares which is plated, or distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold.

5 A small, shallow vessel made of metal or wood, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table

6 (*Arch*) The piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters

7 A piece of metal on which any thing is engraved hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal hence also, any printed picture

8. A piece of a stereotype, electrotype, or fine metallic types, for printing from

9 (*Her*) A roundle of silver or tinctured argent

☞ *Plate* is a name used in the formation of compound words of very various signification, as *plate-armor*, *plate-powder*, *plate rack*, *silver*, *waterer*, and the like

Plăte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLATED; *p pr* & *vb n* PLATING]

1 To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals, either by a mechanical process, as hammering or by a chemical process, as electrotyping;—said especially of overlaying with silver.

2 To arm with plate or metal for defense "Why *plated* in habiliments of war" *Shak*

3 To adorn with plate, as, a *plated* harness.

4 To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ

Plăte'-ăr'mor, *n* Armor of strong metal plates for protecting ships of war or fortifications and the like, also, mail consisting entirely of metallic plates, formerly worn to protect the person.

Plăteau' (plă tōō', *n* [Fr. *plateau*, O Fr *platel*, from *plat*, flat See PLAT, *n*]

1. A plain, a flat surface especially a broad, level area of land in a somewhat elevated position

2 A large ornamental dish for the center of a table *Swift*

Plăte'ful, *n* (*pl* PLATE'FULS) Enough to fill a plate, as much as a plate will contain

Plăte'-gĭrd'er, *n* (*Carp*) A girder of which the web is formed of a single vertical plate or of a single series of such plates joined together

Plăte'-glăss, *n* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows

Plăte'el, *n* [Fr] A small dish *Simmonds*

Plăte'-lăy'er, *n* A workman who lays down the iron rails of a railway and fixes them to the sleepers *Simmonds*

Plăte'-mărk, *n* A special mark or emblematic figure stamped upon gold or silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, and the like, thus, the local mark for London is a lion *Simmonds*

Plăt'en, *n* [From its flatness See PLAT] (*Print*) The flat part of a press, by which the impression is made [See *Illust* of *Printing Trees*]

Plăte'-pā'per, *n* A heavy, spongy paper, manufactured expressly for printing from engraved plates. *Farrell*

Plăte'-print'er, *n* One who prints from engraved plates

Plăte'-print'ing, *n* The act or process of printing from an engraved plate

Plăte'er-ĕsque', *a* [Sp *plateresco*, from *plata*, silver] Resembling silver plate,—said of certain architectural ornaments

Plăte'-wheel, *n* (*Mech*) A wheel whose rim is connected with the axle by a thin plate of metal, instead of arms *Applton*

Plăt'form, *n* [Eng *plat*, flat, and *form* Fr *plateforme* Sp *plataforma*, It *piattaforma*]

1. Something which is of a flat or level surface, as, (*a*) A framework of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a roof (*b*) A framework of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing place (*c*) A kind of terrace, or broad, smooth, open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses *Gwilt* (*d*) (*Mil*) An elevation of earth, or a floor of wood or stone on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy (*e*) The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the topography *Sandys* (*f*) (*Naut*) The orlop See ORLOP.

2 Hence, the position which any body of men avowedly assumes; a declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion, as the Saybrook *platform*; the *platform* of a political party

Their minds and affections were universally bent even again I all the orders and laws wherein the church was formed conformable to the *platform* of Geneva *Hooker*.

Plat'form-car, *n.* A [illegible] low year without a [illegible] [illegible].

Plat'ic, *a.* [Lat. *platicus* [illegible] broad.] (*Astrol.*) [illegible] in the position [illegible] from planets [illegible] not exactly [illegible] the orbis [illegible]. *Bailey.*

Pla'ten, *n.* [See PLATE.] (*Mech.*) The [illegible] seat of a machine tool, [illegible] which the work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible].

Plat'i-na, or **Pla-ti'na** [illegible], *n.* See PLATINUM.

Platina [illegible] — *Platina yellow*, [illegible] pigment [illegible] yellow color composed of [illegible] of platina [illegible]. *Fairb.*

Plat'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of covering anything with plate [illegible] metal; particularly [illegible] a baser metal with thin plate of [illegible] the metal.

2. A thin coating of metal laid upon another metal.

Plat'i-nif'er-ous (*Chem.*) [illegible].

Plat'i-ni-form, *a.* [*Platina* and Lat. *forma*, to [illegible]] Yielding plati[illegible] as *platiniferous* sand.

Plat'i-nize, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PLATINIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLATINIZING.] To cover [illegible] with platinum. *Gregory.*

Plat'i-noid [illegible] Same as CATHODE. See C[illegible]ODE.

Plat'i-nous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] resembling platinum.

Plat'i-num, *a.* Containing or consisting of plat[illegible].

Plat'i-num, or **Plat'i-num** [illegible], *n.* [N. Lat., from Sp. *platina*, from *plata* [illegible] Fr. *plat* [illegible] PLATE, and PLATINA.] (*Chem.*) A metal [illegible] bright, its specific gravity [illegible] may be increased by heat and pressure to [illegible]. It is harder than iron, undergoes [illegible] alteration in air [illegible] the [illegible] of acids [illegible] and capable of being [illegible] to thin plates [illegible] the heaviest [illegible] of the metals. [Written also *platina*.]

Platina [illegible] platinum in the form of [illegible] by decomposition [illegible] of chloride of pl[illegible] the [illegible] — *Platina sponge* [illegible] metallic [illegible] in the form of [illegible] porous [illegible] mass. It is much used in chemical [illegible].

Plat'i-tude [illegible] *n.* [F. from *plat* flat. See PLAT[illegible].]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity. To harangue [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] *plat*[illegible]. *Mot*[illegible].

2. That which [illegible] flatness [illegible] dullness; a [illegible] or empty remark.

Pl[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flat, and *pl*[illegible]. The same as PLANCHETTE [illegible].

Pla-ton'ic [illegible] [illegible] Plato [illegible] of Plato.

Pla-ton'ic [illegible], *a.* [Lat. [illegible]] [illegible].

Pla-ton'ic-al, [illegible] [illegible] [Lat. *Platonicus*, Gr. *Pla*[illegible]] Pertaining to Plato the philosopher or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids [illegible] the tetrahedron [illegible] hexahedron or [illegible] octahedron [illegible] and icosahedron. — *Platonic love*, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes [illegible] unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — *Platonic year*, or *the great year*, or period of [illegible] [illegible] of the equinoxes [illegible] which the [illegible] the former place in respect to the equinoxes. The period [illegible] is calculated [illegible] the equinoxes [illegible] [illegible] 25,000 years. *Barlow.*

Pla-ton'ic-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of Plato or of the Platonists.

Pla'to-nism, *n.* [F. *Platonisme*.]

1. The doctrines of Plato [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] believed [illegible] and [illegible] wise [illegible] powerful [illegible] and [illegible] formed the [illegible] [illegible] out of [illegible] [illegible] according to [illegible] [illegible] or ideas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] though he considered [illegible] being known [illegible] the nature of things [illegible] eternal ideas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the words [illegible] [illegible] of what [illegible] [illegible] regard [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] temporary [illegible] dependent [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] standing which concern [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] analyzing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and abstraction, but [illegible] the product of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as resembling [illegible] [illegible] of God [illegible] [illegible] these innate ideas [illegible] about them, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] philosophy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] form of [illegible] far as [illegible] [illegible] from his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] differed [illegible] from him, yet are called *Platonists*. *Murdock.*

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] philosophical [illegible].

Pla'to-nist, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] One who [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. *Hammond.*

Pla'to-nize, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. PLATONIZED [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] the opinions of Plato. *Milner.*

Pla'to-nize, *v. t.* To [illegible] [illegible] to the school [illegible] to [illegible] conformed to the [illegible] principles. *Enfield.*

Pla'to-niz'er, *n.* One who Platonizes [illegible].

Pla-toon', *n.* [F. *peloton* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] group of men [illegible] from *pelote* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *pelota*, It. *pillotta*, L. Lat. *pilota*, [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sp. *pelota*.] (*Mil.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] drawn out [illegible] [illegible] of foot which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] square [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (*b*) [illegible] [illegible] usage half of a company.

Plat't[illegible] [Probably from O. F. *plat* [illegible] Fr. *plat*, [illegible] [illegible]]

1. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible].

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] One who [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible].

Plat'ter-faced (*Fnt*) *a.* H[illegible] broad fa[illegible].

Plat'ting, *n.* Slips [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Plat'y-ce'rus [illegible] broad [illegible] tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tailed [illegible]. *Baird.*

Plat'y, *a.* Like plates, consisting of plates.

Plat'y-ceph'a-lous [illegible] [illegible] broad and [illegible] head.] Broad-headed.

Plat'y-cne'mi-a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]] Flat [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Dana.*

Plat'y-pel'vic [illegible] (*Ichth.*) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] large plates, is confined mostly to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Dana.*

Plat'y-pod [illegible] [illegible] foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having broad feet.

Plat'y-pus, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] broad [illegible] foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The same as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] THERIUS.

Platypus. (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.*)

Plat'y-rhine, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] broad and [illegible] nose.] (*Zoöl.*) O[illegible] group of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] head and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Plau'dit, *n.* [From Lat. *plaudite* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from *plaudere* to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] praise.] A mark or expression of applause; [illegible] also [illegible].

The *plaudit* on which I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *I. T.*

Syn. — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commendation [illegible].

Plau'dit-o-ry, *a.* [illegible] [illegible] commending.

Plau'si-bil'i-ty, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]] The state of being plausible [illegible] [illegible]. *Swift.*

[illegible] [illegible] plausible [illegible] of perpetual peace [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *De Quincey.*

Plau'si-ble, [illegible] [Fr. & Sp. *plausible*, It. *pl*[illegible] Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere* [illegible] to [illegible].]

1. [illegible] of being applauded [illegible] [illegible] or approbation [illegible] superficially pleasing [illegible] apparently right [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] *plausible* argument [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2. [illegible] [illegible] argument [illegible] [illegible] or as *plausible* man.

Syn. — Fair [illegible] [illegible] Both these words [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *plausible* denotes that which seems to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Specious as describes that which strikes the eye [illegible] to the eye [illegible] yet may cover something [illegible] *plausible* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wicked [illegible] [illegible] is *plausible* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mask [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mind [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] *plausible* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] knowledge. *Locke.*

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prompt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plausible. *J. Anson.*

Plau'si-ble-ness, *n.* The [illegible] plausible [illegible].

Plau'si-bly, *adv.* [illegible] plausible manner.

They [illegible] talk plausibly [illegible] [illegible] they did not [illegible] [illegible].

Plau'sive [illegible] [Lat. *pl*[illegible] [illegible] to applaud [illegible] [illegible]]

1. Applauding; manifesting praise.

2. Plausible. [*Obs.*]

It must be [illegible] *plausive* [illegible] [illegible]. *Shak.*

Play, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. PLAYED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAYING.] [A.-S. *plegan*, [illegible] A. S. *plega*, [illegible] *plegian* [illegible] [illegible] *plega* play. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

1. To engage in sport [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] engage in some [illegible] for the [illegible] of amusement.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bleed to-day
[illegible] [illegible] thy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Pope.*

2. To act with levity or thoughtlessness; to trifle.

Men are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. To contend in a game [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to gamble.

4. To practice [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] *played* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

5. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] harmony. *Gen. Tr.*

6. To move [illegible] any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] operate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] engine [illegible] playing [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] heart beats, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *play*. *Cheyne.*

7. To move irregularly [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *play* [illegible] [illegible]. *Shak.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Plays [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Addison.*

[illegible] [illegible] of true desert,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the heart. *Pope.*

8. To act a part on the stage; to personate [illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] her [illegible] [illegible] play. *Dryden.*

9. (*a*) To make a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Art [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(*b*) To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Play, *v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion; as, to *play* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] *play* [illegible] [illegible]. *Herbert.*

2. To perform music upon; as, to *play* the [illegible] to [illegible].

3. To bring into positive [illegible] [illegible] action.

[illegible] [illegible] here
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *played* [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Milton.*

4. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to *play* a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; also to act [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as to *play* the fool; to *play* the [illegible]; to *play* the [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] *play* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *B. Jon.*

5. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game [illegible].

To *play* [illegible], to [illegible] [illegible] show; to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to *play* tricks.

Play, *n.* **1.** Any exercise, or series of actions, intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as [illegible] [illegible], as blind [illegible] buff [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *play*. *Wake.*

3. The act or practice of contending for victory, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in billiards, [illegible] game [illegible] gaming.

4. Practice in any contest; as, sword *play*.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] speak [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] best *play* [illegible] [illegible]. *Tennyson.*

5. Action; employment; manner of dealing; as, fair *play*; foul *play*. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. *Dryden.*

6. A dramatic composition; comedy or tragedy; composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A play ought to be a just [illegible] of human nature. *Dryden.*

7. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the *play*; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *play*.

8. Performance on an instrument of music.

9. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] room for motion; free and easy action.

[illegible] to give them play [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shall be my task to [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only agreeable, [illegible] [illegible] the destruction of women by [illegible]. *Addison.*

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] exactly into [illegible] another that [illegible] [illegible] no *play* [illegible] [illegible]. *Moxon.*

10. Hence, liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full *play* to mirth.

Play of colors, an appearance of several prismatic colors [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. — *To hold in play*, to keep occupied.

[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]
Will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *play*. *Manning.*

Play'-act'or, *n.* One who acts or performs parts in a drama; player; actor.

Play'-bill, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Play'-book, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

Play'-day, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work. *Swift.*

Play′-dĕbt (plā′dĕt), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

Play′er, *n.* [A.S. *plegere*.] One who plays, as, (*a*) An actor of dramatic parts on the stage; one whose profession is to imitate characters on the stage. [illegible]

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. *Shak.*

(*b*) A mimic. *Dryden.* (*c*) One who plays on a musical instrument. (*d*) A gamester.

Play′fĕl lōw, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.

Play′fēre, *n.* [From *play* and *fere*. See FERE.] A playfellow. [Obs.] [illegible]

Play′ful, *a.* 1. Sportive; given to levity, as, a playful child. *Spectator.*

2. Indulging a sportive fancy, as, a playful [illegible]

Play′ful ly, *adv.* In a playful manner.

Play′ful ness, *n.* The state of being playful.

Play′-gāme, *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

Play′-gō′er, *n.* One who frequents plays.

Play′-gō ing, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

Play′house, *n.* [A.S. *plegh s*.] A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater.

Play′ing-cärd, *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards, made in four suits of thirteen each, with spots and figures, and used in playing games.

Play′less, *a.* [illegible]

Play′māte, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

Play′-pleas ure (-plĕzh′ur), *n.* Idle amusement. [Obs.] [illegible]

Play′sōme (plā′sum), *a.* Playful; wanton. [Rare.]

Play′sōme-ness, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness. [Rare.]

Play′thing, *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a child's toy.

[illegible] *Locke.*

Play′wright (-rīt), *n.* A maker of plays. "The contemptible crew of [illegible]" [illegible]

Plēa, *n.* [O. Eng. *plee, plaid*, Norm. Fr. *plee*, [illegible] O. Fr. *plait*, [illegible] Pr. [illegible] *plaid*, Sp. *pleito*, Pg. *preito*, It. *piato*, L. Lat. *placitum*, [illegible] Lat. *placitum*, that which pleases, an opinion, a decree, from *placere*, to please.]

1. (*Law.*) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause; in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's plea. In chancery practice, a plea is a special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. *Bouvier.*

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process, as, the Court of Common Pleas.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of pleas real, personal, and mixed. *Laws of Mass.*

3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as, the tyrant's plea.

When such occasions are,
No plea must serve; 'tis cruelty to stay. [illegible]

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

Pleas of the crown (*Eng. Law*), criminal actions.

Plēach (plēch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEACHED (plēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEACHING.] [Fr. *plesser*, from Lat. *plicare*, *plicatum*, to fold, lay or wind together.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash.

Round thee blow, self-pleached deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale. *Tennyson.*

Plēad (plēd), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEADED (PLEAD, or PLED, is sometimes improperly used for the *imp.* & *p. p.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEADING.] [Fr. *plaider*, O. Fr. *plaidier*, *plaidoier*, Pr. *plaideiar*, Sp. *pleitear*, Pg. *pleitear*, It. *piatire*, *piategiare*, L. Lat. *placitare*, from *placitum*. See PLEA.]

1. To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favor; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may plead for me. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit; *in a less strict sense*, to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea. *Blackstone. Burrill. Stephen.*

Plēad, *v. t.* 1. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

2. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to a tribunal or person [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible] to plead a statute of limitations. [illegible]

Plēad′a ble, *a.* Capable of being pleaded or alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege pleadable at law. [illegible]

Plēad′er, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur*.] One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who argues in a court of justice.

[illegible]

Plēad′ing ly, *adv.* In a pleading manner; by pleading.

Plēad′ings, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) The mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, [illegible] *Blackstone.*

Pleas′ance (plĕz′ans), *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*, [illegible]]

[illegible]

Pleas′ant (plĕz′ant), *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*, Pr. *plazen*, It. *piacente*. See PLEASE.]

1. Pleasing; grateful; agreeable to the mind or to the senses; [illegible]

[illegible]

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as, pleasant society or company; [illegible] gay; lively; humorous; sportive; merry; [illegible]

3. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

[illegible] *Locke.*

Syn.—Pleasing; gratifying; agreeable; [illegible]

Pleas′ant, *n.* One who utters pleasantries; a buffoon. [Obs.]

Pleas′ant ly (plĕz′ant ly), *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

Pleas′ant ness, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant.

Pleas′ant ry, *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, It. *piacenteria*. See PLEASANT.]

1. Any thing which promotes pleasure or good humor; gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and pleasantry. *Addison.*

2. That which promotes or is intended to promote mirth; lively talk; sprightly [illegible] "[illegible] of observation and the local *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world." *Macaulay.*

The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

Pleas′ant-tongued (-tŭngd), *a.* Having pleasant speech.

Plēase (plēz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASING.] [O. Eng. *plesen*, *plese*, O. Fr. *plaisir*, *plesir*, *plaire*, *plere*, N. Fr. *plaire*, Pr. *plazer*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *prazer*, It. *piacere*, Lat. *placere*.]

1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to make glad; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall please
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in. — *To be pleased to do a thing*, to take pleasure in doing it; to have the complaisance to do it.

Many of our most skilled painters were pleased to recommend this author to me. *Dryden.*

Plēase, *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer; to comply; — in civility or courtesy, *please*, and *please you*.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they please. *Pope.*

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shak.*

The first words that I learned were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Plēas′ed ly, *adv.* In a pleased manner. *Feltham.*

Plēas′ed ness, *n.* The state of being pleased.

Plēase′man, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Plēas′er, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Plēas′ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying; [illegible]

[illegible]

Plēas′ing ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Plēas′ing ness, *n.* [illegible]

Pleas′ur a ble, *a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

Pleas′ur a ble ness, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable.

Pleas′ur a bly, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

Pleas′ure (plĕzh′ur), *n.* [Fr. *plaisir*, [illegible]]

1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; [illegible]

[illegible]

4. That which pleases; a favor. "Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure." *Acts xxv. 9.*

[illegible]

Syn.—Enjoyment; gratification; [illegible]

Pleas′ure (plĕzh′ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASURING.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [Rare.]

Pleas′ure (plĕzh′ur), *v. i.* To take pleasure; [illegible] to seek pleasure. [Colloq.]

Pleas′ure-boat, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

Pleas′ure ful, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [Obs.] *Abbot.*

Pleas′ure-ground, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. [illegible]

Pleas′ur ist, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [Rare.] *Browne.*

Pleat, *v. t.* To plait or fold, as a garment. See PLAIT.

Ple bē′ian (ple bē′yan), *a.* [Fr. *plébéien*, Sp. *plebeyo*, [illegible] Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] Pertaining to the common people; [illegible]

Ple bē′ian (ple bē′yan), *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men, [illegible] people of ancient Rome. [illegible]

Ple bē′iance, *n.* [From *plebeian*.] The common people. [Obs.]

Ple bē′ian ism, *n.* [Fr. *plébéianisme*.] The conduct of plebeians.

Ple bē′ian īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEBEIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEBEIANIZING.] To make [illegible] plebeian.

Ple bic′o list, *n.* [Lat. *plebs*, common people, and *colere*, to cultivate.] One who flatters the common people. [Rare.]

Plĕb′i fi cā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *plebs*, common people, and *facere*, to make.] The act of rendering common, or deteriorating [illegible] [Rare.]

[illegible] *Coleridge.*

Ple bis′cit, *n.* [See *infra*.] A plebiscitum. See PLEBISCITUM.

Plĕb is cī′tum, *n.* [Lat., from *plebs*, *plebis*, common people, and *scitum*, decree.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of the tribune or some subordinate plebeian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate. *Brande.*

Plĕc′tog nāthes, } *n. pl.* [N. Lat., Fr. *plecto-*
Plĕc tŏg′na thī, } *gnathes*, from Gr. [illegible] twisted, from [illegible], to plait, twist, and [illegible] jaw.] (*Ichth.*) An order of fishes having the maxillary bone attached to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws, as the file-fish. [Written also *plectognaths*.]

Plĕc tog năth′ic, } *a.* (*Ichth.*) Of, or pertaining
Plĕc tŏg′na thoŭs, } to, the plectognaths.

Plec'trum n. [Lat., from Gr. πλῆκτρον anything to strike with, from πλήσσειν to strike.]
1. A small instrument commonly of ivory used by the ancients in playing upon the lyre.
2. (Anat.) (a.) The styloid process of the temporal bone. (b) The uvula. (c) The tongue.

Pled imp. & p. p. (pled.)—sometimes erroneously used instead of *pleaded*. See PLEAD.

Pledge (plěj) n. [O. Fr. *pleg*, *pleige*, pledge, gu[illegible]ly, Fr. *pleige*, pl[illegible], O. It. *pieggio*, *pieggeria*, L. Lat. *plegium*, *plevium*, O. Fr. & Pr. *plevir* to be guaranty, L. Lat. *plegiare*, *plegire*, *plevire*, *plevissore*, probably from Lat. *praebere*, to proffer [illegible], a promise of security. Cf. PLEVIN.]
1. Something put in pawn; personal property delivered to, and possessed with another as security for a debt or engagement; the contract created between the debtor and creditor by a thing being so delivered or deposited for the payment of a debt; a pawn; a gage.

☞ *Pledge* is ordinarily confined to personal property [illegible] the owner [illegible] possession is [illegible] to it [illegible] from mortgage [illegible], and in the last, from the *hypotheca* of the Roman law. See [illegible] *Story*. *Kent*.

2. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; as, one gives his word as a pledge; [illegible] a pledge of fulfillment [illegible] the *pledge* for the faithful performance of [illegible] rest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties. "The [illegible] *pledge* of [illegible]." *Milton*.
3. A surety; a hostage. "I am Grumio's pledge." *Shak.*
4. (*Former Eng. Law*) A person who undertook or became responsible for another; bail; [illegible].
5. The wishing of health to another. "Suppose that you [illegible] as a friend and drink to thee [illegible] pledge." *W. Scott*.

Dead pledge [Lat. *mortuum vadium*] (*Law*), a mortgage. See [illegible].—*Living pledge* [Lat. *vivum vadium*] (*Law*), a conveyance of [illegible] to be the security for money borrowed to be held by him till payment [illegible] of the rents and profits.—*To hold in pledge*, to keep as security.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn.

Syn.—See EARNEST.

Pledge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLEDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLEDGING.] [O. Fr. *pleiger* to give security. See *supra*.]
1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave as security; to pledge, as a watch.
2. To secure by a pledge. [*Obs.*]

I accept her,
And here to pledge my vow I give my hand. *Shak.*

3. To engage for by promise or declaration; as, to *pledge* the performance of a thing.
4. To invite another person to drink by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other as a pledge of good will and his doing honor to drink the health of.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be wise. *Cowley.*

Pledg'ee' n. The person to whom anything is pledged.

Pledge'less a. Having no pledges.

Pledge-or' n. (*Law*) One who pledges; pledger—opposed to *pledgee*.

Pledg'er n. One who pledges.

Pledg'er-y n. [O. Fr. *plegerie*, It. *pieggeria*, L. Lat. *plegiarius*. See *supra*.] A pledge; surety. [*Obs.*]

Pledg'et n. [Prob. from *pledge* to secure, but [illegible] from E. *plet*, [illegible] small pl[illegible].] (*Surg.*) A compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.

Ple'ĭ-ad (plē'yad) n. One of the Pleiades.

Plē'ia-dēs (plē'ya-dēz), n. pl. [Lat. *Pleiades*, Gr. Πλειάδες, from πλεῖν to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of favorable navigation.]
1. (*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*) The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made, by Jupiter, a constellation in the sky.
2. (*Astron.*) A group of seven small stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, regarded by Mädler as the central group of the system of the Milky Way.

☞ Only six of these stars are visible to the naked eye, and the ancients supposed that the seventh concealed herself out of shame for having bestowed her love upon a mere mortal, Sisyphus, while her sisters were the favorites of divine personages.—Alcyone, the brightest, [illegible] is the [illegible] by Mädler to occupy the apparent position of the central point round which the [illegible] are revolving.

Plei'o-cēne a. The same as PLIOCENE, q. v.

Plei'o-phyl'lous a. The same as PL[illegible], q. v.

Plei'sto-cēne a. [Gr. πλεῖστος most, and καινός new.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the epoch, or the deposits following the tertiary, and immediately preceding man; quaternary.—n. [illegible] epoch.

Plē'na-ri-ly a. [Lat. *plenus* full. Cf. PLENARY.] Full. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby*.

Plē'na-ri-ly, adv. [From *plenary*.] In a plenary manner; fully; completely. *Ayliffe*.

Plē'na-ri-ness n. The state of being plenary.

Plē'na-rty n. [See *supra*.] The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone*.

Plē'na-ry (Synop. § 130) a. [L. Lat. *plenarius*, from Lat. *plenus* full, from *plere*, to fill. It. *plenario*, Fr. *plénier*, *plénière*, Pr. *plenier*, *plenier*, Cf. Sp. *plenero*, Sp. *lleneiro*.] Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence.

Plenary indulgence (*Rom. Cath. Church*), an entire remission of penal load [illegible].—*Plenary inspiration*, inspiration which [illegible] is no mixture that no [illegible] of error.

Plē'na-ry n. Decisive procedure. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe*.

Plēne a. [Lat. *plenus* full.] Full; complete; plenary. [*Obs.*]

Plē'ni-corn, n. [Lat. *plenus*, full, and *cornu* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped having solid horns, as the deer. *Brande*.

Plēn'i-lū'na-ry a. Relating to the full moon. [*Obs.*] *Browne*.

Plēn'i-lūne n. [Lat. *plenilunium*, from *plenus*, full, and *luna*, the moon; It. & Sp. *plenilunio*.] The full moon. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*.

Plē-nip'o-tence } n. [Sp. *plenipotencia*, It. *plenipotenza*.] The state of being plenipotent.
Plē-nip'o-ten-cy }

Ple-nip'o-tent a. [Lat. *plenus* full, and *potens* potent.] Possessing full power. *Milton*.

Plēn'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-ry), n. [L. Lat. *plenipotentiarius*, Fr. *plénipotentiaire*, Sp. *plenipotenciario*, It. *plenipotenziario*.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.

Plēn'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry a. Containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

Plēn'ish v. t. [See REPLENISH.]
1. To replenish. [*Obs.*]
2. To supply, as a house, with furniture; to provide with furniture; to furnish. [*Scot.*]

Plēn'ish-ing n. The furnishing; furniture of a house. [*Scot.*] *W. Scott*.

Plē'nist, n. [Fr. *pleniste*, from Lat. *plenus* full.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

Plēn'i-tūde (53), n. [Lat. *plenitudo*, from *plenus* full; Fr. *plénitude*, Sp. *plenitud*, It. *plenitudine*.]
1. The quality of being full, or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance; greatness; as, the *plenitude* of space.
2. Repletion; [illegible] of blood and humors in the animal body; [illegible] fullness; repletion.

Plēn'i-tū-di-nā'ri-an n. A plenitudinist. See PLENIST.

Plēn'i-tū'di-na-ry, a. Having plenitude; full; complete; entire; thorough.

Plēn'te-oŭs (plĕn'te-ŭs; Synop. § 130), a. [From *plenty*.]
1. Containing plenty; abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions; *plenteous* crop.
2. Having plenty; yielding abundance; rich.
Syn.—Ample; plentiful; copious; [illegible]; full; fruitful. See AMPLE.

Plēn'te-oŭs-ly adv. In a plenteous manner.

Plēn'te-oŭs-ness n. The state of being plenteous; abundance.

Plēn'ti-ful a. [From *plenty*.]
1. Containing plenty; copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as, a *plentiful* crop; a *plentiful* harvest; *plenty* of water; *plentiful* fortune.
2. Yielding abundance; fruitful; as, the [illegible] ample supply; fruitful; as, *plentiful* [illegible].
Syn.—Copious; plenteous; ample; [illegible]; fruitful.

Plēn'ti-ful-ly adv. In a plentiful manner; abundantly; plentifully.

Plēn'ti-ful-ness n. The state or quality of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness.

Plēn'ty n. [O. Eng. *plente* for *plentè*, O. Fr. *plentet*, *pulente*, *plented*, *plentè*, Pr. *plentat*, *plentat*, Lat. *plenitas*, Lat. *plenitas*, from *plenus* full.]
1. Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; abundance; copiousness; as, a *plenty* of corn for bread. Promising Britain peace and *plenty*. *Shak.*
2. Fruitfulness. [*Poet.*]

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

Syn.—Abundance; exuberance. See ABUNDANCE.

Plēn'ty a. Plentiful; abounding; copious. If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.*

The races formed for those one tribe where bucks are *plenty* on [illegible] scene. *Goldsmith.*

☞ This word is found in reputable writers of former times, but its use is now chiefly colloquial, and it is deemed inelegant.

Plē'num n. [Lat., from *plenus* full.] Fullness of matter in space;—opposed to *vacuum*.

Plē'o-nāsm [Lat. *plenus* full, [illegible] *tide*.] A full tide. [*Obs.*] *Browne*.

Plē'o-chrō'ic a. [See *infra*.] Having the property of pleochroism. *Dana*.

Plē-ŏch'ro-ĭsm n. [Gr. [illegible] more, and χρώα color.] The property possessed by some crystals, especially of the rhombic and monoclinic systems, of showing different colors when viewed in different directions. *Brewster*.

Plē'o-chro-mat'ic a. Having pleochroism.

Plē'o-chro-mat'ism n. Pleochroism.

Plē'o-chrō'ous a. Having the property of pleochroism; pleochroic.

Plē'o-mor'phism n. [Gr. πλέον more, and μορφή form.] The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, called *dimorphism* where there are two forms, and *trimorphism* where there are three forms;—said of certain [illegible], as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and isolated forms, [illegible] and in [illegible] crystals in graphite. *Dana*.

Plē'o-mor'phous a. Having the property of pleomorphism.

Plē'o-năsm, n. [Fr. *pléonasme*, Pr. *pleonasme*, Sp., Pg. & It. *pleonasmo*, Lat. *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, from πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to be in excess, from πλέον more, [illegible] full.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

Plē'o-nāste, n. [Fr. *pléonaste*, from Gr. πλεονάστης abundant, rich, from πλεονάζειν to be abundant. See *supra*.] (*Min.*) A black variety of spinel. *Dana*.

Plē'o-năs'tic } a. [Fr. *pléonastique*, Gr. πλεοναστικός. See *supra*.] Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.
Plē'o-năs'tic-al }

Plē'o-năs'tic-al-ly adv. In a pleonastic manner.

Ple-ŏph'o-ry n. [Gr. πληροφορία from πληροφορεῖν, and *plenty* to bear.] Full persuasion; confidence. [*R.*] *Hall*.

Plē'ro-ma n. The same as PLEA. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*.

Plē'si-o-mor'phism n. [Gr. πλησίος near, and μορφή form.] The state of crystallizing in forms which nearly resemble each other, but are still different.

Plē'si-o-mor'phous a. Nearly alike in form.

Plē'si-o-sau'rus, n. [[illegible] *fra*] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Plesiosaurus*.

Plē'si-o-sau'rus [Gr. πλησίος near, and σαῦρος lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large fossil marine reptiles, having the neck very long and the body and tail short.

Plesiosaurus.

Pleth'o-ra n. [Gr. πληθώρη, fullness, from πλήθειν to be or become full; Fr. *pléthore*. Cf. PLENTY.]
1. Overfullness; especially, fullness or excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body when they are too full or distended with fluids. *Coxe*.
2. The state of being overfull; any respect; superabundance; excess.
It shows [illegible] *plethora* of the imagination. *Jeffrey*.

Ple-thor'e-tic a. Having a plethora; characterized by plethora; plethoric. [*R.*] *Johnson*.

Ple-thor'ic (plĕ-thŏr'ĭk or plĕth'o-rĭk) (125), a. [Gr. πληθωρικός, Fr. *pléthorique*. See *supra*.] Having plethora; [illegible]; physically or metaphorically; as, "A *plethoric* fullness of thought." *De Quincey*.
In former ages it was [illegible] *plethoric*. *Goldsmith*.
We have some dozen of *plethoric* phrases [illegible].

Ple-thor'ic-al a. Plethoric. [*Obs.*]

Ple-thor'ic-al-ly adv. In a plethoric manner.

Pleth'o-ry n. The same as PLETHORA. *Burke*.

Pleth'ron } n. [Gr. πλέθρον.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A long measure of 100 feet; also, a square measure of [illegible] feet.
Pleth'rum }

Pleu'ra n. [Gr. πλευρά properly, rib, the side, also the membrane that lines the chest. Fr. *plèvre*.] (*Anat.*) The serous membrane which covers the walls of the thorax and the lungs.

Pleu'ral a. Pertaining to the ribs or sides of the body where they lie. *Dunglison*.

Pleu-ral'gi-a n. [Gr. πλευρά side, and ἄλγος pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the side, or in the ribs.

Pleu'ri-sy n. [Fr. *pleurésie*, Pr. & Sp. *pleuresia*, It. *pleurisia*, Lat. *pleurisis*, *pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρῖτις, from πλευρά rib, side.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pleu'ri-sy-root n. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asclepias* (*A. tuberosa*).

Pleu-rit'ic } a. [Fr. *pleurétique*, Pr. *pleuritic*, Sp., Pg. & It. *pleuritico*, Lat. *pleuriticus*, Gr. πλευριτικός.]
Pleu-rit'ic-al }
1. Pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affection.
2. Diseased with pleurisy.

Pleu'ro-dyn'i-a n. [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] *pleura* [illegible].] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura [illegible].

Pleu'ro-scope [illegible]

[illegible]

Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a [illegible] pleura [illegible] lungs [illegible]

[illegible]

plica, plicat, plicatio See PLIABLE] A warrant of assurance (*Obs*)

Plēx'i-form, *n* [Fr *plexiforme*, from Lat *plexus*, a twining, twisting, braiding, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to twine, braid, and *forma*, form] In the form of a net-work, complicated *Quincy*

Plex im'e ter, *n* [Gr πλήσσειν, to strike, and μέτρον, measure] (*Med.*) The plate which is placed in contact with the body to receive the percussion in examination by auscultation (Written also *plessimeter*] *Dunglison*

Plēx'ūre (plek'shyūr), *n* [Eng *plexus*, q v] The act or process of weaving together, that which is woven together

Plēx'us, *n* [Lat See *supra*] (*Physiol*) Any network of vessels, nerves, or fibers *Core*

Plēt, *n* (*Naut*) A kind of ship *Simmonds*

Pliā bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being pliable, flexibility

The mountaineers seemed to possess the *pliability* and vigorous frame fitted to execute military undertakings *Irving*

Pliā-ble, *a* [Fr *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, Pr *plegar*, *plegar*, Sp *plegar*, Pr *pregar*, It *piegare*, Lat *plicare* Pr *pliable*, Sp *plegable*, It *pieghevole* Lat *plicabilis* See PLY]

1 Capable of being plied, turned, or bent, easy to be bent, readily yielding to pressure without rupture, flexible, as, willow is a *pliable* plant

2 Hence, flexible in disposition, readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline, — sometimes in a bad sense easily persuaded or turned to the purpose of another, as, a *pliable* youth

Syn —Pliant, flexible, supple, limber

Pliā ble ness, *n* Pliability flexibility

Pliā ble ness, *adv* In a pliable manner

Pliā'an cy, *n* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect

Pli'ant, *a.* [Fr *pliant*, p. pr of *plier*, to bend See *supra*]

1 Capable of plying or bending, easily bent, readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking, flexible, flexile, lithe, limber, as, a *pliant* thread *plant* wax

2 Hence, readily or easily influenced to good or evil, easy to be persuaded, not firm

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason *South*

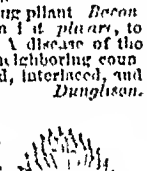
Which I observing
Took once a *pliant* hour, and found
Good inclinations to draw from her a prayer
Of earnest heart. *Shak*

Pli'ant ly, *adv* In a pliant manner

Pli'ant ness, *n* The state of being pliant *Bacon*

Pli'cat, *n* [L Lat a fold, from Lat *plicare*, to fold; Fr *plica*, *pliqué*] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries, in which it becomes twisted, interlaced, and agglutinated or matted together *Dunglison*

Pli'cate, } *a* [Lat *plicatus*, p p
Pli'cā ted, } of *plicare* to fold]
(*Bot*) Plaited, folded like a fan, as, a *plicate* leaf


Plicate Leaf

Pli'cate ly, *adv* In a plicate or folded manner

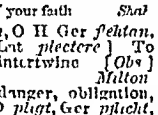
Pli cā'tion *n* [O Fr *plication*, from Lat. *plicare*, to fold] A folding or fold

Plīc'a tūre (53), *n.* [Lat *plicatura*, from *plicare*, to fold, Sp *plegadura*, It *piegatura*] A fold, a doubling

Plīc'i-dēn'tīnn, *n* [Lat *plica*, fold, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] (*Anat*) A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates radiating from the axis of the pulp, and which is accompanied by a fluted form of the exterior of the tooth *Brande*

Plied (plid), *imp* & *p p* of *ply* See PLY

Pliers, *n pl* [From *ply*] A kind of pinchers, by which any small object may be seized and bent


Pliers

Pli'form, *a* [From *ply*, a fold, and *form*] In the form of a fold or doubling *Pennant*

Plight (plit) *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* PLIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLIGHTING] [A-S *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge, Sw *be pligta*, to bind, *forpliktа*, Dan *forpligte*, D *verplichten*, to oblige, engage, to impose a duty] To expose to danger or risk, to pledge, to give as security for the performance of some act, as, to *plight* faith, honor, word, — never applied to property or goods

Plight me the full assurance of your faith *Shak*

Plight (plit), *v. t* [Goth *flaihtan*, O H Ger *fehtan*, *vlehtan*, N H Ger *flechten*, Lat *plectere*] To weave, to braid to fold or intertwine (*Obs*)
"*Plighted* clouds" *Milton*

Plight (plit), *n* [A S *pliht*, danger, obligation, pledge, Sw *pligt*, *plikt*, Dan & D *pligt*, Ger *pflicht*, duty, O H Ger *pliht*, care, mundate, M H Ger *pliht* See *supra*]

1 That which is exposed to risk, that which serves to plight or pledge security, gage "I hit Lord, whose hand must take my *plight*" *Shak*

2 Exposed condition, risky or dangerous state

Sadly benighted I lie, [illegible]
And to the mercy of the wind exposed *Milton*

3 Condition, state without any risk or exposure implied, as, in good *plight*

4 A net work, an arrangement, a fold, a pleat, a garment. "Parted upon with many a folded *plight*" *Spenser*

Plight'er (plīt'), *n.* One who, or that which plights

Plim, *v. t* [Cf *plump*, v t, *plump*, a., O Fr *plimer*] To swell, (*Obs* or *Prov Eng*) *Grose*

Plinth, *n.* [Gr πλίνθος, a brick or tile a plinth, Lat *plinthus*, Fr *plinthe*, It & Sp *plinto*] (*Arch*) A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground *Oxf Glass*

Plīo cēne, *a* [Written also *pliocene*] [Gr πλίων, more, and καινός, recent] (*Geol*) Pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent tertiary deposits in which 10 per cent or more of the fossil shells are of recent species *Lyell*

Plīo cēne, *n* (*Geol*) The pliocene formation

Plīo sau'rus, *n* [Gr πλίων, greater, and σαῦρος, lizard] (*Paleon*) A swimming saurian allied to the plesiosaurus whose fossil remains are found in the oolite *Pl Cyc*

Plīt *n* An instrument of punishment or torture resembling the thumb, used in Russia

Plōe, *n* [Fr, prob from the Lat *plus*] (*Naut*) A mixture of hair and tar for covering the bottom of a ship *Simmonds*

Plōi'ce, *n* [Gr. πλοκή, complication, from πλέκειν, to entwine, to complicate] (*Lit*) A figure in which a word is separate for repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing, denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality, as, "*His name is a rock* indeed" *Bilby* "In that great victory *Cæsar is Cæsar*, I mean, a mighty conqueror" *Phillips*

Plōd, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PLODDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLODDING] [Cf Gael *plod*, a clod, to strike or pelt with a clod or clods]

1 To travel with steady, laborious diligence

Some stupid, *plodding* money-loving wight *Young*

2 To toil, to drudge, especially, to study heavily, with steady diligence *Shak Swift*

Plōd, *v t* To tread with a heavy, laboring step

Barefoot *plod* the cold ground *Shak*

Plōd'der, *n* One who plods *Shak*

Plōd'ding ly, *adv* In a plodding manner

Plōnge, *n* [Fr *plongée*] (*Mil*) The superior slope of a parapet *Campbell*

Plongée (plōn-zhā'), *n* The same as PLONGE, q v

Plōt, *n* [A different orthography of *plat*]

1 A small extent of ground, as, a garden *plot*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land *Spenser*
When we mean to build
We first survey the *plot* *Shak*

2 A plantation laid out [*Obs*] *Sidney*

3 (*Surv*) A plan or draught of a field or piece of land, work, or the like, drawn to a scale

Plōt, *n* [Abbreviated from *complot*, q v]

1 Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one

I have overheard a *plot* of death *Shak*

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots* and their last fatal periods! *Addison*

2 A share in such a plot or scheme, a participation in any stratagem

And when Christ saith Who marries the divorced commits adultery it is to be understood if he had any *plot* in the divorce *Milton*

3 Contrivance deep reach of thought, ability to plot [*Obs*] "A man of much *plot*" *Denham*

4 A scheme or plan method of procedure, design "No other *plot* in their religion but to serve God and save their souls" *Bp Taylor*

Winds still work — it is their *plot*, —
Be the season cold or hot *Herbert*

5 (*Fictitious Literature*) The knot or intrigue, the story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural and such as springs from the subject the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before *Pope*

Syn —Intrigue stratagem, conspiracy, cabal, combination contrivance

Plōt, *v t* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, especially against a government

The wicked *plotteth* against the just *Ps* xxxvii 12

2 To contrive a plan, to scheme

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone *Wotton*

Plōt, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* PLOTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLOTTING]

1 To plan, to devise, to contrive, as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime "*Plotting* now the fall of others" *Milton*

2. To make a plan of, to delineate

To plot forth, to draw away by a plot [*Obs*]

The virtuous Marcello
Is innocently *plotted forth* the room *J Webster*

Plōt'ter, *n* One who plots or contrives, a contriver a conspirator

Plōt'ting-scale, *n* (*Surv*) An instrument consisting of two long scales, one of which is at right angles to, and sliding upon, the other, — used in plotting, especially in plotting offsets from main lines.

Plough (plou), *n* See PLOW,

Plōw'er (plōw'er), *n* [Fr & Pr *plovier* the rain bird, Lat. *pluvialis avis*, fr, *pluvia*, rain, from *pluere* to rain, O Fr *plovier*, *plovier*, *plovier*, *plouvier*, N Fr *pluvier* Lat *pluvier*, D *plevier*] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea shore, and belonging to the genus *Charadrius* of Linnæus The flesh is excellent food. *Lardner*


American Golden Plover.

Plow (plou), *n* [L Ger & Sw *plog*, Icel *plógr*,
Plough, } Dan *plog* & *ploe*, D *ploeg*, Ger *pflug*, O H Ger *phluoch*, M H Ger, *phluo*, N H Ger *pflug* probably from Slav *plovu*, Russ & Pol *plug*, Bohem *pluh* Lith *plugas* Alban *vlesas*]

1 (*Agr*) A well known implement for turning up the soil, drawn by animal or other power "Where fern succeeds unwatchful to the *plow*" *Dryden*

2 Hence, culture of the earth; agriculture, tillage

3. A joiner's instrument for grooving

4 A knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper makers.

Plow (plou),
Plough, } *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PLOWED, or PLOUGHED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLOWING, or PLOUGHING]

1 To trench and turn up with the plow, as, to plow the ground for wheat, to *plow* it into ridges

2 To furrow, to divide, to run through in sailing

With speed we *plow* the watery way *Pope*

3 To turn up and devastate, to dig into or laid waste

Let the Volsces *plow* Rome *Shak*

4 To cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press

To plow in, to cover by plowing as to *plow in* wheat — *To plow on the back*, to scourge to mutilate or to persecute and torment *Ps* cxxix 1.— *To plow up or out*, to turn out of the ground by plowing — *To plow with one's heifer* to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband *Jud* xiv 18

Plow,
Plough, } *v i* 1 To labor with a plow.

He that *plowed* should *plow* in hope 1 Cor ix 10

3 To advance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles

Guided by faith and matchless fort tude
To peace and truth thy glorious way hast *plowed* *Milton*

Plow'a ble
Plough'a ble } (plou'-), *a.* Capable of being plowed, arable

Plow'-alms
Plough'-alms } (plou'ämz), *n* A penny formerly paid by every plow land to the church [*Obs*] *Cowell*

Plow'-bōte,
Plough'-bōte, } *n* (*Eng Law*) Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry

Plow'boy,
Plough'boy, } *n* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing, a rustic boy

Plow'er,
Plough'er, } *n* One who plows land, a cultivator

Plow'-foot
Plough'-foot, } *n* The lower or bottom part of a plow

Plow'-gang,
Plough'-gang, } *n* The same as PLOW-GATE

Plow'-gāte,
Plough'-gāte, } *n* A certain quantity of land, being about thirty acres [*Eng*]
"Not having one *plow gate* of land" *H. Scott*

Plow'-hēad,
Plough'-hēad, } *n* The draught iron at the end of the beam of a plow

Plow'-land,
Plough'-land, } *n* 1 Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage

2 (*O Eng Law*) A quantity of land allotted for the work of one plow, as much as one team can plow in a year

Plow'-man,
Plough'-man, } *n* 1 One who plows or holds a plow, a cultivator of grain; a husbandman

At last the robber binds the *plowman*, and carries him off with the oxen *Spelman*

2 A rustic a countryman, a hardy laborer

Plow'-Mōn'day
Plough'-Mon'day } (mūn'dā), *n* The Monday after Twelfth day formerly fixed upon by English farmers as the period for commencing the labors of the plow *Pioneer*

Plow'-pēn'ny,
Plough'-pēn'ny, } *n* A special tax on each plow [*Denmark*] *Sheling*

Plow'share, **Plough'share**, *n.* [illegible] A plowshare [illegible] leaving [illegible] The part of a plow which [illegible] the ground [illegible] row and raise the slice of earth [illegible] to the [illegible] over.

Plow'shoe, **Plough'shoe**, *n.* A piece of wood somewhat resembling a shoe which is placed [illegible] a plow [illegible] over the soil with [illegible]

Plow'stock, **Plough'stock**, *n.* Plowshare [illegible] *Scot.*

Plow'staff, **Plough'staff**, *n.* [illegible] A [illegible] instrument like a paddle for clearing a plow or for clearing it when it becomes choked with stalks, weeds [illegible]

Plow'tail, **Plough'tail**, *n.* The hind part or handle of a plow.

Plow'wright, **Plough'wright**, *n.* One who works [illegible] man [illegible] plows.

Ploy, [illegible] (*Mil.*) To form a column from line [illegible] battle [illegible] designated subdivision.

Pluck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUCKED (plŭkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUCKING.] [illegible] *pl* [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] *plukken*, Dan. *plukke*, Sw. & Icel. *plocka*. [illegible] Lit.]

1. To pull; to draw.

[illegible] nature did this [illegible] and pluck [illegible] on its own destruction. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Especially to pull with sudden force [illegible] or [illegible] pull off [illegible] or from, with [illegible] twitch; as to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to pluck hair or wool from a skin; to pluck grapes or other fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

Even [illegible] followed, with endearing [illegible]
And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile. *Goldsmith.*

3. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They that pass by the way do pluck her. *Ps. lxxx. 12.*

4. (*Eng. Universities*) To reject at an examination [illegible] worthy of [illegible] testimonial [illegible] degree; that is, to strip of [illegible] wed [illegible]

[illegible] to pull [illegible] separate [illegible] pull [illegible] — *To pluck down*, to pull down [illegible] — *To pluck* [illegible] *down* [illegible] cause the loss of [illegible] ignorance or treachery [illegible] — *To pluck* [illegible] to pull or tear off [illegible] — *To pluck* [illegible] pull or draw [illegible] — *To pluck out*, to draw [illegible] — *To pluck* [illegible] pluck out the [illegible] from [illegible] *Ps.* [illegible] — *To pluck up*. (a) To tear up by the roots or from the foundation [illegible] [illegible] *Jer.* [illegible] 17. (b) To gather up; to summon [illegible] then, and at once [illegible] *Eliot.*

Pluck, *n.* [Cf. Gael. [illegible] lump, knot, bunch.]

1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

2. Spirit; [illegible] opposition [illegible] encouragement [illegible] courage [illegible] *Thackeray.*

Pluck'er, *n.* One who plucks. *Mortimer.*

Pluck'i·ly, *adv.* In a bold, resolute manner.

Pluck'i·ness, *n.* The quality of pluck. *Thackeray.*

Pluck'less, *a.* Without pluck.

Pluck'y, [*compar.* [illegible] *superl.* PLUCKIEST.] [illegible] resolute and enduring courage [illegible] *Thackeray.*

Pluff, *n.* A puff; an escape of smoke [illegible] [illegible]

Plug, *n.* [illegible] *plug*, *plugg* [illegible] *pluck*.]

1. Any piece of wood or other substance [illegible] stop a hole [illegible] supply.

2. The [illegible] used by a dentist to fill the cavity [illegible] tooth. [illegible]

3. A flat [illegible] tobacco [illegible] *Bartlett.*

4. A [illegible] hat [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] (*Colloq.*)

[illegible] (*U. S.*) a plug to stop a hawse-hole. — *Plug-ugly* [illegible] small [illegible] large [illegible] — *Shot plug*, a plug [illegible] breach made by a cannon ball in the side of a ship.

Plug, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUGGED [illegible] *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [illegible]] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plug'ging, *n.* The act of stopping with a plug; [illegible] which [illegible] stopple is made.

Plug'-rod, *n.* (*Steam eng.*) A rod attached to the beam of a [illegible] as in the Cornish engine.

Plum, *n.* [illegible] *plum* [illegible] *plumme* [illegible] *pruna* [illegible] *prunum* [illegible] *plumbera*]

1. The fruit of [illegible] [illegible] truly [illegible] [illegible] drupe containing [illegible] [illegible] plum are [illegible]

2. A grape dried [illegible] a raisin.

3. A [illegible] property [illegible]

[illegible] the sum of £100,000 [illegible] also the person possessing it. [*Slang*]

4. A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*

Plum, *a.* [illegible] round [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Plum'age, *n.* [Fr., from *plume*; Lat. *pluma*, a feather. See PLUME.] The collection of plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

[illegible] with the [illegible] dropping from above,
[illegible] plumage [illegible] dove? *Pope.*

Plu·mas'sa·ry, *n.* [Fr.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Plu·mas'sier (plụ mas sēr'), *n.* [Fr.] One who prepares and deals in plumes or feathers for ornament.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead, a leaden ball or bullet; Fr. *plomb*, Pr. *plom*, [illegible] *plomo* [illegible] *piombo*, It. *piombo*. W. *plwm.*] A mass of weighty [illegible] lead [illegible] attached to a line [illegible] to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; plummet. — rarely used [illegible] compound [illegible]

Plumb (plŭm), *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line; as, the post of the house [illegible] the wall [illegible] plumb.

Plumb (plŭm), *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly.

The [illegible] would [illegible] plumb down if the atmosphere should make no resistance to [illegible] *De Quincey.*

Plumb (plŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMBING.]

1. To adjust by a plumb-line, or to a perpendicular direction; as, to plumb a building or wall.

2. [W. *plymio*.] To sound with a plumb or plummet, as the depth of water. [*Rare.*] *Swift.*

3. [illegible] by test [illegible] ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, or the like.

He did not attempt to plumb his intellect. *Bulwer.*

Plum·ba'gin, *n.* [F. *plombagine*, Lat. *plumbago*, lead ore, from *plumbum*, lead.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable body extracted from the root of a certain plant, the *Plumbago Europæa*.

Plum·bag'i·nous, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago; as, *plumbaginous* [illegible]

Plum·ba'go, *n.* [Lat., fr. *plumbum*, lead.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of carbon, with [illegible] but not necessarily [illegible] iron [illegible] pencils [illegible] popularly called *black-lead*.

Plum'be·an, **Plum'be·ous**, *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus*, from *plumbum*, lead. [illegible] *plumbeo*.]

1. Consisting of, or resembling, lead; lead colored.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. [illegible]

Plumb'er (plŭm'er), *n.* [Written also *plummer*.] [F. *plombier*. See PLUMB.] One who works in lead; especially, one who adjusts lead pipes and [illegible] for the conveyance of water.

Plumb'er-block (plŭm'er-), *n.* A metallic or case containing the pillow on which a journal of shafts [illegible] — the same as PILLOW BLOCK. See PILLOW-BLOCK.

Plumb'er·y (plŭm'er-), *n.* [Fr. *plomberie*. See *supra*.]

1. The business of plumbers.

2. The place where plumbing is carried on.

Plum'bic, *a.* [From *plumbum*, lead.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, lead; as, *plumbic* acid.

Plum·bif'er·ous, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead, and *ferre*, to bear, produce; F. *plombifère*.] Producing or containing lead. *Kirwan.*

Plumb'ing, *n.* 1. The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to building. *Gwilt.*

2. Especially, the business of arranging pipes for conducting water.

3. The lead pipes and other apparatus employed in conveying water [illegible] building.

Plumb'-line (plŭm'līn), *n.* 1. A line having a weight attached to its end, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

Plumb'-rule, *n.* A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, used by builders to determine a perpendicular.

Plum'-cake, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

Plume, *n.* [F. *plume*, Pr. *pluma*, Sp. *pluma*, It. *piuma*, Lat. *pluma*, It. *piuma*.]

1. The feather of a bird, especially the fine or showy part of a feather.

2. A large or handsome feather worn as an ornament [illegible] by knights; [illegible] high plume that [illegible] his head. *Dryden.*

These [illegible] plume in an English court. *Shak.*

3. A token of honor or prowess; that on which one prides himself [illegible] won [illegible] plume. *Milton.*

4. [illegible] [*Obs.*] [illegible]

5. (*Bot.*) A [illegible] See PLUMULE.

Plume, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMING.] [Fr. *plumer*. It. *piumare*. Lat. *plumare*.]

1. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of. [illegible] wears upon the breast [illegible] *Irving.*

[illegible] must be kept in some inclosed place [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] as common ducks and plume themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. To strip of feathers.

And [illegible] they have plumed ye, return home
Like [illegible] naked [illegible] without feathers. *Fletcher.*

3. To strip; to peel. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

4. To adorn with feathers or plumes. "The plumed troops." *Shak.*

His stature reached the sky, and on his crest
Sat Horror plumed. *Milton.*

5. To pride; to value; to boast; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

[illegible] any thing in us we induce [illegible] man to pride and *plume* himself in his deformities. *South.*

Plume'-al·um, *n.* [Lat. *alumen plumosum*.] Feathery or fibrous alum.

Plume'less, *a.* Without plumes. *Eusden.*

Plum'e·let, *n.* 1. A small plume. "Tho' [illegible] plumelets [illegible] the [illegible]" *Tennyson.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plumule.

Plum'er·y, *n.* A collection of plumes; plumes in general. [*Rare.*] *Southey.*

Plu·mig'er·ous, *a.* [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma*, feather, and *gerere*, to bear; F. *plumigère*.] Feathered; having feathers. *Bailey.*

Plu·mil'i·form, *a.* [Lat. *plumula* or *plumicula*, a little feather, diminutive of *pluma*, feather, and *forma*, form, shape.] Having the shape of a plume or feather.

Plu'mi·ped, *a.* [Written also *plumipede*.] [Lat. *pluma*, [illegible] *pes*, *pedis*, foot; Fr. *plumipède*.] (*Ornith.*) Having feet covered with feathers.

Plu'mi·ped, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that has feathers on its feet.

Plum'met, *n.* [F. *plombet*, from *plomb*, Lat. *plumbum*. O. F. *plomet*, from *plomb*, [illegible] [illegible] *plomet*, [illegible] Sp. *plomada*. See PLUMB.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

[illegible] than [illegible] plummet sounded. *Shak.*
[illegible] leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*

2. An instrument consisting of a piece of lead fastened to a line, and used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square to determine an horizontal line.

3. Hence, any weight.

4. A piece of lead used by school children to rule their paper for writing.

Plummet line, a line with a plummet attached; sounding line.

Plum'ming, *n.* [See PLUMB.] (*Min.*) The operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring [illegible] to the work [illegible] the way the lode inclines.

Plu·mose', **Plu'mous**, *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma*, feather. [illegible] *plumoso*, Sp. *plumoso*, It. *piumoso*.]

1. Having feathers or plumes; feathery.

2. (*Bot.*) Having hairs, as a [illegible] appendages arranged along an [illegible] [illegible]

Plu'mo·site, *n.* (*Min.*) [illegible] ore [illegible] of antimony and lead crystallizing [illegible] capillary forms. *Dana.*

Plu·mos'i·ty, *n.* [illegible] *plumosité*] [illegible] The state of being plumose.

Plump, *a.* [*compar.* PLUMPER; *superl.* PLUMPEST.] [illegible] *plomp* [illegible] *plump* [illegible]

1. Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; [illegible] round; as, a *plump* boy; a plump habit of body.

The famished crow grows plump and round. *Swift.*

2. Complete; unreserved; [illegible] as, a plump lie.

Plump, *n.* [See *supra*.] A number of [illegible] persons united, or standing together; a knot; [illegible] action [illegible] clump; as, a *plump* of trees. [illegible] [illegible] *plump* [illegible] [*Obs.*] [illegible] *Chapman.*

Plump, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMPING.] [From the adjective.]

1. To [illegible] fall [illegible] to a [illegible] fallen. — "To plump [illegible]" *Dryden.*

The particles of [illegible] *plump* [illegible] *Dryden.*

2. To cease to drop heavily.

To plump, [illegible]

Plump, *v. t.* [F. [illegible] [illegible] The *plumper* [illegible]

1. To grow large to the full; [illegible]

2. To [illegible] [illegible]

Plump'-ness [illegible] [illegible]

Plump'er, *n.* 1. [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible]

thus giving him the advantage over the others A person who gives his vote thus, is said to *plump* his vote *Smart.*

3 A full, unqualified lie [*Colloq and low*]

Plŭm'-pie (-pī), *n* A pie containing plums

Plŭmp'ly, *adv* In a plump manner, fully roundly, without reserve, as, to assert a thing *plumply* [*Colloq*]

Plŭmp'ness, *n* The state of being plump *Newton*

Plŭm'-pŏr'rĭdge, *n* Porridge with plums in it

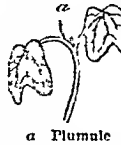
Plŭm'-pud'dĭng, *n* Pudding containing raisins or currants

Plŭmp'y, *a* Somewhat plump, fat, jolly *Shak*

Plŭm'-tree, *n* [A-S *plŭm trēo*] A tree that produces plums

Plū'mŭ lĭt, *n* [Lat. See *infra*] (*Bot*) A plumule

Plū'mŭle, *n* [Fr *plumule*, from Lat *plumula*, dim of *pluma*, a feather] (*Bot*) The first bud, or gemule, of a young plant, the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons *Gray*



Plū'mu-lōsc', *a* Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather

Plūm'y, *a* [From *plume*] Covered or adorned with plumes *Milton*

Plŭn'der, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* PLUNDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLUNDERING] [D *plunderen*, Ger *plundern*, Sw *plundra*, Dan *plundre*, from Ger *plunder*, frippery, baggage, D *plunje* clothes]

1 To take the goods of by force, to take from by robbery, to pillage, to spoil, to strip, to rob, as, to *plunder* a place

2 To take by pillage or open force, as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found

Syn.—To pillage, spoil, despoil, sack, rifle strip, rob

Plŭn'der, *n* 1 That which is taken from an enemy, pillage, prey, spoil

2 Personal property and effects, baggage or lingage [*Southern and Western U S*]

These bring seventeen bales of furniture and other rich *plunder* which I bless God all came safe to land *Feelon*

Syn.—PLUNDER, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. In some of the Western States a traveler's *luggage* is familiarly called *plunder* This strange use of the term is probably derived from the Germans, who abound in that quarter *plunder* being a vulgar term in German for *baggage*, from *plundern* to bear or carry off "In America, says S T Coleridge, by his boasting of the superiority of the Americans generally but more especially in their language once provoked me to tell him that on that head the least said the better as the Americans presented the extraordinary anomaly of a people *without a language*, that they had mistaken the English language for *baggage* (which is called *plunder* in America) and had stolen it" *Conversations and Recollections* See PILLAGE

Plŭn'der ăge, *n* (*Mar Law*) Embezzling goods on shipboard *Wharton*

Plŭn'der er, *n* One who plunders

Plŭnge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLUNGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLUNGING] [Fr *plonger*, from Lat as "*plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead, Pr *plombar*, plumb and plunge, It. *piombare*, to fall down perpendicularly, equivalent to *cadere a piombo*]

1 To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable, to immerse in a fluid, to drive into flesh, mire, earth, or the like, as, to *plunge* the body in water

2 Hence, to thrust or drive into any state so as to be enveloped or surrounded, to overwhelm, to embarrass [*Obs*] "*Plunged* and graveled with three lines of Seneca" *Browne*

3 To baptize by immersion

Plŭnge, *v i* 1 To thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid to dive, or to rush in, to pitch, as, he *plunged* into the river

His courser *plunged*
And threw him off the waves whelmed over him *Dryden*

2. To fall or rush as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed, as, to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments

3 To pitch or throw one's self headlong as a horse

Plŭnge, *n* 1 The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance

2 A state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties, difficulty, strait, distress [*Rare*]

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm
To rescue me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison*

3 The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse

Plŭn'geon, *n* [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger* See *supra*] (*Ornith*) A sea fowl, the diver, *Ainsworth*

Plŭn'ger, *n*, 1 One who plunges, a diver

2 A long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps

Plunger-pole the pump rod of a pump engine

Plŭn'ging, *p. a.* Rushing down headlong, pitching downward

Plunging-bath or *plunge-bath*, a bath in which a person can dive and swim *Simmonds.*—*Plunging fire* (*Mil*) a fire poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above

Plŭn'gy, *a* Wet [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Plŭnk'et, *n* [D. Lat *blanket*, a light blue color, *blonchet*, gray, originally whitish, from *blanc*, white; O Fr *blanchet*, Pr *blanquet*, white] A kind of blue color *Ainsworth.*

Plū'pĕr fect, *a.* [Lat *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect, Fr *plusque parfait*, Lat *plusquam perfectum*] More than perfect,—said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

Plū'ral, *a* [Lat *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris* more, It *plurale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *plural*, Fr *plural*] Containing more than one, consisting of or designating two or more, as, a *plural* word

Plural number (*Gram*), the number which designates more than one

Plū'ral ĭsm, *n* (*Eccl*) State or condition of being in the plural, the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time [*Ing*]

Plū'ral ĭst, *n* (*Eccl*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls *Johnson*

Plu răl'i ty, *n* [Fr *pluralité* It *pluralità*, Sp *pluralidad*, Pr *pluralitat*, Lat *pluralitas*]

1 The state of being plural, or consisting of more than one, a number consisting of two or more of the same kind, as, a *plurality* of gods, a *plurality* of worlds

2 A greater number, a state of being or having a greater number

Plurality of benefices (*Eccl*), the possession by one clergyman of more benefices than one, with cure of souls In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *pluralty* —*Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates

Plū'ral īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLURALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLURALIZING] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number

Plū'ral-īze, *v i* (*Eccl*) To hold more than one benefice at a time

Plū'ral īz'er, *n* (*Eccl*) A pluralist

Plū'ral ly, *adv* In a sense implying more than one

Plū'ri-bŭs, *n* [Lat *pluries*, many times, often] (*Law*) A writ which is issued subsequently to one or more of the same kind previously issued —so called from the word *pluries*, which occurs in the first clause of it

Plū'ri fā'ri oŭs, *a* [Lat *plurifarius*] Of many kinds or fashions, multifarious

Plū'ri fō'lĭ o late, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having many small leaves *Gray*

Plū'ri lĭt'er al, *a* [Lat *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of more letters than three

Plū'ri lĭt'er-al, *n* [See *supra*] A word consisting of more than three letters

Plū'ri lŏc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a partition] (*Bot*) Having several divisions containing seeds, —said of certain fruits, as the lemon, orange, and the like

Plurilocular

Plū'ri prĕs'ĕnce, *n* [Lat. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *præsentia*, presence] Presence in many places, or in more places than one [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Plū'ri sy, *n* [From Lat *plus*, *pluris*, more]

1 Superabundance [*Obs.*] *Shak*

2 Plethora

Plŭs [Lat., more] (*Alg*) A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition

Plŭsh, *n* [Fr *pluche*, *peluche*, It *peluzzo*, from Lat *pilus*, hair, O Fr *pel*, N Fr *poil*, It *pelo*, Ger *plüsch*, D *pluis*, Sw *plys*, Dan *pluds*] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side

Plŭsh'er *n* (*Ichth*) A marine fish, somewhat like the dog fish *Carew*

Plŭs'quam-pŭr'fect, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, *quam*, than, and *perfectus*, perfect] Pluperfect [*Rare*]

Plū'to [Lat *Pluto* or *Pluton*, Gr Πλούτων] (*Gr & Rom Myth*) The son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of the infernal regions

Pluto and Proserpine

Plu tō'nĭ an, *a* [Fr *Plutonien*, Lat *Plutonius*, Gr Πλουτώνιος. See *supra*] Plutonic

Plutonian theory (*Geol*) the theory that the unstratified crystalline rocks were formed by the agency of heat —opposed to *Neptunian theory*

Plu-tō'nĭ an, *n* (*Geol*) One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c, to be from fire

Plu tŏn'ĭc, *a* [Fr *Plutonique* See PLUTO]

1 Pertaining to Pluto hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth subterranean

2 Pertaining to, or designating, the system of the Plutonists, igneous, or, the *Plutonic* theory

Plutonic action (*Geol*) the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure.—*Plutonic rocks* (*Geol*) granite porphyry and other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface *Lyell*

Plū'to nĭsm, *n* [Fr *Plutonisme*] The doctrines of the Plutonists

Plū'to nĭst, *n* [Fr. *Plutoniste*] One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion; a Plutonian

Plū'tus [Lat, Gr Πλοῦτος] (*Gr. & Rom Myth*) The son of Jason, or Jasus, and Ceres, and god of wealth He was represented by the Greeks as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure, and as blind and foolish, because his gifts were bestowed without distinction, or upon the most unworthy

Plū'vi al, *a.* [Lat *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain, Fr., Pr, Sp, & Pg *pluvial*, It *pluviale*] Abounding in rain, rainy [*Rare*] *Browne*

Plū'vi al, *n* [Fr. *pluvial* L Lat *pluvialis*, *pluvialis*, a garment which covers one up, and keeps off the rain, from Lat *pluvialis* See *supra*] A priest's cope [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Plū'vi-ăm'e ter, *n* The same as PLUVIOMETER.

Plū'vi a mĕt'ric al, *a* The same as PLUVIOMETRICAL

Plū'vi ŏm'e ter, *n* [From Lat *pluvia*, rain, and Lat *metrum*, Gr μέτρον, measure, Fr *pluvio mètre*] A rain gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, at any place, in a given time, a pluviometer

Plū'vi o mĕt'ric al, *a.* [Fr *pluviométrique.*] Pertaining to a pluviometer, made or ascertained by a pluviometer

Plū'vi ōse, *n* [Fr, from Lat *pluviosus*, *pluvius*, rainy, from *pluere*, to rain] The fifth month of the French republican calendar which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced January 21, and ended February 18 or 19 See VENDEMIAIRE

Plū'vi oŭs, *a* [Lat *pluviosus* and *pluvius*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain, Fr *pluvieux*, Pr *pluvios*, *plovos*, Sp *pluvioso*, *lluvioso*, Pg *chuvoso*, It. *piovoso*] Abounding in rain, rainy, pluvial.

Ply, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLYING] [Fr *plier*, to fold, to bend, to bow; Pr *plegar*, *pleiar*, Sp. *plegar*, Pg *pregar*, It *piegare*, Lat *plicare*, Gr πλέκειν Cf A-S. *plegan*, to excrise, *plegan*, *pleggan*, to play, D & L Ger *plegen*, Ger *pflegen*, Icel *pluga*, Sw *plöga* Dan *pleie*, to attend, take care of, to be accustomed]

1 To fold or cover over, to lay on closely, to lay on, to put to or on with force and repetition "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes" *Dryden.*

2 To urge, to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

3 To employ with diligence, to apply closely and steadily, to keep busy

Go *ply* thy needle meddle not. *Shak.*

He *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth *South.*

4 To practice or perform with diligence "Or busy housewife *ply* her evening care" *Gray*

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply* *Waller.*

Ply, *v i* 1 To bend, to yield [*Obs*]

As they never disagreed so all *plied* before them *Purchas*

The willow *plied*, and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange*

2 To work steadily

Pre half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they can not choose but be masters of any ordinary prose *Milton*

He was forced to *ply* in the streets *Spectator*

3 To go with diligence or pertinacity "Thither he *plies* undaunted" *Milton.*

4 To busy one's self, to be steadily employed

A bird new made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries *Dryden*

5 (*Naut*) To endeavor to make way against the wind

6 To make regular trips, as, a vessel *plies* between the two places

Ply, *n* 1 [Fr *pli*, from *plier* See *supra*] A fold, a plait *Arbuthnot*

2 Bent, turn, direction, bias

The late learners can not so well take the *ply* *Burke*

Boswell and others of Goldsmith's contemporaries did not understand the secret *plies* of his character *Irving*

The czar's mind had taken a strange *ply*, which it retained to the last *Macaulay*

☞ *Ply* is used in composition to designate folds or thicknesses of web as a three *ply* carpet.

Ply'er, *n* One who, or that which, plies, specifically, (*a*) (*pl*) A kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St Andrew's cross (*b*) (*pl*) A kind of pinchers See PLIERS

Plym'outh-clŏak, *n* A cudgel. [*Slang*]

Pneu măt'ic (nū), *a.* [Lat. *pneumaticus*, Gr πνευματικός, from πνεῦμα, wind, air, from πνέιν, to blow, breathe, Fr *pneumatique*, It *pneumatico* Sp *pneumatico*, *neumatico*]

Pneu-măt'ic al } πνευματικός, from πνεῦμα, wind, air, from πνέιν, to blow, breathe, Fr *pneumatique*, It *pneumatico* Sp *pneumatico*, *neumatico*]

1 Consisting of, or resembling, air,—opposed to *dense* or *solid*

The *pneumatic* substance being in some bodies the natural spirit of the body *Locke*

2 Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties, pertaining to pneumatics as, *pneumatic* experiments a *pneumatic* engine

3 Moved or played by means of air, as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music

4 Adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases, as, a *pneumatic* cistern *Francis*

5 Fitted to contain air as *pneumatic* cell
Pneumatic pile. ... pile or cylinder of large ... sunk by ... pile ...

Pneu mat ics n. ... [... F. *pneumatique* ... Gr. *pneuma* ...] ... Ma...
1. The branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of ... the weight, pressure, elasticity and the like.
2 (*Philos. & Theol.*) The doctrine of spiritual ... and the soul of man ... [Obs.]

Pneu mat o cele n. [Gr. ... air and ... tumor ... *pneumatocele*] (*Surg.*) A distention ... by air ...

Pneu ma to log'ic al a. [F. *pneumatologique*] ... *Barry.*

Pneu ma tol'o gist ... [Fr. *pneumatologiste*] ... pneumatology.

Pneu ma tol'o gy n. [Fr. *pneumatologie*. It. *pneumatologia* ... from Gr. ... spirit ... discourse.]
1 The doctrine of, or treatise on, air and other ...
2 (*Phys. & Theol.*) The doctrine of ... treatise ... spiritual.

Pneu ma tom'e ter n. [Gr. ... wind ... measure.] A gasometer constructed for the purpose of measuring the quantity of ... taken ... at each inspiration and ... *Brand.*

Pneu mo gas'tric a. [... stomach.] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the lungs and stomach.

The pneumogastric nerve (*Anat.*) the ... nerve which ... larynx ... but on account of the ... distribution ... *par vagum*

Pneu mog ra phy n. [Gr. ... lung ... to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

Pneu mol'o gy n. [Gr. ... lung ... discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise upon, or description of the ... *Dunglison.*

Pneu mom'e ter n. [Gr. ... measure.] (*Med.*) ... the quantity of air ... breath ...

Pneu mom'e try n. (*see supra*) The ... process of ascertaining the capacity of the lungs ... *Dunglison.*

Pneu mo'ni a n. [Fr. *pneumonie* It. & Sp. *pneumonia*, from ... pl. ... lungs, from ... air, breath ... to blow, breathe.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu mon'ic n. [F. *pneumonique*, It. *pneumonico* ... *Sea supra*.] ... relating to ... lungs ... pulmonic.

Pneu mon'ic n. (*Med.*) A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneu mo nit'ic a. Pertaining to pneumonitis.

Pneu mo ni'tis ... [N. *pneumon*, ... *pneumonia*, ...] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs ... pneumonia.

Pneu mo ny ... The same as PNEUMONIA.

Pnig al'i on ... [... Gr. ... throttle] (*Med.*) ... nightmare from ... to throttle ... the ... *Dunglison.*

Pnyx ... n. [... Gr. ...] The place ... Athens where the people held their public assemblies.

Po'a n. [Gr. ... grass.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses including ... one ... species ... meadow grass.

Poach v. t. [imp. & p. p. POACHED (pōcht); p. pr. & vb. n. POACHING.] [F. *pocher* ... pouch eggs ... *pocher* ... poach ... from *poche* pouch ... Pro. & O. F. *poche, pouge* ... E. *poke*.]
1 To cook ... eggs by breaking them into vessel of boiling water ... also to cook with butter ... after breaking in a vessel.
2 To begin ... not complete. [Obs.] *Bacon.*
3 ... of game ... pocket and convey away by stealth as game ...

Poach v. t. [O. F. *pocher* to thrust or dig out with the fingers ... to bruise the eyes, *pocher* to hook ... and ... POKE.]
1 To ... pierce ... [Eng.]
2 To tread as snow ... of green ... making deep track.

The ... of the villagers ... had poached into black mud the ... *W. Scott.*

Poach v. i. [Fr. ... See supra.]
1 To ... poach game ... to ... destroy game contrary to law. [F...] *...*
2 To be trodden with deep tracks as soft ground.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in winter and poach ... *Mortimer.*

Poach ard ... [From *poach*.] (*Orn.*) A species of diving duck ... genus ... and ... to the canvas-back duck. The ... feet ... pochard ...

Pō'ard ... the ... point ... to ... grey ... the sea-coast duck.

The Red Pochard (*Fuligula rufina*).

Poach'er n. ... One who ... game.

Poach'i ness n. The state of being poachy ...

Poach'y a. [From *poach*.] Wet and soft ... trodden ... soft ... will ... be ... ... of ...

Pō cak } ... The ... from the prep ... ...

Pō'chet ... (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P. decandra*). Poke. *...*

Pō'chard } ... The same as POACHARD.

Pŏck n. [A. S. *poc*. See POX.] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in variolous ... diseases.

Pŏck'-freck led ... The ... POCK-FRETTEN.

Pŏck'-fret'ten a. Pitted; marked with the pox, pock-fretten ...

Pŏck'et n. [Fr. *pochette* ... pocket ... Pro. & O. Fr. *poque*, *pouque* ... *pochette* ... *poche* pocket ... from ... *poc*. ... L. *pocket* ... See POACH ... POKE ...]
1. A very small bag ... especially ... a small bag inserted in a garment for ... ...

Convey, then, you picked my pocket. *Shak.*

(b) A small bag ... to receive the balls in billiards.
2. A large bag for holding various articles, as ... hops ... *Simmonds.*

[**☞** ... hop trade the pocket contains ... variable ...]

3 (*Mining.*) A small ... cavity ... rock ... containing gold.

[☞ *Pocket* is often used in the form ... of compounds ... pertaining ... pocket-book, pocket-compass, pocket-edition, pocket-handkerchief, pocket-money, pocket-piece, ...]

Pŏck'et v. t. [imp. & p. p. POCKETED; p. pr. & vb. n. POCKETING.]
1 To put, or conceal in the pocket; *to pocket* ...
2 To take ... clandestinely.

To pocket ... an insult, ... the like, to receive it without ... resenting it ... *...*

I must pocket up these wrongs. *Shak.*

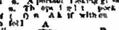
Pŏck'et-book n. A small book ... used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pŏck'et ful n.; pl. POCKETFULS. As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket.

Pŏck'et-glass n. A portable looking-glass.

Pŏck'et-hole n. The opening into a pocket.

Pŏck'et-knife n. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, and may be carried in the pocket.



Pocket knife.

[☞ The figure ... A ... blade ... B ... C ... of blade ...]

Pŏck'et-lid n. The flap covering a pocket-hole.

Pŏck'et-piece n. A piece of money kept in the pocket ...

Pŏck'et-pis'tol n. A pistol to be carried in the pocket ... flask ... [Colloq.]

Pŏck'et-sher'iff n. (*Eng. Law*) A sheriff appointed by the sole ... of the crown ... the ... judges in the ... *Burrill.*

Pŏck'-hole n. Pitted with the small pox.

Pŏck'i ness n. The state of being pocky.

Pŏck'mark n. A mark ... by the small pox.

Pŏck'-pit ted ... Pitted by the small pox.

Pŏck'-pud ding n. A ... ridiculous ... applied by the ... to the ... *W. Scott.*

Pŏck'-wood n. A very hard ... wood ... *lignum vitae* ...

Pŏck'y a. [compar. POCKIER; superl. POCKIEST.]
1 Full of pocks; infected with the small pox.
2. Vile; rascally; mischievous. ... [Low.]

Pō'co ad. [It.] (*Mus.*) A little; ... *poco* ... rather ... ...

Poco a poco (*M* ...) ... ...

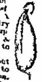
Pō'cu lent a. [Lat. ...] ... from *cure*, ...] ... fit for drink ...

Pō co su' ... Reclaimed marsh. [U. S.]

Pō'cu lent a. [Lat. *poculentus*, from *poculum*, ... a cup ...] Fit for drink. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Pō cu li form a. [Lat. *poculum* cup, and *forma* form.] Cup-shaped.

Pŏd n. [cf. Prov. Eng. *pod* ... prob. ... a bag ... and ... cod, husk.] A ... pod ... the ... in which the seeds are ... [*Bot.*] A capsule ... especially a legume ... dry dehiscent fruit. *Gray.*



Pŏd v. i. [imp. & p. p. PODDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PODDING.] To swell ... also to produce pods.

Pŏd'a gra n. [Gr. ... from ... foot ...] (*Med.*) Gout in the joints of the foot; — applied ... to gout in ... parts of the body. *Dunglison.*

Po dag'ric } ... [Lat. *podagricus* ... Gr. ...]
Po dag'ric al } ... from ... foot and ... taking ... *podagra*, ...]
1 Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.
2 Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

Pŏd'a grous ... gouty; podagric.

Pŏd'ded a. Having pods.

Po des'tà n. [It. *podestà*, from Lat. *potestas* power ... from *posse* to be able.] ... chief magistrates ... in ... Italy.

Pŏdge n. [Cf. O. *pütsche* puddle, mire.]
1 A puddle; plash. *Skinner.*
2 Porridge. [Prov. Eng.] *Forby.*

Pŏdg'y (pŏj'y) ... Fat and short; pudgy.

Po'di um n. [L., from Gr. ... foot ...] ... *Arch.* ... The part in the amphitheater ... a balcony ... *Lane.*

Pŏd'o gyn ... [Gr. ... foot ...] (*Bot.*) The ... same as BA...

Po dŏl'o gy n. [Gr. ... foot, and ... discourse.] A description of the feet ... upon ... *Dunglison.*

Pŏd oph thal'mi an ... [Gr. ... foot ... eye ...] (*Zoöl.*) ... having the eyes ... foot-stalks ... Of the order ... *Podophthalmia* ... crustacea ... which ... have ... pedicel ... *Dana.*

Pŏd o'phyl lin ... [Gr. ... foot ... leaf ...] ... which ... second ... to a ... [Gr. ... boat ... the foot, to be used ...] ... water.

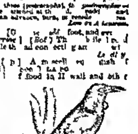
Pŏd'o scaph n. ... who uses podoscaphs.

... a craft ... (podoscaphe) ... provided ... pole ... the ... ...

Pŏd o'sperm n. [Gr. ... foot, and ... seed.] (*Bot.*) ... little ... seed ... the placenta. *Lindley.*

Pŏe'bird ... [N.] A ... small ... food in ... wall and ... the ... ... the ... roots ... *Thurston.*

Pō'e-bird ... (*Ornith.*) A bird of New Zealand, ... glossy ... plumage ... making ... the ... *...*



Poebird (*Prosthemadera novaezelandiae*).

Pœ cil'it ic ... [Gr. ... many-colored, variegated.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or characteristic of ... red ... the Triassic and Permian formations. ... *Dana.*

Pœ cil o pŏd n. [Gr. ... variegated, various ... foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous ... animal ... *poecilopoda* ... having ... feet ... branchial ... *Kirby.*

Pō'em n. [Lat. *poema*, Gr. ... from ... to make, to compose, to write especially in verse. It. & Sp. *poema*, Fr. *poème*.]
1 A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses ... of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; a poem ... of Milton; — opposed to prose.
2 ... composition ... in verse, but with language ... that ... imagination ... poems [Ossian].

Pō em at'ic ... [... rare.] [Poetic, ... of a poem; ... the nature of a poem. *Coleridge*.

Po ē'na mū, *n* (*Min*) A variety of jade or nephrite used in New Zealand for the manufacture of axes and weapons *Brande*

Pœ nŏl'o gy, *n* See PENOLOGY.

Pō'e sy, *n* [Fr *poesie*, It & Sp *poesia*, Lat. *poesis*, Gr *ποίησις*, from *ποιέω*, to make]

1 The art or skill of composing poems, as, the heavenly gift of *poesy* *Dryden*

2 Poetry, metrical composition.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you *Shak*

3 A short concit engraved on a ring or other thing a posy. *Shak*

Pō'et, *n* [Fr *poete*, Pr, Sp., Pg, It., & Lat. *poeta*, Gr *ποιητής*, from *ποιέω*, to make]

1 The author of a poem, the inventor or maker of a metrical composition

A *poet* is a maker as the word signifies and he who can not make that is, invent, hath his name for nothing *Dryden*

2 One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition, one distinguished for poetic talents, an imaginative thinker or writer.

Poet laureate a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion See LAUREATE

Pō'et-ăs'ter, *n* [Fr *poetastre*, It & Sp *poetastro*] A petty poet a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses "The talk of forgotten *poetasters*" *Macaulay*

Pō'et ăs'try, *n* Poetry composed by a poetaster, mean poetry. [*Rare*]

Pō'et ess, *n* A female poet.

Po ĕt'ic, } *a* [Fr *poetique*, It. & Sp *poetico*,
Po ĕt'ic al, } Lat *poeticus*, Gr *ποιητικός*, from *ποιέω*, to make]

1 Pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry, as, a *poetical* genius, *poetic* turn or talent, *poetic* license

2 Expressed in poetry or measure, as, a *poetical* composition

3 Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry, as, a composition or passage highly *poetical*

Po ĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In a poetic manner.

Po ĕt'ics, *n.* [See POETIC] [Fr *poetique*, It. & Sp *poetica*, Lat *poetica*, *poetice*, Gr *ποιητική* (sc *τέχνη*)] The doctrine of poetry [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Warton*

Pō'et-ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* POETIZED; *p pr* & *vb n.* POETIZING] [Fr *poetiser*, Sp *poetizar*, It. *poetizzare*, Gr *ποιητίζειν*, Lat. *poetari*] To write as a poet, to compose verse *Donne*

Pō'et-mu sī'cian (-zish'an), *n* The bard and lyrist of former ages;—so called as uniting the professions of poetry and music *Disby*

Pō'et ress, *n* [Lat *poetria*, Gr *ποιήτρια*] A female poet, a poetess. [*Obs*]

Pō'et ry, *n* [O Fr *poeterie* See POET.]

1 Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated, and characterized usually by a measured form of one sort or another

For poetry is the flower and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions emotions language *Coleridge*

2 Metrical composition, verse, as, heroic *poetry* dramatic *poetry* lyric or Pindaric *poetry* "The planet like music of *poetry*" *Sidney*

3. Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

Pō'et-ship, *n* The state of a poet, a poet

Pō'et-sŭck'er, *n* A sucking poet a young or immature poet,—so called in contempt [*Rare and Indicrous*] *B. Jonson*

Pŏg'gy, *n* A kind of fish —same as PONGEE, q v

Pŏh, *interj* Pish! pshaw! —an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Po hăt'gen, *n* See PACHAUGEN

Poign'an-cy (poin'an-sĭ), *n* The state of being poignant; as, the *poignancy* of wit or satire.

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr *poignant*, p. pr of O Fr *poindre*, to sting from Lat. *pungere*, to prick, sting; Fr *poindre*, *poignant*, Sp *pungente*, It *pugnente*, *pungente*, Lat. *pungens*.]

1 Stimulating to the organs of taste stinging, sharp, pungent; prickling,—said of that which is tasted. "*No poignant* sauce at hand." *Dryden*

2 Acutely painful, piercing, irritating, severe, bitter

His wit, naturally shrewd and dry, became more lively and *poignant* *B Scott*

Poign'ant ly (poin'ant-lĭ), *adv* In a poignant manner

Poi'kĭ lĭt'ic, *a* See PŒCILITIC.

Poiqu'ant, *a* The same as POIGNANT [*Rare*]

Poind, *v t* [See PEN and POUND] To inclose or confine in a pen or pound; to pound

Sewers that are to be *pened* and *poinded* *Howell*

Poind'er, *n* One who seizes or distrains cattle [*Scot*] *W Scott*

Point, *n* [Fr *pointe*, *point* Pr *ponchet*, *punta*, *punch*, *punt*, *punt*, *punto*, Sp & It *punta*, *punto*, Pg *ponto*, *ponta*, Lat *punctum*, from *pungere*, *punctum*] [*Prov*]

1 [illegible] particularly, the sharp end of a pin, a needle, a nail, a bodkin, a dirk, a sword, a spear, a lance, a rapier, a dagger, a bayonet, a pike

2 [illegible] used by surgeons, etchers, lace workers and others,—called also *pointer*

3 The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument like a needle

4 Hence, an indefinitely small space, a mere spot clearly indicated, as, a *point* in space

5 Any thing which comes to a sharp, well defined termination, and, specifically, a small promontory or cape, a tract of land extending into the water beyond the common shore line

6 An indivisible portion of time, a moment; an instant, hence, the verge "Behold, I am at the *point* to die" *Gen* xxv 32

When time's first *point* begun
He made all zones *Davies*

7 Whatever serves to mark progress, or to indicate a transition from one state or position to another; degree, condition, rank, as, a *point* of elevation, or of depression "A *point* of precedence" *Selden*

Few are placed in extraordinary *points* of splendor *Addison*

8 That which arrests attention, or indicates the character or intention, a salient trait of character, a characteristic, a peculiarity, as, the good or bad *points* of a man, of a horse, of cattle

9 A distinct position, thesis, or passage, in argument or discourse, the conclusion toward which an argument or anecdote is directed; the pith or gist of an expression or discussion

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton*

10 Hence, a lively turn of thought, giving vivacity to a discourse

With periods, *points* and tropes he slurs his crimes *Dryden*

11 (*Geom*) That which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, sometimes conceived of as the limit of a line, that by the motion of which a line is conceived to be produced, that which has neither magnitude nor parts *Playfair*

12 (*Punctuation*) A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence, such as a period or comma

13 That on which one takes position, or insists as of importance, any thing which is aimed at or intended, object, end, aim, a thing or truth which ought to be regarded considerately

Point by *point* the treasons of his master
He shall again relate. *Shak*

To know the world not love her, is thy *point* *Young*

14 Hence, a small affair, a minute matter of thought, a trifling concern, a punctilio

The Frenchmen are the most delicate people in the world on *points* of honor and the least delicate on *points* of justice. *Landor*

15 (*Mus*) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time as, (*a*) (*Ancient Mus*) A dot or mark distinguishing or characterizing certain tones or styles, as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, &c, hence, a note, a tune

Sound the trumpet—no! a tenant, or a flourish, but a *point* of war *W Scott*

(*b*) (*Mod Mus*) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half, as to make a semibreve equal to three minims, a minim equal to three quavers

16 (*Her*) One of the several different parts of the escutcheon which denotes the local position of figures. See ESCUTCHEON

17 (*Astron*) A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning, in the heavens, usually the intersection of two or more great circles of the sphere, and named specifically in each case according to the position intended as, the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, the nodal *points*, vertical *points*, &c See EQUINOCTIAL, &c

18 (*Anc Costume*) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress

He accommodated the friar with his assistance in tying the end'ers number of *points*, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then called *W. Scott*

19 (*Naut*) A flat piece of braided cordage made tapering from the center to the end, used in reefing sails, and called also *reef point* *Totten.*

20 (*pl*) (*Railways*) The switch of a railway track [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

☞ The word *point* is a general term much used in the sciences, particularly in mathematics and in perspective and physics Lat generally either in the geometrical sense or to that of degree, or condition of change and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term under which the accompanying the specific uses are explained as, acute *point* dead *point* freezing *point* accidental *point*, vanishing *point*, &c. See AFTER DEAD, &c.

At point, or the point as near as can be on the verge "Caesar has Gell, *at point* to have been taken received his sovereign and proud the day on his side *Milton* —*Aire point of the law*, all in the tenth quarter, article, of the law "greater weight of authority perhaps to used with reference to the fine laws of the *Athenians* "The best of all respects a dragon, King Lear is that act fitted for repression, and even for the slight offence it ought in reason to be considered that the sense is *aire point of the law* *Bacon* —*Point-counter-point*, a style or method of composition, or of music in which there is much of display or ornament but little or no progress —*Point of convergence* (*Geom*) A point common to two lines, but not in each of them or of all the certain, as that in which a curve meets its base —*Point of contrary flexure* a point at which a curve changes its direction of curvature or which its convexity and concavity change sides —*Point of intersection*, the point at which two lines cross each other —*Point of sight* (*Persp*), the point in relation to the object, where, if the eye be placed, the appearance of the drawing will be the same as that of the object itself —*Point of view*, position from which any thing is seen or is considered —*Points of the compass* (*Nav & Geog*) the thirty-two points of division on the compass card in the mariner's compass, the correspondent points into which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north and south, are called *cardinal points* and the rest are named from their respective directions as N by E, N N E, N E by N, N E, &c —*To win or gain a point*, to accomplish that which was proposed also to make advance by a step grade or position —*To mark* or *score a point* as in billiards cricket, &c, to note down successful hits runs &c. —*To strain a point* to go beyond the proper limit or extent, to exceed the bounds of strict propriety or of duty, —an allusion to the points or tagged laces of ancient costume See Note —*Vowel-point* in certain Eastern and ancient Languages a mark placed above or below the consonant or after it to it representing the vowel, or vocal sound, which precedes or follows the consonant

Point, *v t* [Fr *pointer*, O Fr *poindre*, Pr *punchar*, Sp *puntar*, *apuntar*, It *puntare*]

1 To give a point to; to sharpen, to cut, to grind, or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart or a pin

2 To direct toward an object, to aim; as, to *point* a musket at a wolf, to *point* a cannon at a gate.

3 To direct attention toward, to lead to the notice of

Whosoever should be guided through the battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise *Pope*

4 To mark as a sentence, with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members and designating the pauses, to supply with punctuation marks, to mark with vowel points, to punctuate as, to *point* a composition

5 To fix upon, to appoint. [*Obs*]

Twixt themselves they *point* time and place *Spenser*

6 To indicate the point, aim, or purpose of

If he means this ironically it may be truer than he thinks He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straightward manner of speech. *Dickens*

7 To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game

8 (*Masonry*) To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel, as, to *point* a wall

To point a rope, to cause it to taper at the end as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole —*To point a sail*, to affix points through the reef holes of the reefs —*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means to indicate clearly —*To point the yards of a vessel* to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely *Totten*

Point, *v i* 1 To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it,—with *at*

Now must the world *point* at poor Catharine *Shak*

Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoes. *Dryden*

2 To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as dogs

He treads with caution and he *points* with fear *Gay*

3 To show distinctly by any means

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome would perhaps admit a controversy *Niebuhr*

4 To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar

5 (*Med*) To approximate to the surface; to head,—said of an abscess

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to

Point'al, *n* [From Eng. *point*, Fr *poinctal* an old right wooden prop] (*Bot*) The pistil of a plant

Point-blănk', *n* [Fr *point blanc*, white point]

1. The white spot on a target, at which an arrow, or other missile, is aimed [*Obs*] *Johnson*

2 (*Mil.*) The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

Natural point blank, that when the line of sight is horizontal *Farrow*

Point-blănk', *a* 1 Directed in a line to and the object aimed at, aimed directly toward the mark

2 Hence, direct, plain, express as, a *point blank* assertion

Point-blank range the extent of the apparent line of a ball discharged —*Point-blank shot* the shot of a gun pointed directly to and the object to be hit

Point-blănk', *adv.* In a point-blank manner, directly

Satan daily schools me to aim, point-blank to shoot down God *Milton*

Point-d'appui (poing'dĭ-pwē'), *n.* [Fr] Point of support, basis, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest

Point-de vĭcĕ', *n* [From Fr *point*, lace and *vice*, a screw] Ingeniously nice and exact, particular [*Obs*]

You are to be *point-device* in your speech *Shak*

Al lu mette [Fr., from *allumer* to light.] A match for lighting lamps, &c. *Pickerell.*

Al lu mi nor *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur* [illegible] Lat. *illuminator* [illegible] to illuminate. Fr. *al umer* [illegible] Lat. *lumen* [illegible] light. See LIMNER.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures; a limner. [Obs.] *Cowell.*

Al lure *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ALLURED; p. pr. & vb. n. ALLURING.] [From *ad* and *lure*, q. v.] To attempt to draw; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to decoy [illegible] entice. "With [illegible] to allure them." *[illegible]*

Syn. — To attract; entice; tempt; decoy; seduce. — To ALLURE, ENTICE, DECOY, SEDUCE. These words agree in the idea of [illegible] upon the mind by some treatment [illegible] according to the [illegible] under which this is presented. They [illegible] used in [illegible] sometimes [illegible] *allured* by the prospect of [illegible] ally deceptive] of some future good. We [illegible] *enticed* into [illegible] to our passions. We are *decoyed* into [illegible] We are *seduced* when [illegible] from the path of rectitude [illegible] drawn [illegible] by presenting [illegible] deceives us by artful appeals to the passions.

Al lure *n.* Something set up to entice; [illegible] [Obs.] *Hayw.*

Al lure ment *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive [illegible] temptation [illegible] of [illegible] *Milton.*

Then [illegible] *Allured* by his [illegible] *[illegible]*

Al lur er *n.* One who, or that which, allures.

Al lur ing ly *adv.* In an alluring manner.

Al lur ing ness *n.* The quality of alluring [illegible]

Al lu sion [illegible] *n.* [Fr. *allusion*, Lat. *allusio*.] A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a glance at [illegible] *Locke.*

Al lu sive *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed. [illegible]

Al lu sive ly *adv.* By way of allusion; by implication, suggestion, or hint. [illegible]

Al lu sive ness *n.* The quality of being allusive. [Rare.] *More.*

Al lu so ry *a.* Allusive. [Rare.] *[illegible]*

Al lu vi al *a.* [See ALLUVION.] [illegible] composed of [illegible] deposited by flowing water; as, alluvial deposits of sand, clay, or gravel. [illegible]

2. Washed ashore, or down a stream; [illegible] [illegible] bord [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] of the sea [illegible] *D.*

Al lu vi on *n.* [Fr. *alluvion* from Lat. [illegible] to wash. [illegible]] [illegible] See ALLUVIUM.

The golden alluvions are there (in California and Australia) spread [illegible] *R. Cobden.*

2. (*Law.*) The gradual increase of land on a shore or bank of a river [illegible] by the force of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] right [illegible] all [illegible] earth [illegible] ACCRETION. *Bouvier.*

Al lu vi ous *a.* [Lat. *alluvius*.] [illegible] See *supra.*] The same as ALLUVIAL. [Obs.] *J. [illegible]*

Al lu vi um *n.*; *pl.* ALLUVIA. [Lat. *alluvius*, *pl.* [illegible]] Deposit of earth, sand, gravel [illegible] period in the [illegible] by [illegible] other causes, upon land [illegible] [illegible] *Lyell.*

I this [illegible] *[illegible]*

Al ly *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ALLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. ALLYING.] [illegible] *allier*, from Lat. *alligare*, to bind to.]

1. [illegible] by [illegible] connection between [illegible] [illegible] by treaty [illegible] confederacy [illegible]

2. [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] resemblance [illegible] friendship.

Wants, frail [illegible] passion [illegible] The common [illegible] *Pope.*

Al ly (115) *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES. [F. [illegible] p. p. of *allier*. See *supra*.]

1. A prince or state [illegible] [illegible] by treaty [illegible] league [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

2. One related to another by any tie.

You must talk much [illegible] your [illegible] *B. Jonson.*

Al ma-can tar. See ALMUCANTAR.

Al ma die *n.* [Fr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *almadia*, [illegible] float.] [illegible] bark canoe [illegible] Africa [illegible] (b) A long boat used [illegible] Calicut, [illegible] [illegible] feet [illegible] broad; [illegible] called [illegible]

Al ma gest *n.* [Fr. [illegible] *almageste*, [illegible] from Ar. *al* the, and [illegible] Gr. [illegible] greatest.] A book [illegible] composition [illegible] [illegible] called [illegible] been the [illegible] that subject [illegible] Fr. *almageste*. [illegible] Lat. *almagestum*.] A collection of problems [illegible] by Ptolemy [illegible] [illegible] *Whewell.*

Al ma gra *n.* [Sp. *almagra*, [illegible]] A fine deep red ocher [illegible] pale, used in India [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of Ist [illegible] [illegible] polishing glass and silver.

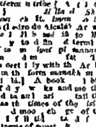
Al ma Ma ter [Lat., fostering mother.] A college, seminary, [illegible] [illegible]

Al main [Fr. *Allemand*, from Lat. *Alemanni*.]
Al main ish [illegible] a tribe [illegible] [illegible] [Obs.] *Holland.* *Sh.*

Al ma nac *n.* [F. *almanach*, It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*. Ar. *almanakh* (Pedro de Alcalá), Ar. *manaha*, to give [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to determine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any thing [illegible] time [illegible] fat. The origin of this word was certainly with the Arabs, [illegible] appears from the form *manakh* mentioned by Pedro de Alcala.] A book or table containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics [illegible] such as the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] terms of court [illegible] *Whewell.*

Al man dine *n.* [F. *almandine*, It. *alabandina*, [illegible] Lat. *alabandina*, [illegible] Lat. [illegible] a precious stone [illegible] found [illegible] Alabanda [illegible] [illegible] where it was first found [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] variety of garnet, transparent [illegible] [illegible] occurring crystallized [illegible] the rhombic dodecahedron. *Dana.*

Al main rivet [illegible]
Al main rivet [illegible] [illegible] *pl.*
Al may ne rivet [illegible] A sort of light armor [illegible] derived from Germany [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] applied [illegible] plates [illegible] arrang [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible] enable them to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *St.*



Almayne rivet.

Al me [illegible] *n.* [Ar. [illegible] learned, from [illegible] to know.] [illegible] Egyptian girl [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] *[illegible]*

Al me ry [illegible] See ALMERY. *[illegible]*

Al mes [illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible] See ALM [illegible]

Al might i ly [illegible] In an almighty manner [illegible] *Cent.* [Obs.] *H. Tyll.*

Al might i ness *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power [illegible] *Tyl.* *[illegible]*

Al might y *a.* [illegible] [From [illegible] *mighty*.] Unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful; irresistible; [illegible]

1. [illegible] I am the [illegible] *Gen.* xvii. 1.

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

You Ame [illegible] mighty [illegible] *De Quincey.*

Al might y *n.* The omnipotent God.

Al mo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

Al mond (ä'mund) *n.* [F. *amande*, Pr. *amandola*, It. *amandola*, Sp. *almendra*, It. *amandola*, [illegible] *mandel*, D. *amandel*, L. Lat. *amandola*, corrupted from Lat. *amygdala*, Gr. [illegible].]

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. There are [illegible] the sweet and the bitter, being the produce [illegible] two species [illegible] *Amygdalus* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Loudon.*

2. (*Anat.*) One of the [illegible] two glands near the [illegible] of the throat. *[illegible]*

Al mond-fur nace [illegible] *n.* [illegible] See ALMAN. [illegible] kind of furnace [illegible] [illegible] process [illegible] separating the metal from cinders and other refuse [illegible] *Chambers.*

Al mond-tree *n.* (*Bot.*) The tree bearing the almond [illegible] [illegible] *Amygdalus* [illegible] [illegible] resembling [illegible] peach. *Loud.*

Al mond-wil low [illegible] *n.* (*Bot.*) A willow which [illegible] leaves of a light green on both sides. *S[illegible]*

Al mon er *n.* [O. Fr. *almosnier*, *aumosnier*, Fr. *aumônier*, Pr. [illegible] [illegible] *aumonier*, [illegible] Lat. *eleemosynarius*, [illegible]. See ALMS.]

1. An officer in religious houses to whom belonged the distribution of [illegible] alms of the house. [Obs.]

2. One who distributes alms in behalf of another, as of a prince.

Al mon ry *n.* [O. Fr. *aumosnerie*, [illegible] Lat. *almonaria*, *eleemosynaria*, [illegible] *almonry*, *ambry*. See ALMS.]

1. The place where an almoner [illegible] alms are distributed [illegible] [illegible] *Hen.*

2. A locker or cupboard to keep [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Al mo ry *n.* See ALMONRY. [Obs.] [illegible]

Al most *adv.* [From *all* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part. [illegible] [illegible] *n.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Acts* xxvi. 28.

Alms (ämz) *n. sing.* & *pl.* See ALMS [illegible]

Alms (ämz) *n. pl.* [illegible] [illegible] *alms*, *alm* [illegible] [illegible] *almos*, *almus*, *almosa*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Lat. *eleemosyna*, Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing [illegible] [illegible]

Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people. *Acts.*

Fee [illegible] *by free alms*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a tenure by which the possessor is bound [illegible] [illegible] soul of the donor who lie dead or alive. *Blackstone.*

☞ This word is [illegible] [illegible] form (*alm* [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] to ask an *alms*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Alms-deed [illegible] *n.* An act of charity [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Acts* [illegible] 36.

Alms-drink *n.* The liquor of another [illegible] which he [illegible] in an [illegible] drinks to him [illegible] *and rare.*] *Sh.*

Alms-folk (ämz'fōk) *n.* Persons supported by alms. [Obs.]

Alms-house [illegible] *n.* [illegible] appropriated [illegible] the poor [illegible] poor house.

Alms-man *n.* [illegible] One who lives by alms. *Shak.*

2. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]* *[illegible]*

Al'm-can tar *n.* [Ar. [illegible] a sun-dial [illegible] *almucantarat*] [illegible] clock [illegible] [illegible] parallel to the horizon from one [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *almucantarat* [illegible] *almucantara* [illegible] (*Astron.*) A small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same altitude. [Obs.]

Almucantar staff [illegible] [illegible] instrument used to take observations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the compass. [illegible]

Al mude [illegible] [O. F. *almude*, [illegible] It. [illegible]
Al mug [illegible] *Sp. almuerzo*, Pg. [illegible] [illegible] Lat. *almucium*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cap.] A furred tippet [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]*

Al mude *n.* [Pg. [illegible] Sp. *almud*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] dry measure, [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sp. [illegible] and Pg. [illegible] [illegible] liquids [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Al mug *n.* [illegible] *almug*, *algum*, A [illegible]
Al gum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wood [illegible] [illegible] A tree [illegible] wood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞ Most writers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] archipelago. [illegible] [illegible]

Al na ger [illegible] [See *supra*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer [illegible] [illegible] England, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞ This office [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Al ne (45) *n.* [O. F. *aulne*, [illegible] [illegible] Goth. *aleina*, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *ulna*, [illegible] *ulna*, [illegible] [illegible] (see ELL and ELBOW)] An ell [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Al night [illegible] A cake of wax with the wick in the midst [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Lo[illegible]*

Al oe [illegible] *n.*; *pl.* ALOES. [Lat. *aloë*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *aloe* [illegible] *aloe* [illegible] See AGALLOCHUM.]

1. (*Bot.*) [illegible] [illegible] plants, some [illegible] [illegible] others shrubby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appearance of [illegible] [illegible] herbaceous plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prepared [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the arts. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *London.*

2. *pl.* (*Med.*) The [illegible] juice of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] America [illegible] *Century aloe* [illegible] See [illegible]

Al'oes-wood *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase. It appears [illegible] but [illegible] to [illegible] in the same age [illegible] *point of vise*, though it is perfect as known [illegible] form. [illegible] refers it to one [illegible] work [illegible] point lace [illegible] been [illegible] the following [illegible] English word [illegible]

With [illegible] point.

Be but as sure [illegible] point in [illegible] devise. *B. Jonson.* *Nares.*

Point'ed, *p. a.* 1. Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a pointed rock.

2. Characterized by distinctness of [illegible] and plainness of expression; as, pointed rebuke.

His moral pleases, not his pointed wit. *Pope.*

Point'ed-ly, *adv.* 1. In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often [illegible] pointedly [illegible] subject. *Dryden.*

2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to [illegible]; as, he declared *pointedly* he would [illegible] the proposal.

Point'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being pointed; sharpness; keenness.

[illegible] this you [illegible] Horace — that you add pointedness of thinking. *Dryden.*

Point'el, *n.* [From F. *pointe*. Cf. O. Fr. [illegible] pick, prickle.]

1. Something sharp [illegible] a point.

These points, or pointels, are for the most part [illegible] at the [illegible] the [illegible] which they can move very [illegible] *Derham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style used with the tablets of the middle ages. *Halliwell.*

3. Checkwork in paving [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Point'er, *n.* 1. Anything that points, as, (*a*) The hand of a [illegible] (*b*) A [illegible] of dog trained to stop and with [illegible] point out the game to sportsmen. (*c*) (*Astron.*) One of the two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star. (*d*) (*Naut.*) One of the pieces of timber connecting the stern-frame [illegible] with the [illegible]


Pointer Dog.

2. A kind of [illegible] tool. *Simmonds.*

Point'ing, *n.* 1. The art of marking the divisions of a writing [illegible] punctuation.

2. The state of being pointed with marks or points.

3. The act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.; the material with which they are filled.

Point'ing-stock, *n.* A [illegible] of ridicule [illegible]

Point'lace, *n.* A kind of lace wrought with the needle. *Simmonds.*

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; wanting keenness or marks [illegible] obtuse; as, pointless word [illegible]

Syn. — Blunt; obtuse; dull; [illegible]

Point'-let-ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a small distinct point; apiculate. *Henslow.*

Points'man, *n.*; *pl.* POINTS'MEN. The man who has charge of railway switches. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Poise, *n.* [F. *poids*, written also *poise*] [O. Fr. [illegible] from Lat. *pensum*, [illegible] weighed out, from *pendere*, to weigh [illegible] Fr. *poids*, from Lat. *pondus*, weight.]

1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend; heaviness. "Weights of [illegible]" *Evelyn.*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing, with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.

3. A state in which things balance, by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

The particles forming the earth must convene from [illegible] around the [illegible] which would make the [illegible] in poise. *Bentley.*

4. A regulating power; that which balances.

[illegible] of an unbounded imagination often [illegible] the poise of judgment. *Dryden.*

5. A thing suspended, as a pendulum, in balanced state. *Derham.*

Poise, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [illegible]] [Written also *peise*.] [O. F. *poiser*, [illegible] Fr. *peser*. [illegible] Lat. *pensare*, intens. from *pendere*, to weigh. See *supra*.]

1. To balance; to weigh; to make of equal weight; as, to poise the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Our nation with united interest blest,
Not [illegible] to [illegible] by the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing.

Where could they find another form so fit
To poise [illegible] *Dryden.*

4. To [illegible] ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He cannot consider the strength [illegible] the [illegible] even the evidence of the [illegible] shall not [illegible] against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

Lest [illegible] other poise thee down. [illegible]
When I should mount on [illegible] *Shak.*

Poi'son (poi'zn), *n.* [F. *poison*, O. Fr. *poi-son*, [illegible] Pr. *poison*, It. *pozione*, from Lat. *potio*, [illegible] It. *pozione*, potion [illegible]]

1. Any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it.

2. Anything infectious or malignant; as, the poison of pestilential diseases.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the poison of evil example.

Syn. — Venom; bane; pest; malignity. — [illegible] *Poison* [illegible] a [illegible] something applied externally, or derived from [illegible] in the more active and malignant in its operation [illegible] The figural sense of these runs correspondent. [illegible] is poisonous [illegible] the mind [illegible] from abroad. Bad principles are poisonous [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] poison, power to kill,
[illegible] *Donne.*

[illegible]
Frightful convulsions [illegible] tortured limbs. *Fenton.*

Poi'son (poi'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [illegible]] [O. F. *poisonner*, [illegible] Fr. *empoisonner*. [illegible] from Lat. *potionare*, to give to drink. See *supra*.]

1. To infect with poison; as, to poison an arrow.

If you poison us, do we not die? *Shak.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he poisoned himself. *Ld. Clarendon.*

3. To taint; to corrupt; to impair the principles of [illegible] as, discontent poisons the happiness of life.

Hast thou not,
With thy false arts, poisoned his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

To [illegible] the thing [illegible] to be wished, is to poison the fountains of morality. *Rambler.*

Poi'son-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being poisoned.

Poi'son-ash, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus [illegible] from the trunk of which a black liquor distils, supposed to have poisonous qualities. *Baird.*

Poi'son-bulb, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus [illegible] possessing poisonous properties.

Poi'son-er, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

Poi'son-fang, *n.* One of the superior maxillary teeth of some serpents, which, besides the cavity of the pulp, [illegible] apparently perforated by [illegible] canal which [illegible] the transmission of the [illegible] of the poison gland.

Poi'son-gland, *n.* A gland which secretes an acrid or venomous matter, which in animals and plants is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound.

Poi'son-ful, *a.* Poisonous. [*Obs.*]

Poi'son-ing-hem'lock, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous herbaceous plant of the genus *Conium* [illegible]

Poi'son-i-vy, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant of the genus *Rhus* [illegible] poison-oak.

Poi'son-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts [illegible] deadly poison [illegible]

Poi'son-ous, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing [illegible] poisonous [illegible]

Poi'son-ous-ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Poi'son-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being [illegible]

Poi'son-some, *a.* Poisonous. [illegible]

Poi'son-sumac, *n.* [illegible]

Poi'son-tree, *n.* A tree [illegible]

Poi'trel, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, [illegible] Lat. *pectorale*, belonging to the breast [illegible]]

1. Armor [illegible] the breast of a horse [illegible]

2. [illegible]

Poi'trine [illegible]

Poke, *n.* The same as POUCH [illegible]

Pōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* [illegible]] [illegible] Lat. [illegible]

1. A pocket; a small bag.

2. A long wide [illegible]

Pōke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POKED (pōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POKING.] [L. G. *poken*, to prick, pierce [illegible] It is [illegible] to Lat. *pungere*, to prick. [illegible]]

1. To thrust against; to push against with anything pointed; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument.

2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox.

To poke fun, to make fun [illegible]

Pōke, *v. i.* To grope; as in the dark.

To poke at, to thrust the horns at.

Pōke, *n.* 1. The act of poking; a jog; a thrust; as, a poke in the ribs.

[illegible] a [illegible] person. [illegible]

3. A machine to prevent an unruly beast from leaping or breaking fences [illegible]

Poke, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to poke [illegible]

Poke, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American herbaceous plant of the genus *Phytolacca* [illegible] dark purple [illegible] berries [illegible] garget, pigeon-berry, [illegible] root has been [illegible] medicine. The young [illegible] as a substitute for asparagus [illegible] Europe [illegible]

Poke'-bon-net, *n.* A bonnet [illegible] projecting front. [illegible]

Pōk'er, *n.* [From *poke*.] [illegible]

2. That which pokes; [illegible] an iron bar [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Pok'er, *n.* A game of cards [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

turned toward the plane of maximum polarization of the light of the sky, which is always 90° from the sun —*Polar co-ordinates* See CO-ORDINATES —*Polar dial*, a dial whose plane is parallel to the earth's axis —*Polar distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles particularly of a heavenly body from the north pole of the heavens —*Polar equation of a line or surface* an equation which expresses the relation between the polar co-ordinates of every point of the line or surface —*Polar forces* (*Physics*), forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements, as magnetism, electricity, &c —*Polar or polaric opposition* or *contrast* (*Logic*), an opposition or contrast made by the existence of two opposite conceptions which are the extremes in a species, as white and black in colors, hence, as great an opposition or contrast as possible —*Polar projection*, the projection of part of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles, the eye, or point of projection, being at the center of the sphere

Pōl'ar-chy, *n* [See POLARCHY] Government by a number of persons, polyarchy

Po lăr'ic, *a* The same as POLAR [*Rare*]

Pō'lar im'e ter, *n* [See *supra*] (*Physics*) An instrument for determining the polarization of light, a polariscope

Pō'lar im'e try, *n* [Eng *polar* and Gr μέτρον, measure] The art or process of measuring the polarization of light

Po lăr'is, *n* [Lat] (*Astron*) The pole star

Po lăr'i scōpe, *n* [Eng *polar* and Gr σκοπεῖν, σκοπός, to view] (*Opt*) An instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and an analyzer, used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties

Pō'lar-is'tic, *a* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles, having a polar arrangement or disposition, arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics, as, *polaristic* antagonism

Po lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *polarité*, It *polarità*, Sp *polaridad*] (*Physics*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions, or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions, as, for example, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, &c

Pō'lar iz'a-ble, *a* Susceptible of polarization

Pō'lar-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *polarisation*, Sp *polarización*, It *polarizzazione*] The act of polarizing, the state of being polarized, or of having polarity

Angle of polarization Circular polarization Elliptic polarization Plane of polarization Plane polarization Polarization of light Polarized light If a beam of light, which has been reflected from a plate of unsilvered glass at an angle of about 56°, be received upon a second plate of glass similar to the former and at the same angle of incidence, the light will be readily reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are perpendicular to each other The light has, therefore, acquired new properties by reflection from the first plate of glass, and is called *polarized light* while the modification which the light has experienced by this reflection is called *polarization* The plane in which the beam of light is reflected from the first mirror is called the *plane of polarization* The *angle of polarization* is the angle at which a beam of light must be reflected, in order that the polarization may be the most complete The term *polarization* was derived from the theory of emission, and it was conceived that each luminous molecule has two poles analogous to the poles of a magnet Light may be polarized in several other methods as by refraction through most crystalline media, or by being transmitted obliquely through several plates of glass with parallel faces If a beam of polarized light be transmitted through a crystal of quartz in the direction of its axis, the plane of polarization will be changed by an angle proportional to the thickness of the crystal This phenomenon is called *circular polarization*, while the polarization first described is called *plane polarization* A beam of light reflected from a metallic surface acquires properties still more complex to which the name of *elliptic polarization* has been given *Loomis*

Pō'lar-īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POLARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* POLARIZING] [Fr *polariser*, Sp *polarizar*] To communicate polarity to

Pō'lar iz'er, *n* That which polarizes, especially, the part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes the light It is usually a reflecting plate, as a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly-refracting crystal

Pō'la ry, *a* [See POLAR] Tending to a pole, having a direction to a pole [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pōl'der, *n* [D & L Ger, probably allied to L Ger *pool*, Eng *pool*, Icel *pollr*] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments, also, a tract of marshy or wet land [*Holland and Belgium*]

Pōld'wāy, *n* A kind of coarse sacking for coal sacks and the like *Weale*

Pōle (20), *n* [A S *pol pal*, L Ger & D *paal*, N H Ger *pfahl*, Dan *pæl*, Sw *pāle* Of PALI]

1 A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches —often used in composition, as, (*a*) A carriage pole, that is, a pole which separates two draft-horses, and to the front end of which the straps for holding back the carriage are attached (*b*) A liberty-pole, that is, a pole on which the emblems of liberty are suspended (*c*) A May pole See MAY POLE (*d*) A bean-pole, that is, a pole on which climbing beans are trained, and like cases

2 A measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards, a rod, a perch

3 An instrument for measuring

Under bare poles (*Naut*), having all the sails furled

Pōle, *n* [Fr *pole*, It & Sp *polo*, Lat *polus*, from Gr πόλος, a pivot or hinge on which any thing turns, an axle, a pole, from πέλειν, πολεῖν, to turn, Ger, Dan, & Sw *pol*, D *pool*]

1 One of the extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves

2 Especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis

3 (*Spherics*) A point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle, or the point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle, meets the surface Such a point is called the *pole* of that circle, as, the *pole* of the horizon, the *pole* of the ecliptic, the *pole* of a given meridian

4 (*Physics*) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested, a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity, as, the *poles* of a magnet, the north *pole* of a needle, the *poles* of a battery

5 That part of the heavens about the pole, hence, the heavens, the sky [*Poet*]

Magnetic pole one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest —*Pole of maximum cold*, one of the points on the earth where the mean annual temperature is lowest, as compared with that of places in all directions around it —*Poles of the earth*, or *terrestrial poles* (*Geog*), the two opposite points on the earth's surface through which its axis passes —*Poles of the heavens*, or *celestial poles*, the two opposite points in the celestial sphere which coincide with the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve

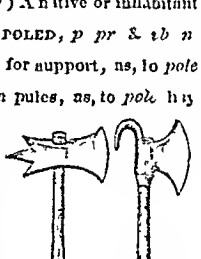
Pōle, *n* [Ger *Pole*, a Pole, *Polen*, Poland, from Slav *pole*, a plain] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Poland, a Polander

Pōle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POLED, *p pr* & *vb n* POLING]

1 To furnish with poles for support, as, to *pole* beans

2 To bear or convey on poles, as, to *pole* hay into a barn

3 To impel by poles as a boat, to push forward by the use of poles



Poleaxes

Pōle'ăx, } *n* An ax fixed
Pōle'āxe, } to a pole or handle, or, rather, a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and often a point or claw bending downward, or projecting from the back of its head It was formerly used by mounted soldiers, and is sometimes used in vessels of war as a boarding ax

Pōle'căt, *n* [Either for *Polish cat*, or for *poultry-cat*, because it feeds on poultry] (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous mammal (*Mustela putorius*), allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor, the fitchow or fitchet The American polecat is often called *mink*

Polecat (*Mustela putorius*)

Pōle'dā vy, *n* [Qu, the first part of the word from Fr *poil*, hair?] A sort of coarse canvas, hence, any coarse wares [*Obs*]

You must be content with such homely *poledavy* ware from me *Howell*

Pōle'-ō'vrl, *n* The same as POLL-EVIL

Pōle'-lā'the, *n* A simple form of lathe, or a substitute for a lathe, in which the work is turned by means of a cord passing around it, one end being fastened to the treadle, and the other to an elastic pole above

Pōl'e mārch, *n* [Gr πολεμαρχος, from πόλεμος, war, and ἀρχός, leader, fr ἄρχειν, to be first, to lead; Fr *polemarque*] (*Gr Antiq*) In Athens, originally, the military commander in-chief, but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city

☞ There were also in Sparta, Thebes and other parts of Greece *polemarchs*, who were high officers, exercising both military and civil functions

Pōle'-māst, *n* (*Naut.*) A mast formed of a single piece, or from a single tree *Craig*

Po lĕm'ic, *n* One who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another, a controversialist, a disputant "The sarcasm and invective of the young *polemic*" *Macaulay*

Po lĕm'ic, } *a* (Gr πολεμικός, warlike, from
Po lĕm'ic al, } πόλεμος, war, Fr *polemique*, It & Sp *polemico*]

1 Pertaining to, engaged in, or involving controversy, controversial, as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book, *polemic* divinity

2 Given to controversy, disputatious, as, a *polemic* writer

Po lĕm'i cīst, *n* One given to controversy, a disputant [*Rare*]

Po lĕm'ics, *n sing.* [See *supra*] Fr *polémique*] Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects, —that branch of theological science which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy [See Note under MATURAL ATTRACTION]

Pōl'e-mīst, *n* A polemist. [*Rare*]

Po lĕm'o scōpe, *n* [Lat *polemoscopium*, a field glass, from Gr. πόλεμος, war, and σκοπεῖν, σκοπός, to view] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye, —called also *diagonal* or *side opera glass* *Ogilvie*

Pōl'e my, *n.* [See *supra*] Warfare, war, hostility, contention, opposition, resistance [*Obs*]

Po lĕnt'ā, *n* [It, Sp, Port, & Fr *polenta*, from Lat *polenta*, peeled barley]

1 Pudding made of the flour of maize, or Indian meal [*Italy*]

2 A pudding made of the meal of chestnuts boiled in milk [*France*] *Simmonds*

Pōl'er, *n* 1 One who poles

2 An extortioner See POLLER *Dryden*

Pōle'-stār, *n* 1 (*Astron*) A star at or near to the pole of the heavens, a lode star The present northern pole-star is the star Alpha of the second magnitude, in the constellation *Ursa Minoris*

2 Hence, that which serves as a guide or director *Burton*

Pōl'ey, *n* See POLY

Pōl'ey-grass, *n* A plant of the genus *Teucrium*

Pōl'ey-mount'ain (42), *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Teucrium*

Pōl'i n-nīte (40), *n.* (*Min*) A mineral occurring in crystals, and consisting chiefly of the protoxide of manganese

Pōl'i-ăn'thēs, *n* [N Lat, fr Gr πόλις, city, and ἄνθος, flower,] a city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, one species of which (*P tuberosa*) is cultivated for its flowers

Po-lĭt'ē (lĭs'), *n* [Fr *police*, Sp *policía*, It *polizia*, from Lat *politia*, Gr πολιτεία, the condition of a state, government, administration, from πολιτεύειν, to be a citizen, to govern or administer a state, from πολίτης, citizen, from πόλις, city]

1 A judicial and executive system and an organized civil force for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order, cleanliness, health, &c, and for the enforcement of the laws, the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough *New Am Cyc Bouvier*

2 The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state

The age of the Athenian Alexander though still an unsettled age, was far less insecure in its condition of *police* *Thirlwall*

3 The body of civil officers, organized, generally in cities, for the preservation of good order, and the enforcement of the laws

☞ This force differs from military in its being commanded by civil officers, and not being under military law It is employed either to prevent and detect offenders and may be either open or secret. *Tomlins*

Police constable an ordinary policeman one whose duty is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period and to see that the peace is kept *Simmonds* —*Police inspector*, a superintendent of police *Simmonds* —*Police jury*, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes and the like, —so called in Louisiana *Bouvier* —*Police magistrate* a law-officer of justice who holds or presides at a police court —*Police officer* an officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city —*Police sergeant*, a superior police officer *Simmonds* —*Police station*, the place where the police assemble for orders and to march out on duty, and to which they take prisoners *Simmonds*

Po lĭced' (lĭst'), } *a* Regulated by laws, furnished
Pōl'i ced (-sĭd), } with a regular system of laws and administration *Bacon Burke*

Po lĭce'man (-lĭs'), *n*, *pl* POLICE'MEN One of the ordinary police

Po-lĭ'cĭal (-lish'al), *n* Of, or pertaining to, the police [*Rare*]

Pōl'i-cy, *n* [O Fr *police*, Sp *policía*, Lat *politia*, Gr πολιτεία. See *supra*]

1 Polity [*Obs*]

2 The settled method by which the governments and affairs of a nation are, or may be, administered a system of public or official administration, as designed to promote the external or internal prosperity of a state

3 Hence, the method by which any institution is administered, a system of management

4 Management or administration based on temporal or material interest, rather than on principle of equity or honor, hence, worldly wisdom, dexterity of management, cunning, stratagem

5 Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs, wisdom, wit.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes did detect him *Fuller*

6 Motive, object [*Obs*]

What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury? *Sidney*

7 Th pl or tract wh h on has an th rity o d l lar k f Lat *pecul* *l y* tl pl man gro d t s g th na re d t the co try [S d] *Jonson*

Syn.—See Loan

Pŏl l cy [Fr *police* P *polis* Sp *policia* It. *policia* L Lat. *y l t* *p olitein* *pol tenin* *f* Lat Lat. *pol y h* l l *p lyply ka* co book regi to f G λ *ay* h i g m y f ld or lo f ral ma y d w x f ld, leaf from (*a* to fol l]

1 A U k t or w rr l f m y l th p bll f nd

2 (*L w*) The wel d or in ruma t l which a o l ct of l dru cal mbodi d l trum t l writ g co t l l g th tcrm d d t wh h p rty gages to f l m ify th g l s los arl l g fr m certal hazard p lis rl k to wh h his prop rty may b posed.

☞ Th word *policy* is ed lss fi t w ll *g* which in gain oth ts, as w ll l ka of p sport

Interest pol cy policy that how h ll f rm th t t assured l real, bet tial in res in th ma te h ed — ll *ay* *poll y* pc y h l l wa on h f co of th h contract ll embodi l pretended in or fou led on bleal rl k wh re th insured ha h terest in any th g l red A policy is *aleed* wh the agreed al t ll sigel la l reased on ll face of it open ba the t of th subject is as l ed w agreed l ll. *A sald*

I Ŏl l cy v *t* To pply with bject to poll y g al l go ru l to ed wl d [*Obs*]

Pŏl l cy ho k A book k l l l in ru ffice f kl g tries f p ll g l d

Pŏl l cy hŏll n. O to wh m p lley a ll ate f l ra l g and d.

Pŏl ing n. L. ((*d'n g*) Th p r ll f dl pe ing th w rm te ll U w like wit long pol

2. Th t f poll g as th *pol g* of bout *p pol g* f h s, &

3 O f th plank b rds sed in sph ldl g ple rth wl ile f rmal g l l &. *Fre cor*

Pŏ l l h [Fro *l ole* q] (*l og*) Of p tal l g to P la d it ih b ta l

I Ŏl l h v t [(*ap & p l* po zn (pŏl l ht) *p p* *ze b s p t ll o*) (F *p a l* *l sa t* Jrs, O Sp & *l g poli* \ Sp *p l* It *poli e, pu lire* Lat. *p il re*]

1. T mak th l gl ay ay lly by fri ti to *polish glass* bl tals and th ilk.

2 H nce l refine t w ar f th r d gu l y co w f to tak l gant d p o l au to *polish* ll r a rs *M ll* of w n bo never th the sacred glow Th th g of these d thing *polish* *I* brands bes re *Be n*

Pŏl l l f T b o mooth, to receive glos to tak mooth ad gl y rlac Rivel w ll y dull slandl bite and b ight as ll ar *Bacon.*

Pŏl l h 1 A mooth glossy face p d ed by frict

Another prism of la rer lass and be *polish* scoured free fro *ce n.*

2 H nce refinem l legan f man W l s bow w lness of dial a *rie* — Th Roman *sonnet* *A Hume.*

Pŏl l h-a l n. C p ll f bl g p ll hed

I Ŏl ish d m (pŏl l h) m. tate f bel g polished o f bel g fl d d l g t. *Do e. Cove try*

Pŏl l h-e O wl p llah n thus wll t p l l h l d l pl tolid *Ad Hooem.*

Pŏl l l ing l ous (*l* ru An tro lupler e t ll mooth g flat) *Sanson le*

Pŏl l h ing lk A h l tu tl n

Pŏl l h ing nŏk n A tool used by lith g pl *Sanson*

I Ŏl l h n nt. Th act f p l bl g rlb n to f bel g l bl ed (*l*)

Po lll (*sanp* p t l z *pe l po rrz*) (*Lat. pol tus* p. p. *f p l re, to* po ll l. ll *pol t, p ll* (sp) *d ll* l t *polid* F *pol* p *p* I S cott gl y poll h d (*Hea*) It. y l ligl t f ll *polit* l *Newton*

2 Ll ga l d man re fined; b h lo w ll b ed ou rteous co plaisant bligl g

He marrie bows at c ort, and gro *pol ite.* *P pe*

Syn —I ll bed red ed w ll-bred ; courteous *ol ite* as plaisant as bar bau el lly o rily eing g ech.

Po lll e *v t* To ea e to be polli to re d poll [*Obs*] *Hay*

I a lll ly *j* Will l gan of man re g l eelly co t too !

Po lll n 1 Th tate or q lity f bel g po l pol h h gance f ma ners go lll y good bre d g rieo ns complaisan bll gl z to

2 Lar fl ish el gan [*Ill*] "Pen wnod f th j d f th barset r nd edlil of wha l h p ll hod *L ely*

Syn —cour y good breed *g* red n ni urba ity ai e ness ais dit complaisance f y g illu courtli ss —I ro hess dein t ea d gra ioos of m

will f first sprang p th fll ess needed with d el to please others ? k h ni g th l w ll l ess d ds by old g w trees n g tlem po court y is tucked ll th modi lest *of pol e ness* which le ks n ss ro rt l dag ls in k ll address d ness ll l wa ness especial l n re c ng d ertas c ol re, and is ustin f ligal ll d ed pl l th d e,

A l ook and ns lest is bet, be wi b) ess keene ess *Young*

Courtesy noun fou d l l ly bede, W h m y rolle a, hum ls tapes ry hales, And nourts of pennes re n ased. *Milt n.*

I Ŏl l ll *v t* (*a.)* n [F] I litte es

☞ A fea d w d less l applied, l y w of contempt, so ex ras. d pois ess n *Smart*

Pŏl l ll (123) [Fr *pol l ps* It & Sp *pol la* Lat. *pol lucs* Gr λ *ls* l gl g to th tit o to th state from λ *o* ll es f om ll ty]

1 I litical as the body *pol tk.*

H with his people made all b l ess pois e body *Sidney.*

2 P rt l l to prom ti g pol y g cepe l lly ual al pol y w ll d ised l ged to h d wh the lgll w g — ld f m ne l l d as famous earl ned W pol e gra nomad. *Stat*

3 Pagan l p em ti g poll y t ge lon l d l l g and ad l g) tem f mans em d ud l hea) tem rath ll t p l ll h co l good ne wise p l l Agri l d l bad rel l scrup l l g — said f pe so

I ha bee pol e with my friend, smooth w h ne re any *Shak*

Syn —Wise prud n, a ion discrete pru t dent wary artful cu l

Pŏl l-ti n A p ll lan [Ob] W ldll g as l d pra d *pol ti n* *f*

Po lll t-al 1 F rel h d with d ed yiteen rel l l ir U f g rum t [*Rar*]

This beautiful ly is more stal ed h e h h end ness f re ge and m ulere h y lace f rm or h ly u th ld, h there le *ad* ul gre m *Ann n.*

2 P rt l l g to ll poll y politics l th g to tal ffal co d l f l ro as re peet lly pe tal l to ta l ell ll from city l lpal y *poll al* lle

Speak c th pol ess to of E rope w or ess *tomed* to ay of ed n, w l bert h the *ne. Ro ry*

3 Deri d from ll l ll with g m l p ll as *p litical* h ra te

4 little wl p d l angel us h ce arif l g [*R*]

A he doctor b d heard ell ng slave was furel d *every political* tow hlm to ha d to ndy Hall, as h did, re to see w ma re on. *Sterne*

Pol tical *ahme* n the ppl tan f fcurers l dies es h f l reen rel d p ogre *of* ta le he rt *f* n ut in tatis ion. — *Politic ne y* l tal branch l hakesph wh h discu th rc ll mep l f m n l w l h d proug ntyl to — *f ul ed p ogr p p* th l pro [ge ar th or ha d pa ten of generap ll h treat ed l d f re t co l re on ed d ed d ed ert that political in ti d th moral a d ed t ondl ha.

Po lll t-al l n Earn t o p rty pl kl p ll l lm

I o-lll t-al ly *ad* l poll l al ns

Po lll t-ska ce n [It *alleanza*] A petty p ltl l prete) *so* politics Th trth f ph ri m *pol th tel* *Milt*

Pŏl l cl l n (pŏl l t h) [Fr *politicien*]

1 O e wh l ed in the scien f go rn ed ll rt f go er l g d ted to p lll Empirl y Jaines *Jerrold*

2 O e who l d ot l to th t rem f p h l l p rty no wh d bbk l pakll ffal as re re *pol ten*

3 A man f rifice or deep re trl *Swift*

Pŏl l ll tan a. C l gr u l y art fl [*Ob*]

Po lll t ŏl l n. A political w ll [*Rar*]

I Ŏl l ll ly *ad* In a pol tical n e sanga l dy ll ly

I Ŏl l ll *y* [See Poun c Fr *politique* Sp & I *pol tica* G *pol* λ[*l ara ch.*] (*Ac* d M w rr]

1 Th science f go ment ll p rt f ethics wh h has to d with th re l l ed go rem l of all state the preservation f *e l y* peace t pro perity U d f l ha l tent and tigl ne hest l relgn co l ven qu ent, the gra l lle f lis l gth d ne rest d th p tectio f his ll t d l rights with the p ecervall and fing ame l f thel ne rula.

2 Th management f p ll t party tl ad ni ress h l cundll to h office in bol nanas, f l dish t ne gem l to ol re the ess f poll tical n ns re p rty ashem poll l cal tak y

When we say that two men re talk pol ics, we often mea that they are singing about some news pa ly q ns tion.

I Ŏl l ll ize *v* [Ger *politisiren* G λ p h lic s [*Obs*]

Pŏl l tŏ ice (li [L. L. pol

poll l l l It. *pol tica* *pulit* Sp *pul d* a. F [*ass ire*] t h h th glossa g by pol hl g (*ch*) *L. C.*

Pŏl l cy n (Fr *p ol l* Lat. *pol tia*, G λ *l* g-e l a cy and Po

1 Ill f m co ll tion f civil go rum l by whl t h l ganized the frames wo k ry l ni n b which th ari d j rt ts f l g ve nme t ar co l ined lr a yet mall wl l

2 H ne the f rm o co ltitution by which y l ll l ian is gra lized th rec gniz d prine pl which ll at t f datio f any h man bad l ation

H lacked wl l difference rlies, ames, and form of ecclesia tical *al* *M cor*

Syn —P ll —Poll Politic These l wo wn w ra rl ally tl ame, *l ol y* is now co fl ed l ro ru *of* go rm ve ll ac ec k lcal y *ely* wldl *pol y* is ll ed to l manage n of p tl ira as foreign do estic *policy* *l l y* has l fur h as so f ak lr l or ru l g to a. ens \ is it pol ltl that y kers *of pol g* to h l *pol* ecclesia tical should be good in leas al l h m ll be h or of *Hood* The best rule *of policy* is re fa the doing of jus before all joyna s. *A d s e x.*

Pŏl kŏ (20) n [Bob m *pul* half *fic f fr* O pe h p f m l *poll* l prop ly Pol l l woman b l ace *f*] A d *w* f l lsh ori gl h l now pop l verr wh re ll ls pe f rm d by tw pers] tl

☞ A mo wh re b ll)) you e pe sa k gl who l th rrice f u [Ye ol l l l ll ula performed d ce f be w l rs a ous d da t r f he w peel l d lool ion ad as g sul k l l ll. Th school is *d ne* h da l happened t be p ss l wro d ll ed al d lhe w l ne w n ft p [la] pa f r ed for he first l b Ellis l z. *Abyssl* l t mad l ra ce l Prague d ll en ol ll d l m f *poll* from ll l d ll. w ed p ss. ed l lf fr m th h ll p pre lent ll. lon ra ha ll w arrial t Vle by Prag h nd. l lep a d t mach f l rapa danced the polk w h great as a h Odo m h f ffa, whence found h w y with extra ndi ry rapid to ry tained *p ma* c ev ldl

1 Pŏk-ja k t n. A kind of knit jack l w ra by woon *mma of*

Pŏll w [l G r *poll* th head l ll rest f bl] be t p f tree l bel l ll b wl bul pata poll l G *l ille*, h lb ball]

1 Th l ad f pers h bank p rt f th h ad — sons m l ce pe lile ppl l to th h ad of a b nst *as in j ll* ll "All flat n was bl *poll.* *Shak*

2 A regl l f h ads th t ie, f perso *Shak.*

The master the ne w o ble flee thousand *poll.* *Shak*

3 H ne th ry f th m f l r n who te f ol ll fll re

4 A lect f lrll l ers

5 Th place wh re tem ta b ll

6 A fish — ll d ale th *b* e here f o F LAND

I ll v *t* [*l g k p p* ro ll z *p pe* k *b* w o ll o] [L ll *poll* the top of tree Cf *b g* bol th body to f l ce *k g*] 1 l rem th poll o h l f b ave l n the top de f to ely l lop h t cut l *sely* as t *poll* the l ed th hat e th wool to *poll* ll branch n f tree also sum times to m w or rop n. *poll grass*

ll ies h d l ro there them th they *pulled* th therefore th l ed ell bel horse d n w h *Jortin.*

2 H ce to strip off t bri g so ght

Who h *pulled* off h dart head, m ere ha h dressed That all th tenace of their ar h vail gol d l *Chapman.*

3 T to se poll pe so l ffan rt g t peel lly f p pos. of t rail to lim e to mm by to roll

Pollag h ebonied arches wh ell e th y equal w n nbe those of his three h ngth *K n.*

4 H ce to tort f m to s from l pl d [*R*] "Wh h *pells* and pill th poor [ltes wise *j ver*

5 To p y on pe so l tax Th o m th t *poll* l tl wel p ce f h l ead *Hrad*

6 To d pon s a vote to hri g th poll to elicit e cell f rth n mb f votes of vl ra.

A 4 ll ll po ts of faith ha tru y ce *Tickl*

7 (*Law*) T t h e o h or en t l t n tralgl l l with ut d lato an x p. d ed. *H d*

T *p ll a y* y to mine ch m mic of th party h d ll l l bla cous rro co l ed rl wlch h h bee rule ed by l em

Pŏll 1 [From *l olly* name.] A p rrot — f mlla ly called

2 [G λ f th ma y th rabb] f ll wh doe not try f r h but la ll l d to ot d d gree m ly [C *ad rs l e l f f g*]

Pŏl la k [C & D *poll* E λ Lat. *p lus poll λ*] (*l hll*) λ l w to Ish f ja ood family th wh ll g [Ml also *pod* E]

1 & A head tax l lc ds lax to se ng tord [*Ol*] *f ce*

A lard [F *m poll.*] 1. *A tree having* top

out off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches "Grubbing up an old pollard ash" *Pennant*

2 A coin which has been clipped, and hence, a counterfeit "Certain coins of money called *pollards*" *Lydgate*

3 The chub fish *Ainsworth*

4 A stag that has cast his horns

5 A mixture of bran and meal *Ainsworth*

Pŏll'ard, *v t* [*Imp & p p* POLLARDED, *p pr & vb n* POLLARDING] To lop the tops of, as trees, to poll. *Evelyn*

Pŏll'-book (27), *n* A register of voters exercising their franchise *Simmonds*

Pŏll'-clĕrk *n* A clerk who enters or registers the names of voters at elections as they appear and vote See CLERK *Simmonds*

Pŏlled, *p. a* Deprived of a poll, cropped, as, (*a*) Lopped,—said of trees having their tops cut off. (*b*) Cropped, hence, bald,—said of a person

The *polled* bachelor
At seventy thou canst catch. *Beau. & Fl*

(c) Having cast the horns,—said of a stag, hence, without horns, as, *polled* cattle, *polled* sheep

Pŏl'len *n* [Lat *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour, fine dust, allied to Gr πάλη, id]

1 Fine bran or flour [*Obs*] *Bailey*

2 (*Bot*) The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers *Martyn*

Pollen-mass (*Bot*), the pollen of a plant, when its grains unite into a mass, as in milk-weed *Gray* —*Pollen tube* (*Bot*), a thin, slender tube of great tenuity, which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma which it penetrates, thus conveying, as is supposed, the fecundating matter of the grain to the ovule *Gray*

Pŏl'len ĭ'rĭ ŏŭs, *a* [From *pollen*, q v] Consisting of meal or pollen

Pŏl'len ĭzer, *n* [See POLL, *v t*, and POLLARD] Brushwood [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Pŏl'len ĭne, *n* [Fr *pollinine*, from *pollen*, q v] (*Chem*) A substance obtained from the pollen of plants

Pŏll'er, *n* [From *poll*] One who polls, as, (*a*) One who polls or lops trees (*b*) One who polls or cuts hair, a barber [*Rare*] (c) One who extorts or plunders [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*d*) One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter

Pŏll'-ĕ'vil (Ev'il), *n* (*Far*) A swelling or apostume on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck, between the ears

Pol lĭc'ĭ tā'tĭon, *n* [Lat *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari* to promise, verb intensive from *pollicere*, id , Fr *pollicitation*]

1 A voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it, a promise *Henry*

2 (*Civil Law*) A promise without mutuality, a promise which has not been accepted by the person to whom it is made *Burrill Bouvier*

Pol linĕ'tor, *n* [Lat, from *pollinare*, to wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile] (*Antiq*) A servant of an undertaker, who prepared a corpse for burial by washing and anointing it [*Obs*]

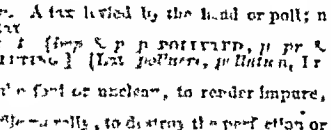
Pŏl'lĭ nĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *pollen*, pollen, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *pollinifère*] Producing pollen

Pŏl'lĭn ōsĕ', *a* Covered with a mealy powder somewhat resembling the pollen of flowers

Pŏl'li wĭg, *n* [Probably corrupted from *porwigle*] A tadpole. [Written also *purwiggy* and *porwigle*, and in the United States vulgarly written and pronounced *polywog*] *Forby*

The which is engendered and brought forth first as it were a great lump of blackish flesh which they call "tadpoles" or *pollwigs* *Holland*

Pŏl'lock, *n* [See POLLACK] (*Ichth*) A fish, the whiting or pollack



Pollock.

Pŏll'-tăx, *n* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax

Pol lūte', *v t* [*Imp & p p* POLLUTED, *p pr & vb n* POLLUTING] [Lat *polluere*, *pollutum*, Fr *polluer*]

1 To make foul or unclean, to render impure, to taint

2 To defile, to sully, to destroy the purity or purity of, to corrupt, to impair, to profane

[illegible]

3 To render legally or ceremonially unclean so as to disqualify for sacred services, as in the ancient Jewish church

4 To defile by sexual intercourse

[illegible]

Pol lūte', *a* [illegible]

Pol lūte'ness, *n* [illegible] *Hallywell*

Pol lūted'ness, *n* [illegible] *Milton*

Pol lūted'ness, *n* [illegible]

Pol lūt'er, *n* One who pollutes or profanes, a defiler

Pol lūt'ing, *p a* Adapted or tending to defile or infect

Pol lūt'ing-ly, *adv* Corruptingly

Pol lū'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n* [Lat *pollutio*, Fr *pollution*, Sp *polucion*, It *pollazione* See POLLUTE, *v t*]

1 The act of polluting, or the state of being polluted, defilement, uncleanness, impurity

2 (*Jewish Antiq*) Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use

3 (*Med*) The emission of semen, or sperm, at other times than in sexual intercourse. *Dunglison*

Syn —Defilement pollutedness, contamination, vitiation, taint, corruption, uncleanness; impurity, violation, debauchment.

Pŏl'lux, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Astron*) A fixed star, of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins

2 (*Min*) A colorless, transparent variety of feldspar, resembling quartz, found on the island of Elba *Dana*

Castor and Pollux See CASTOR.

Pō'lo nāĭse', *a* [Fr, from *Polonais*, *Polonaise*, Polish] Pertaining to, or derived from, the Poles or Poland [Written also *Polonese*]

Pō'lo nāĭse', *n* [Written also *Polonese* and *Polonoise*]

1. The Polish language

2 A robe, or dress, adopted from the Poles, worn by ladies

3 A musical movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the first, also, a dance adapted to such music, a polacca

Pō'lo nāsĕ' (91), *a & n* See POLONAISE

Pō'lo nōĭse' (pō'lo nāz'), *n* See POLONAISE

Po lō'nĭs (Sp nop § 130), *n* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage] A kind of dry sausage made of meat partly cooked *Thackeray*

Pō'lron, *n* See POWLDRON

Pōlt, *n* [Cf Lang *pelt*, Sw *buola*, to beat, Int *pultare*, to beat, strike, knock] A blow, stroke, or striking *Hallywell*

Pōlt'-fōot, *n* A distorted foot [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Pōlt'-fōot, } *a* Having distorted feet [*Obs*]
Pōlt'-fōot'ed, } *B Jonson*

Pōl'tin, *n* A Prussian silver coin of the value of about 1s 7d sterling, or about 40 38 *Simmonds*

Pol trōōn', *n* [Fr & Sp *poltron*, Pg *poltrão*, from It *poltrone*, an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, from *poltro*, idle, lazy, *poltrire*, to be idle, lazily, from O H Ger *polstar*, *bolstar*, cervical, capital, N H Ger *polster*, Eng *bolster*, usually erroneously derived from Lat *pollice truncus*, maimed in the thumb, it being once a practice of cowards to cut off the *thumbs* to avoid military service] An arrant coward, a dastard, a wretch without spirit or courage

Syn —Coward, craven, dastard See COWARD

Pol trōōn', *a* Base, vile, contemptible

Pol trōōn'er y, *n* [Fr *poltronerie*, Sp & It *poltroneria* See *supra*] Cowardice, baseness of mind, want of spirit

Pol trōōn'ish, *a* Of, or resembling, a poltroon, cowardly.

Pōl've rīne, *n* [It *polverino*, from *polvere*, dust, Lat *pulvis*, *pulveris*] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made from it is perfectly white

Pō'ly, *n* [Ger *poley* D *poleï*, *poleije*, Lat *polium*, Gr πόλιον, Teucrium polium, probably so called from having glaucous leaves, from πολιός, gray, grizzly, Sp *polio*, Fr *pouliot*, Pr *puleji*, It *poleggio*, *puleggio*, Lat *pulegium*, *pulenum*] (*Bot*) An evergreen undershrub of the genus *Teucrium*, found near the Mediterranean, poly mountain *Loudon*

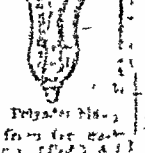
Pŏl'ly. A prefix from the Greek πολύς, used in many compound words, and signifying *many*, as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles

Pŏl'y a cōus'tĭc, *a* [Fr *polyacoustique* from Gr πολύς, many, and ἀκουστικός, acoustic] Tending to multiply or magnify sound

Pŏl'y a cōus'tĭc, *n* [See *supra*] An instrument to multiply sounds

Pŏl'y a cōus'tĭcs *n sing* The art of multiplying, or magnifying, sounds [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pŏl'y a dĕl'phĭ a, *n* [Fr *polyadelphie* from Gr πολύς, many, and ἀδελφός, brother] (*Bot*) A class of plants, in the Linnæan system, having stamens in three or more bundles, or bundles of the filaments



Polyadelphia.

Pŏl'y a dĕl'phĭ an, *a* [Fr *polyadelphien*]
Pŏl'y a dĕl'phous, } *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Polyadelphia*, having stamens in three or more bundles

Pŏl'y ăn'dĭ a, *n* [Fr *polyandrie*, from Gr πολύς, many, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, husband] (*Bot*) A class of plants, in the Linnæan system, having many stamens, but not more than twenty, inserted in the receptacle

Pŏl'y ăn'dĭ an, } *a* [Fr *polyandrien*]
Pŏl'y ăn'drous, } *Bot*

pra] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Polyandria*, having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle

Pŏl'y ăn'dry, *n* [Fr *polyandrie*, from Gr πολυανδρία See POLYANDRIA] The possession by a woman of more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands *Fiske*

Pŏl'y ănthus, *n* [Gr πολύανθος, rich in flowers, from πολύς, many, and ἄνθος, flower, Fr *polyanthe*, *n*] (*Bot*) (*a*) An ornamental plant of the genus *Primula*, whose flower stalks produce flowers in clusters (*b*) A bulbous, flowering plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N tazetta*, or *A polyanthus* of some authors) [Written also *polyanthes*]

Pŏl'y-ĕrch'ĭst, *n* One who favors, or supports, polyarchy

Pŏl'y ĕrch'y, *n.* [Fr *polyarchie*, from Gr πολύς, many, and ἀρχή, the first place, rule, government, ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule, govern Cf POLARCHY] A government by many persons, of whatever rank or class *Cudworth*

Pŏl'y gra tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and γράφειν, *n*] (*Art*) The art or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone, a species, or particular application, of lithography

Pŏl'y hā'sĭc *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and βάσις, base] (*Chem*) Having, or combined with, several bases

Po-lĭb'a sĭte (40), *n* [Gr πολύς, many and βάσις, base] (*Min*) An iron black ore of silver consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic

Pŏl'y-car'pous, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and καρπός, fruit, seed] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having but two species, the seeds of which are very numerous

Pŏl'y-kĭr'pŭs, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and καρπός, fruit] (*Bot*) (*a*) Bearing flowers repeatedly (*b*) Having several pistils in one flower.

Pŏl'y-chor'a ny (kŏr'a nĭ), *n* [Gr πολυκοιρανία, the rule of many, from πολυκοίρανος, wide ruling, from πολύς, many, much, and κοίρανος, ruler] A government by many chiefs, princes, or rulers [*Obs and rare*]

Otherwise there would not be one prince or monarch over the whole but the world would be a *polychoranyor* an aristocracy of gods, concluded to be an illegal government *Cudworth*

Pŏl'y chōrd, *n* [Scientific] (*Mus*) (*a*) A musical instrument used among the ancients, having many strings *Poole*. (*b*) An apparatus for combining two octave notes, capable of being attached to a piano or other keyed instrument *Simmonds*

Pŏl'y chōrd, *a* [Gr πολύχορδα from πολύς, many, and χορδή, string, cord] Having many cords or strings

Pŏl'y chrĕst, *n* [Gr πολύχρηστος, useful for many purposes, from πολύς, many, and χρηστός, useful, from χρᾶσθαι, to use] Fr *polychreste*, *polycrest* (*Med*) A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases [*Obs*]

Polychrest salt (*Chem*), the sulphate of potash

Pŏl'y-chro ĭsm, *n.* [Gr πολύς, many, and χρόα, color] The same as PYROCHROISM, q v

Pŏl'y-chro ĭte, *n* [Fr *polychroïte*, from Gr πολύς, many, and χρόα, χροιά, color] The coloring matter of saffron

Pŏl'y chro măt'ĭc, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and χρῶμα, color, from χρώννυμι, χράω, to dye, Gr πολυχρώματος, πολυκρόωστος, Fr *polychromatique*] Exhibiting a variety of colors, colored with various tints

Polychromatic acid (*Chem*) an acid, formed by the action of nitric acid upon indigo

Pŏl'y-chrōme, *a* Executed in the manner of polychromy; as, *polychrome* sculpture *Fairholt*

Pŏl'y-chrō'my, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and χρῶμα, color] [*Art*] The practice of coloring statues to imitate nature, and also buildings, pillars, etc, in a harmonious polychromatic, or various, manner *Fairholt*

Pŏl'y-chrō'nĭ ŏŭs, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and χρόνος, time] Enduring through a long space of time, chronic *Pare*

Pŏl'y-cōn'ic, *a.* [Gr πολύς, many, and κῶνος, cone] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones or *polycone* projection

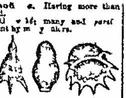
Polyconic projection (*Geog*) [illegible]

Pŏl'y-cot y lĕ'don, *n.* [Gr πολύς, many, and κοτυλήδων, a cavity] Fr *polycotylédon* [illegible] plant [illegible] the seed

Pŏl′y-cot′y-lē′do-noŭs, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

Po-lyc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] Government by many rulers.

Pŏl′y-cys′tine, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and κύστις, bladder.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of animals belonging to the Protozoa. See Protozoa.



Polycystines greatly magnified.

Pŏl′y-dip′si-ȧ, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, much, and δίψα, thirst.] (*Med.*) A constant desire for drinking with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat occasioned by disease. *Dunglison.*

Pŏl′y-ē′dron, *n.* See Polyhedron.

Pŏl′y-ē′dral, *a.* See Polyhedral.

Pŏl′y-ĕm′bry-o-nāte, *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or having several embryos; polyembryonic.

Pŏl′y-ĕm′bry-ŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἔμβρυον, embryo.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or having several embryos. *Dana.*

Pŏl′y-ĕm′bry-o-ny, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) The existence, or development, of two or more embryos in the same seed.

Pŏl′y-ĕr′gus, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, much, and ἔργον, to work.] (*Entom.*) A genus of ants, of which one species (*P. rufescens*) is remarkable for making forays into the territories of other species of ants (*Formica fusca*) and capturing their larvæ to be reared as slaves. *Baird.*

Pŏl′y-fŏil, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and Lat. *folium*, leaf.] (*Arch.*) A leaf-shaped ornament of more than five divisions, made by fillets or segments of circles. *Gwilt.* [See *Illust. of Multifoil.*]

Pŏl′y-gȧ-mĭ-ȧ, *n.* [Fr. *polygamie*. See Polygamy.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants, in the Linnæan system, bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals in separate flowers. *Martyn.*

Pŏl′y-gȧ′mĭ-an, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

Po-lyg′a-mist, *n.* [Fr. *polygamiste*. See Polygamy.] A person who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness.

Po-lyg′a-mīze, *v. i.* To act as a polygamist; to marry several wives. [*Rare.*] *Coleridge.*

Po-lyg′a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος, living in polygamy, from πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage, γαμεῖν, to marry.]

1. Of or pertaining to polygamy.

2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

3. (*Bot.*) The same as Polygamian.

Po-lyg′a-my, *n.* [Gr. πολυγαμία, Fr. *polygamie*, It. & Sp. *poligamia*. See *supra*.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; the having of such plurality; usually the condition of a man having more than one wife.

He lived, as he thought, in the sin of polygamy, without any particular repentance. *Fortescue.*

Pŏl′y-gȧr′chy, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀρχή, rule.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Pŏl′y-găs′trĭ-an | *n.* [Fr. *polygastrique*, from Gr. πολύς, many, and γαστήρ, stomach.] An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs.

Pŏl′y-găs′tric | *a.* Of or relating to the polygastrians; having many stomachs; as, *polygastric* animals. *Bell.*

Pŏl′y-gē-nĕs [illegible] [See *infra*.] Having many distinct sources; originating in various places at various times.

Po-lyg′e-noŭs (po-lĭj′e-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and γεν-, to produce, γένος, kind.] Consisting of many or various kinds; Fr. *polygène*.] Consisting of many kinds, as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of rocks. *Kirwan.*

Pŏl′y-glŏt, *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος, many-tongued, from πολύς, many, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language; Fr. *polyglotte*, It. *poliglotto*, Sp. *poliglota*.] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages, or many languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon.

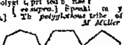
Pŏl′y-glŏt, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. One who is acquainted with several languages. "A *polyglot* or good linguist." *Howell.*

2. A book containing several versions of the same text, or containing the same subject-matter in several languages; especially the Scriptures in several languages.

3. Hence, less exactly, the text of one of the [illegible] polyglot, printed by itself.

Pŏl′y-glŏt′toŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Speaking many languages. [*Rare.*] "The *polyglottous* tribe of America." *M. Müller.*

Pŏl′y-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνον, from πολύς, many, and γωνία, angle; F. *polygone*, It. & Sp. *poligono*.] (*Geom.*)



Polygons.

A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; especially one of more than four sides; especially one of more than four sides.

Polygon of forces (*Mech.*), a polygonal figure the sides of which represent consecutively, in length and direction, several forces acting simultaneously upon one point, so that the side necessary to complete the figure represents the resultant of these forces.

Po-lyg′o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.

Polygonal numbers (*Arith.*), series of numbers in arithmetical progression;— so called because the number of points in which they express can be arranged symmetrically in the form of some polygonal figure, as the numbers 5, 12, 22, 35, &c.

Pŏl′y-go-nŏm′e-try, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνον, and μέτρον, measure. See *supra*.] The doctrine of polygons; an extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons. *Math. Dict.*

Po-lyg′o-noŭs, *a.* Polygonal.

Po-lyg′o-num, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and γόνυ, the knee, knee knot, joint of the stalk of plants, equivalent to Lat. *geniculatus*; Fr. *polygonum*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including the various kinds of buckwheat, bistort, knotgrass, &c.

Po-lyg′o-ny, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; knotweed;— so called from its numerous joints.

Pŏl′y-grăm, *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος, from πολύς, many, and γραμμή, stroke, line, writing, from γράφειν, to write; F. *polygramme*.] A figure consisting of many lines. *Brande.*

Pŏl′y-grăph, *n.* [F. *polygraphe*, from Gr. πολυγράφος, writing much, from πολύς, much, many, and γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

Pŏl′y-grăph′ic | *a.* [Fr. *polygraphique*. See **Pŏl′y-grăph′ic-al** | *supra* and *infra*.]

1. Pertaining to, or employed in, polygraphy; as, *polygraphic* instruments.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing.

Po-lyg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία, much writing; F. *polygraphie*, It. & Sp. *poligrafia*. See Polygraph.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Pŏl′y-gyn, *n.* [F. *polygyne*, from Gr. πολύς, many, and γυνή, woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Polygynia*.

Pŏl′y-gyn′ĭ-ȧ, *n.* [Fr. *polygynie*, from Gr. πολύς, many, and γυνή, woman, female.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, in the Linnæan system, having many styles.

Pŏl′y-gyn′ĭ-an | *a.* [Fr. *polygyne*, *polygyne*. **Po-lyg′y-noŭs** | See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Having many styles; belonging to the order *Polygynia*.

Po-lyg′y-ny, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and γυνή, woman, wife. See *supra*.] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time. *Forster.*

Po-lyh′a-līte, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἅλς, salt.] (*Min.*) A mineral usually occurring in masses of fibrous structure, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron, and consisting chiefly of the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda. *Dana.*

Pŏl′y-hē′dral | *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Geom.*) Having many sides, as a solid body. **Pŏl′y-hĕd′ric-al** |

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more plane angles having a common vertex. *Math. Dict.*

Pŏl′y-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. πολύεδρος, with many seats or bases, from πολύς, many, and ἕδρα, seat, base; F. *polyèdre*, It. & Sp. *poliedro*.]

1. (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

2. (*Opt.*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass.

Pŏl′y-hē′droŭs, *a.* Polyhedral.

Pŏl′y-his′tor, *n.* [Gr. πολυΐστωρ, from πολύς, much, and ἵστωρ, knowing, from εἰδέναι, to know.] One versed in various learning. [*Rare.*] "A perfect polyhistor of literature." *De Quincey.*

Pŏl′y-hy′drīte (69), *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, much, and ὕδωρ, water.] (*Min.*) An ore of iron, of a blackish-green color.

Pŏl′y-hym′nĭ-ȧ, *n.* [Lat. *Polymnia*, *Polyhymnia*, Gr. Πολυμνία, from πολύς, many, and ὕμνος, praise, hymn.] (*Anc. Myth.*) The muse of lyric poetry.

Po-lyl′o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *polylogie*, Gr. πολυλογία, from πολύς, much, and λόγος, speech, discourse, λέγειν, to say, speak.] A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity. [*Obs.*] *Granger.*

Po-lyl′o-quent, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, much, and Lat. *loquens*, *loquentis*, p. pr. from *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking much; talkative; loquacious. [*Obs.*]

Pŏl′y-măth′ic, *a.* [Fr. *polymathique*. See *infra*.] Pertaining to polymathy; acquainted with many branches of learning.

Po-lym′a-thĭst, *n.* [See *infra*.] One versed in many sciences; acquainted with many branches of learning. [*Obs.*]

Po-lym′a-thy, *n.* [Fr. *polymathie*, Gr. πολυμαθία, from πολύς, much, and μαθεῖν, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, with various objects. *Johnson.*

Pŏl′y-mĕr′ĭc, *a.* [illegible] exhibiting polymerism. *Gregory.*

Po-lym′er-ĭsm, *n.* [illegible] and μέρος, part.] (*Chem.*) The principle according to which chemically different compounds exist which are composed of the same elements in the same proportions, as, for example, the compounds which may be expressed by the general formula (C_nH_{2n}) with respect to the example of polymerism. *Gregory.*

Po-lym′er-oŭs, *a.* 1. (*Bot.*) Having many parts in each set. *Gray.*

2. (*Chem.*) Having the kind of relation called *polymerism*; characterized by polymerism.

Pŏl′y-mĭg′nīte (49), *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and μιγνύναι, to mix.] (*Min.*) A black mineral having a brilliant almost metallic luster, and containing titanic acid, zirconia, yttria, oxides of iron, cerium, and manganese, and traces of potash, magnesia, silica, and lime. *Dana.*

Po-lym′nĭ-ȧ, *n.* See Polyhymnia.

Pŏl′ym-nīte (49), *n.* [Gr. πολύμνιος, full of moss, from πολύς, much, and μνίον, sea-moss.] (*Min.*) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

Pŏl′y-mŏrph, *n.* [Gr. πολύμορφος, multiform, from πολύς, many, and μορφή, form; F. *polymorphe*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a numerous tribe or series of shells which are very small, irregular, and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus;— so called by Soldani.

Pŏl′y-mŏr′phĭc, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and μορφή, form.] Of several different forms.

Pŏl′y-mŏr′phĭsm, *n.* 1. (*Crystallog.*) The same as Pleomorphism.

2. (*Zoöl.*) The capability of assuming different forms.

3. (*Bot.*) The capability of widely varying in form.

Pŏl′y-mŏr′phoŭs, *a.* [See Polymorphic.] Having several different forms; characterized by polymorphism. [*Rare.*]

It is difficult to form any judgment of an author so polymorphous as Herder. *De Quincey.*

Pŏl′y-mŏr′phy, *n.* [See *supra*.] Existence in many forms; polymorphism.

Pŏl′y-nēme, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sea fish of the genus *Polynemus*, characterized by having the ventral fins abdominal and filamentous. *Baird.*

Pŏl′y-nē′sĭ-ȧ (*-zhĭ-ȧ*), *n.* [Fr. *Polynésie*, fr. Gr. πολύς, many, and νῆσος, island.] (*Geog.*) A region of many islands, comprising mainly the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean, which includes the several groups of islands, of which the most important are those of the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Navigator, and Friendly groups, and the intermediate islands, the people of which speak different dialects of the same language, New Zealand is often included as it natives speak the Polynesian language.

☞ The Caroline and Pelew Islands belong to a different group, named *Micronesia*; and the Fejee, New Hebrides, &c., belong to a third group called *Melanesia*, the natives of which are of a dark color and have frizzled hair. *Dana.*

Pŏl′y-nē′sĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

Po-lyn′ĭ-ȧ, *n.* The open sea around the North Pole;— so called by the Russians. *Kane.*

Pŏl′y-nō′mĭ-al, *n.* [Fr. *polynome*, from Gr. πολύς, many, and νομ-, Lat. *nomen*, name, term. See Binomial.] (*Alg.*) An expression composed of two or more terms connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Math. Dict.*

Pŏl′y-nō′mĭ-al, *a.* Containing many names or terms; multinomial.

Pŏl′y-ŏm′ma-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ὄμμα, eye.] Having many eyes.

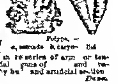
Pŏl′y-ŏn′o-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ὄνομα, name; F. *polyonyme*.] Having many names or titles; many-titled. *W. Jones.*

Pŏl′y-ŏn′o-my, *n.* [See *supra*.] Variety of different names. *Faber.*

Pŏl′y-ŏp′tron | *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ὀπτ-, **Pŏl′y-ŏp′trum**, | from ὄψομαι, from obsolete ὄπτειν, to see; F. *polyoptre*.] (*Opt.*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished.

Pŏl′y-o-rā′mȧ, **Pŏl′y-o-rä′mȧ**, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, much, many, and ὅραμα, sight, view, from ὁρᾶν, to see.] A view of many objects.

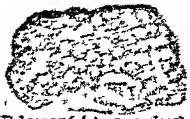
Pŏl′yp, *n.* [Written also *polype*.] [Fr. *polype*, It. & Sp. *polipo*, Lat. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύπους, many-footed, from πολύς, many, and πούς, foot.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having a gelatinous body, with a mouth at one extremity of it, which has a rather wide opening and is surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. It has special organs of [illegible] and reproduces by multiplying, by buds and artificial section as well as by [illegible]. *Dana.*



Polyps.

☞ The name is sometimes used in a restricted sense for the fresh-water polyps, but it properly applies to the animals of all zoophytes. These animals form corals by the secretion of calcareous matter.

Po-lyp′a-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and Lat. *parere*, to produce.] Producing a great number; bringing forth many.



Polypary ([illegible])

Pŏl′y-pa-ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *polyparium*, from Lat. *polypus*. See *supra*, and cf. POLYPIER.] Coral;—so called because formed by polyps. *Dana.*

Pŏl′y̆pe (Synop., § 130), *n.* See POLYP.

Pol-y̆-pe′an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, polyps.

Pŏl′y-pĕt′al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], leaf, petal; Fr. *polypétale*.] (*Bot.*) Having many petals, as, a polypetalous corolla. *Martyn.*

Polypetalous Flower.

Po-ly̆ph′a-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *polyphagus*, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], much, many, and [illegible], to eat; Fr. *polyphage*.] Eating or subsisting on, many things, or kinds of food.

Pŏl′y-phär′ma-cy, *n.* [Fr. *polypharmacie*, from Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], medicine, [illegible], the using of medicines.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) The art or practice of prescribing too many medicines. (*b.*) A prescription made up of too many medicines. *Dunglison.*

Pŏl′y-phŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], many, and [illegible], sound; Fr. *polyphone*.]

1. Having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds.

2. (*Mus.*) Consisting of several tone-series, or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the laws of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

Po-ly̆ph′o-nism, *n.* [Gr. [illegible]. See *supra*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. *Derham.*

2. (*Mus.*) Composition in parts, contrapuntal composition.

Po-ly̆ph′o-nist, *n.* 1. One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. (*Mus.*) A master of the art of polyphony, a contrapuntist.

Po-ly̆ph′o-noŭs, *a.* The same as POLYPHONIC.

Po-ly̆ph′o-ny, *n.* The same as POLYPHONISM.

Pŏl′y-phōre, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], to bear.] (*Bot.*) A receptacle which bears many ovaries.

Po-ly̆ph′yl-loŭs, or **Pŏl′y-phy̆l′loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], many, and [illegible], leaf; Fr. *polyphylle*.] (*Bot.*) Many-leafed, as, a polyphyllous calyx or perianth.

Po-ly̆p′i-dŏm, *n.* [Lat. *polypus*, polyp, and *domus*, house.] A house or hive of polyps,—a name sometimes given to coral.

☞ The term is incorrect as coral is an internal secretion. *Dana.*

Polypier (po-lĭp′ĭ-ā), *n.* [Fr.] The same as POLYPARY. See POLYPARY.

Pŏl′y-pĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *polypus*, polyp, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *polypifère*.] Producing polyps.

Pŏl′y-pĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *polypus* and *parere*, to produce.] Producing polyps.

Pŏl′yp-īte (49), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil polyp.

Pŏl′y-plĕc′trum, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], an instrument for striking the lyre.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument formerly in use, said to have been invented by Gold,—so called because its tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the piano forte.

Pŏl′y-pōde, *n.* [Fr. *polypode*, Gr. [illegible], [illegible], the wood-louse, milleped. See POLYP.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) An animal having many feet, the milleped or wood louse. *Crabb.*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, polypody.

Po-ly̆p′o-dy, *n.* [Lat. *polypodium*, Gr. [illegible], diminutive of [illegible], Fr. *polypode*, It. & Sp. *polipodio*. See POLYP.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, of the order of *Filices*, or ferns. The fructifications are in round dots, scattered over the inferior disk of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species. *Loudon.*

Pŏl′y-poid, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], polyp, and [illegible], form.] Like a polyp or a polypus. *Dunglison.*

Po-ly̆p′o-rīte (49), *n.* [See POLYPOROUS.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant having many pores.

Po-ly̆p′o-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a passage or pore.] Having numerous passages or pores. *Wright.*

…ous, *a.* [Fr. *polypeux*. See POLYP.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet … like the polypus, as, a *polypous* concre-

… | *a.* [Gr. [illegible], much, and …al, | [illegible], active, … busy. [*Rare.*]

… [illegible], much, and … … thing done, … … over engaged with

… many, and Eng. … … lateral … … primary planes … *Dana.*

… … many, … which a

word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, genders, and the like.

Pŏl′y-pŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* PŎL′Y-PŬS-ES; Lat. *pl.* PŎL′Y-PI. [Lat. *polypus*. See POLYP.]

1. Something that has many feet or roots.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A polyp. See POLYP.

3. (*Med.*) A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear,—found in the nose, uterus, &c. *Cooper.*

Pŏl′y-schē′ma-tĭst, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], form, manner.] Having, or existing in, many different forms or fashions.

Pŏl′y-scōpe, *n.* [Fr. *polyscope*, from Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], much, many, and [illegible], to look carefully, to view.] (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying-glass. *Hutton.*

Pŏl′y-sĕp′al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and Eng. *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having more than one sepal. *Lindley.*

Pŏl′y-spăst, *n.* [Fr. *polyspaste*, It. *polispasto*, Sp. *polispastos*, Lat. *polyspaston*, from Gr. [illegible], drawn from all sides, or by several cords, from [illegible], many, and [illegible], to draw.] (*Med.*) A machine consisting of many pulleys,—formerly used for reducing luxations. *Dunglison.*

Pŏl′y-spĕrm, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Pŏl′y-spĕrm′oŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], many, and [illegible], seed; Fr. *polysperme*.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds, as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry. *Martyn.*

Polyspermous Capsule.

Pŏl′y-spō′roŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a sport.] (*Bot.*) Containing many spores.

Pŏl′y-stȳle, *n.* [Fr. *polystyle*, Gr. [illegible], with many columns, from [illegible], many, and [illegible], column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture. *Fairholt.*

Pŏl′y-syl-lăb′ic, } *a.* [Fr. *polysyllabique*, and
Pŏl′y-syl-lăb′ic-al, } *polysyllabe*, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], many, and [illegible], syllable.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

Pŏl′y-syl-lăb′i-cĭsm, } *n.* The state of being poly-
Pŏl′y-sy̆l′la-bĭsm, } syllabic; the state or quality of having many syllables.

Pŏl′y-sy̆l′la-ble, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and Eng. *syllable*. See *supra*.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables*.

Pŏl′y-sy̆l′la-ble, *a.* Having many syllables; polysyllabic.

Pŏl′y-sy̆n′de-tŏn, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible], joined in various ways or firmly, from [illegible], many, and [illegible], bound together, fr. [illegible], to bind together, from [illegible], with, together, and [illegible], to bind.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the copulative is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships, and men, and money, and stores."

Pŏl′y-syn-thĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a uniting or composition. See SYNTHESIS.] Making a manifold compound.

Pŏl′y-tĕch′nic (-tĕk′-), *a.* [Fr. *polytechnique*, It. & Sp. *politecnico*, Gr. [illegible], fr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], an art.] Comprehending many arts,—applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught, especially with reference to their practical applications.

Pŏl′y-tĕch′nic-al, *a.* The same as POLYTECHNIC.

Pŏl′y-tha-lā′mi-ă, *n. pl.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a chamber.] (*Zoöl.*) Minute animals occupying chambered calcareous shells of microscopic size. See RHIZOPOD. *Dana.*

Pŏl′y-thăl′a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a chamber; Fr. *polythalame*.] Many-chambered,—applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells.

Polythalamous Shell.

Pŏl′y-the-ĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *polythéisme*, It. & Sp. *politeismo*, from Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], god.]

1. The state of being a polytheist; the doctrine or belief of a polytheist.

2. The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. *Stillingfleet.*

Pŏl′y-the-ĭst, *n.* [Fr. *polythéiste*, It. & Sp. *politeista*.] One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

Pŏl′y-the-ĭst′ic, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to polythe-
Pŏl′y-the-ĭst′ic-al, } ism; as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.

2. Holding a belief in a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer. *Milner.*

Pŏl′y-the-ĭst′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism.

Pŏl′y-the-īze, *v. i.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism; to believe in a plurality of gods.

Po-ly̆t′o-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], cutting, incision, from [illegible], to cut.] (*Bot.*) Divided into many distinct, subordinate portions, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets;—said of leaves. *Henslow.*

Pŏl′y-ty̆p′age, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Print.*) The art or process of producing in metal, by a peculiar method, fac-simile copies of wood engravings, matter in type, &c., from which impressions may be taken as from types; a particular mode of stereotyping.

Pŏl′y-ty̆pe, *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to polytypage; obtained by the process of polytyping; as, a *polytype* plate.

Pŏl′y-ty̆pe, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], type.] (*Print.*) A cast or fac-simile copy of an engraved block, matter in type, &c.; as, a *polytype* in relief.

By pressing the wood-cut into semi-fluid metal, an intaglio matrix is produced, and from this matrix, in a similar way, a *polytype* in relief is obtained. *Tomlinson.*

Pŏl′y-ty̆pe, *v. t.* (*Print.*) To produce by polytypage; to form printing surfaces as fac-similes of types by the polytype process; as, a *polytyped* work, to *polytype* an engraving.

Pŏl′y-zō′an, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], a living creature.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a compound group among the *Bryozoa*, the lowest order of mollusks, and in which many animals are united in one structure. *Dana.*

Polyzoon. ([illegible])

Pŏl′y-zō′a-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The compound structure made up of polyzoans. *Eng. Cyc.*

Pŏl′y-zō′nal, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], many, and [illegible], belt, girdle, from [illegible], to gird.] Consisting of many zones or rings.

Polyzonal lens (*Opt.*), a lens made up of many pieces arranged in zones or rings,—a plan sometimes resorted to from the difficulty of obtaining large pieces of glass free from defects.

Pŏl′y-zō′on (Synop., § 130), *n.*; *pl.* *PŎL′Y-ZŌ′Ă*. [See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A polyzoan.

Pŏm′āçe (pŭm′as), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, L. Lat. *pomagium*, *pomacium*.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

Po-mā′ceoŭs (-shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *pomum*, an apple.]

1. Consisting of apples. "*Pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets." *Philips.*

2. Like pomace.

Po-māde′, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*, from Lat. *pomum*, an apple, because it was formerly made from apples; L. Lat. *pomata*, a drink made of apples. Cf. POMATUM.] Perfumed ointment; especially, ointment or unguent for the hair.

Po-măn′der, or **Pō′man-der** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, an apple of amber.] A perfumed ball, or a box containing perfumes, formerly carried by ladies, as at the end of a chain girdle. [*Obs.*]

Po-mā′tum, *n.* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

Po-mā′tum, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to, as the hair.

Pōme, *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, apple; Fr. *pomme*, Pr. *pom*, Sp., Pg., & It. *pomo*, It. also *poma*.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy or pulpy pericarp, without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, and the like. *Martyn.*

Pōme, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer*. See *supra*.] To grow to a head, or form a head, in growing. [*Obs.*]

Pōme-çĭt′ron, *n.* A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

Pŏme-grăn′ate (pŭm-grăn′et), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, grained, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel; It. *pomogranato*, Sp. *granada*, Fr. *grenade*, O. Fr. *pomme de grenade*.]

Pomegranate.

1. (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Punica*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds, and is of a reddish color.

2. The tree that produces pomegranates.

3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

Pōme′-păr′a-dīse, *n.* A sweet kind of apple. [*Obs.*] "*Pome-paradise* or honey apple." *Holland.*

Pōme-roy } (pŭm′-), *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple,
Pōme-roy′al } and *roi*, king, *royal*, royal, regal. Cf. O. Fr. *pommeroye*, apple-tree.] A sort of apple, known also as the royal apple. *Ainsworth.*

Pōme′-wa′ter, *n.* A sweet, juicy apple. "Ripe as a *pome-water*." *Shak.*

Pŏm′ey, *n.*; *pl.* PŎM′EYS. [Fr. *pommé*, pommée, round or like an apple, p. p. of *pommer*, to grow round or apple-like. See POME, *v. i.*] (*Her.*) The figure of an apple; a roundel,—always of a green color.

Pŏm fr t n (*Ichth*) A fish of the g Stroma teus fo l the Mediter n a d i th Indi d Pacifi O s

Pŏm f t ak n A ll ricecak S ma nd

Po mif ous [F pom f s p & It pomi fe Lat p m er from pomum f it pp d ferre to bea] (*Bot*) Apple beari g — an pith t ppl t to pl ts whi h bear th l ge fruits h to bes gou rd p mpki cu umb rs & t distincti from the b cif ro r berry beari g

Pŏm m g (pŏm) n See P m e

Pomme [Fr See P m] (*Her*) A beari g d re rep se ti g t ll f rm f an ppl

Pommée (pom) a [Fr See POMME] (*H*) H d g th d ter i all g t rou ded p i ber se resembli g appl —said of crosses


Cross Pommée.

Pŏm m l (pŭm) n. [O Fr pom mel F pomme u L Lat po m ll pom l f m Lat pom m a t apple n ll fruit. Cf It p mo della spa l th pomm l f a h lt Sp. also pom] A k b ball bject re mbli g a b ll f rm as ( ) Th k b o th hil f a word (b) Th p t b i p rt of d L bow ( ) Th d kn b th f am of ch ir &

Pŏm m l t. (imp & p p POMMELED POM MELLED p p & b POMM LING POM EL LING) [See sup] T b t as with pomm l th fis, w th so meth g thi k bulky t bruise by b ti g

Pŏ m led (pŏm ld) a. (*Her*) Fu i h d m to) with u ro re pommel word d gge d i like [W itte also pomm lled]

Pŏm m ling n A b ati g bru i ing [W itten l p mmell ng]

Pom mel n (ml yun), n. [F P m L d of L L t pom li pomilus, pygm] (*U S*) Th ne b l orbi d it k b f on [*F re*]

Pō mo lŏg i al a. [F pomologique] Belo g i g t pom logy

Po mŏl o gi t n [Fr pomolog t] O inte ested f pol l gy

P mŏl o gy n. [Fr pomol gie from Lat pom m, f it, pple nd G λ ὸ disco se] Th art scie ce of fruits, f l i g f it

Po-mō nă n. [Lat. pomum, pple] (*Anc. Myth.*) Th go ld of fruits

Po mō nal a. [L t pomum, appl] Of pe tai ing t pples

Pŏmp n [F pompe, Pr Sp Pg It & Lat pompa from G π ὴ a sendi g a sol m pro cession from to se d (I pomp]

1 A processi disti gui he by t tent ti f grand nd plendor "All the pomp of Rom tri mph *Addison*

2 how of m gnificence p ad splend

> Where sullen's tertain pomp. *Shak*

Syn.—Di pl y, par d l p ge ; pagean try sple m gnifice ce gr ndeur pride

Pŏmp i T m e ifest pomp to mak d play (*Obs.* a re] *B J nson*

Pom pat c [Lat pompaticu See supra] P mpou pl did l ntid [Ob] *B rr w*

Pŏm pel moŭs pl POM PEL-MOU S (*Bot*) A b l lock fruit f th *Citrus decuma a*, ff tl ree — alled t so p polem

**Pŏ p ** [O F pompet a] (*Pri t*) Th ball fo d by pri te to ink th types [*Ob*]

Pompholyx n [Lat f m G π ὀλυξ b bble, he lag cories] ft on th urface f m lt d ore from σ φ b bbl] (*Chem*) Th w ite ll which blim d ri g th omb ion of t —form rly all d flowe f zinc *Hill*

Pom pill l (pil y) n Ane t m t o pom t m mad of black popl h d [*Ob*] *Cotg ave*

Pŏm pi on (pŭmp) n [Writ l pump on.] (F pompon eq ival t to pepon, f om La pep ( ) reau It po pone, w po pa.] A p mpkin [*Obs*]

Pŏn pi n [Lat pom m a apple or imilar frui d pirum pe] A ppl s rt f p ar *Ainsworth*

Pomp l on, n. S POMPELM

Pŏm pon [Fr] (*Mil*) A t ft f wool som tim w by soldier th top of th h t t f ont h ad f th

Pom pŏs i ty [It. pomposit t Sp pomposidad, F] mposit a.] Th t te f bei g p mpo s pom po tation boasti g

Pomposo a [It.] (*Mus*) G and and dignified

Pŏmp ous [F pompeux P pompo Sp & It. pomp so L L pompo u. See Po]

1 Di pl yi g p mp h wy with g d splendid m gnifi as p m po s pro es i

2 O te t l u i bo sti l w ld g, as pomp ous eco t f prival d . Th pompous vanity of th ld schoolmist *Thackeray*

Syn —Showy; pl did magnificent superb s ptu us ; st tely dign fied august ial lofty os t ntati us boastful. See GRA d

Pŏmp ous ly adv With great p rad o displ y mag ifi ently spl di lly o t ntati usly

Pŏmp ous n s n Th tate f b ing pompo magnifi spl d r

Pŏmp tin (ĭd) a. See PO TINE

Pom wa t (pŭm) n. The sam as POMP WA ER q v

Ponche (pŏ tche) n [Sp] A kind f cl k w rn by th Sp i h Am ric h vi g the f o f bl k t with slit i the middl f th h ad to pass through *S mu ds*

Pŏnd n [Prob bly fr m A S py d to h t i, to po d Cf O H Ger pf le h tting nd Sp , Pg & It pond no pool f ag w te l Lat ponte m, to h L t pontus (th a th s)] A co fined i gn t body f fre h w te ; a n tural artifi i l b dy f f esh w ter lly l ss xt nded th lak

Pŏnd t [From th] To mak i to pond t llect as w te in p d by i pping th cu t f ri

Pŏnd t T po d ; to consid r to pay tt ti [*Ob*]

> Ploaseth y u, pond you suppli t pist l. *Spenser*

Pŏn d t. (imp & p p P NDERED p p & vb n. PO DE I) [F pond er Sp po d r It & L t. ponder re f m Lat p nd po dere weight from pe dere, to w igh] T w igh t tt nti d, t iew with d lib ti to amin to consid

> Ponder the path of thy feet. *Prov i 26*

Syn —T on ider m se mi a.—To Po s, C a, M T on ide to to iew or con templa wi h fixed thou ht. T ponder denotes to dwell po with long a d e im t w h i w to om practical re lt decision T m is impl t thi k pos conti uou ly wi h d f i object, for the pleasur i t W on ider bject whi h i fair brough bef re w p nder concern i g great intere ting w muse th ents of childhood

> Yes, that ery moment,
> Consideration, l k gel ame
> And hipped the ffe m A m ut of him. *Shak.*
> Thi ponder w th i ll hea of th earth
> Shall le his and be blessed. *Milton*
> Man superior walk
> Amid th gre tue on muse g praise
> A h looks h ly ed de. *Thomson*

Pŏn d i T thi k to d liberate to m se — ually f ll w d by on

Pŏn d ra bil i ty [F p dérabili té Sp pon de bili d] Th t t f bei g po d bl

Pŏn d a bl a [F ponde le, Sp ponderable, It ponderabile Lat. pon derabilis See Po D R] Capabl f bei g w ighed

Pŏn d a bl n n Th state o co diti f bei g po der bl

Pŏn d al a. [Fr ponderal See Pond] Estimat d o ac rtai d by w i ht, o th th by b lk tube —di ti guish d from mer l ponder t d hm *Arbuthnot*

Pŏn d r a t n [Lat. ponderans p p f p n der re to w igh O P p d f w ight] W ight gravi y *Gregory*

Pŏn d t [Lo ponderare, pond re See P n.] T w igh th mi d to co id [*Ob*]

Pŏn d r ā tion n. [Lat ponderatio Fr po dera tio Sp ponderacio It p derazion] Th act f weighi g [*Ob*] *Arbuth ot*

Pŏn d r n O wh p d rs one wh d lib rat

Pŏn d ing ly adv With con ideration de libe tion *H mmond*

Pŏn d ŏ i ty n [O Fr pondérosité Pr p d rositat Sp ponderosi d d It. ponderosità] Th tate f b i g po d rou w ight gravi y h t i y

Pŏn d ous a [Lat p d m from pondus p nderis a w ight f m pe dere to w igh It Sp & Pg pond roso Pr po d rn O F ponderous]

1 V ry h vy, wei hty; as, po t bl ld ponder us load Th vil d ; re co i mi g w i t too ponderous to b m ed b th hould t l re ect to l *J Taylor*

2 Imp rta t m m to e pond rou p o ject.

3 Forcibl trongly imp ll d.

> Pressed th th ponderous blow
> Down d i the hip within the abyss belo *Dryden*

P derous spa (*Min.*) b y spar o barytes

Pŏn d ous ly adv With gre t w ight

Pŏn d ous n ss n Th t te f b ing pond ou w i ht h aviness gr ity *Boyl*

Pŏnd lily n Th wat lily See W TE

Pŏnd w ed n (*Bot*) An aq i pla f th ge Potamogeton.

Triple-headed pond weed (*Bot.*) plant

E nuichelina.

Pōne, A thin l f [*Scot*]

Pōn n. A kind f bre d mad particul f th rn States, f corn m al, th with milk. S P n [*U S*]

Pŏ n n a. [O Fr & P ponent It. ponent p ient th w t from Lat. pone p p nere t set, it ponent tti g lo f th W tern occid tal [*Rare*]

> Forth rush th l van d th ponent winds. *M lton*

P n g n A l f l ki d of Indi ilk

P n gh n. A priest f the higher rders in l rm h *Malcom*

Pŏn go A ki d f p — m pplied loosely by ll writers to g la ge p Th Ora g (*Trog l lytes satyrus*) is som tim so alled w See Jo o

Pŏn i d (pŏ y d) [Fr poignard, It pugna Sp pu l Pg p h l f m Lat pugna p gn s from p ger to pri k] A poi t d l trum t f tabbi g ho l th ha d r i the gi dl th po k t mall d gg

Pŏn i d (pŏ y d) v t (imp & p p PON IA DE p p & b n PO I ARD G] T pi rc with poni d to b

P n bil i ty n. [Lat po re pl] The p bility f b ing placed r locat d (the nd e] *Barr*

Pŏnk n [Prop ly po ke, fal re li g l se d f po l f j q] A rt P lard, al spi it hag (( ) k h ki b ponk or h r ll p ite *Spense*

Pŏn tin n [From P l town i th outh f F] A ki d f Co stantia wi m d i th C p lony *mond*

Pŏn i k [F po t g pont nag po ti ge i & p pont ge, L Lat p nt i pont from p nticum f Lat pon po t b] (*O E g Law*) A d ly p id f l i g b idge *A l ffe*

Po t , **Pŏn i** n [F & Sp p il] (*Gl Work*) A l l rum t ed to tak glas from th gl ss p l d al to h l i ri l h pro f man fac re by tacli g th m t it wh tipped with m l d glas [Writ al o pon til p t l d pu ty]

Pŏ ti n. [Lat Ponticus Gr Π f m po tus, th p lally th Black S a.] (*Geog*) P rtaini g to th P l Eu i Bl k S

Pŏn tiff n. [F pontif Sp po tif , It po t fice, L t pontifex po tifi s aid to h f om p m bridg d facere l m k be a th p st bridg th Tib was truct d nd secrated by th high pri t] A high pri st p nt iff ( ) O f th d coll g l m whi h had th p ju i di ti ll m tt s f ligi s th h d f whi h was th P ntifex Maximus W Smith, (b) (*Jewish Ant*) The chief pri t ( ) (*R m Cath Ch h*) Th pope

**Pon tif i ** [Lat po tifi a]

1 l i g t r nsi ti g f priests Th po t f sell re *M lton*

2 l tai i g to th pope to th Rom Cath li h rch

P n tif i l n. [F Pr Sp & Pg pontifical It po tifical Lat. p tif lis]

1 B l gi g t hi h priest as pon cal g th lty h e, b l gi g to the pop popi h

2 pl did magnifi t *Shak*

3 P rtai i g t the b ildi g f b idge bridge b ildi g [*R e*]

> Now had th y brought th work b wondrous art
> Pont ical, ri ge pendo rock
> Ov th xed b m *M lton*

Pon tif i al [Fr & Sp p ntifical It. & L Lat p at fi l]

1 A book ai i g tt fices, f rm and fo ri l tuti l and rem l S th

2 (pl) Th d ss and m f priest bish p th p pe D l i f ll pontifi l l S ll

Pon tif i al i ty n. Th tate an l gov rnm t f th p p th p pac [*Ob*] her

P n tif i al ly d In po tifical man

P n tif i t [L t pontifi t It pontif to Sp & Pg pontificado & F pontificat se Po TIFF]

1 Th i to dignity f high p i t.

2 Sp i lly h fice o d g ity f th p p l ned her th le of being ad ced to th pont ficat *Addison*

3 Th reign f pop

> Pa ti g, sculpture an h rch tecture m y all rec ver hem selves de the ex pontificate. *Addison*

Pŏn ti fice (pŏ tĭ-fĭ) n [Lat. pons pontis, bridg d facere to m k] B idge w k truct re dific f bridge. [*R*]

> A th bri k of hoar ea th fast
> Of th new o po tifice. *M lton*

Pŏn ti fi i l (fĭ h l) [Lat pontific ius See P N TIFI AL] Pertaining to th p tif pop [*Obs*] *l lon*

Pŏn tif i an (fĭ h) a. P rtaini g to th p tif p p [*Ob*] *J p H ll*

Pŏn ti fi i n (fĭ h) n O wh th res to th pop Rom Ca h li [*Obs*] *Mount gu*

Pŏn tine a. [L P t It. Pont o Lat P ti *Pom pt* us, an ppell ti give to distri t in l tium en *Pom t* h nce *pal P i ae pal is P ntinae* th t n l m rsh y di trict posed to th l d ll f th Amasec d t f ll all f the P tin Pom t ne mar h It palud po tine] Of rel i g t larg m h t betwee Rom and N pl s. [W itte lso Pomp tine]

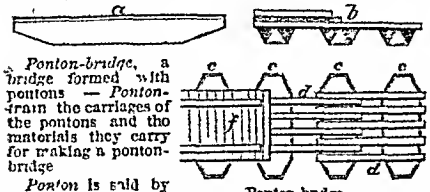
Pont le vis n. [Fr pr pe y a draw bridge from pont, Lat. p b idg d lev r l le ver Sp vado f m Lat l v to lift , l ght l vis l & O Sp leva from Lat. levis light

in weight] (*Man*) Disorderly resistance by a horse, consisting in his rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of falling backward *Bailey*

Pon-tōn', } *n* [Fr & Sp *ponton*, It *pontone*,
Pon'toon', } from Lat *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge]

1 A light frame-work or float, as of India rubber cloth, or other material, easily transported, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops

2 (*Naut*) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean; a lighter



Ponton-bridge, a bridge formed with pontons — *Ponton-train* the carriages of the pontons and the materials they carry for making a ponton-bridge

Ponton-bridge

Ponton is said by army engineers to be the more common orthography, and therefore to be preferred to *pontoon*, the old form

a, side view of pontons; b, end view of ponton with joists, flooring, and timbers fastened upon flooring to keep it in place; c, plan of pontons; d plan of flooring joists; f, plan of flooring boards, with timbers thereon, near sides of floor, to keep it in place.

Pōn'to nēēr', }
Pōn'ton nēēr', } *n*
[Fr. *pontonnier*, fr *ponton* See *infra*] A soldier having the charge of constructing bridges

Pōnt'vo lānt', *n* [Fr *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying] (*Mil*) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat, a flying bridge *Buchanan*

Pō'ny, *n.*, *pl* PŌ'NIES [Written also *poney*] [Gael *ponaidh*, Fr. *poni*. Cf Pun]

1 A small horse

2 The sum of twenty five pounds sterling [*Slang Eng*] *Thackeray*

3 A translation of some author studied, or like help, by means of which a lesson may be quickly gone over [*College Cant*]

Pony-engine a locomotive used for switching cars from one track to another [*U S*]

Pōod, *n* [Russ *pud*, allied to Lat *pondus*, a weight] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois

Pōō'dle, *n* [Ger *pudel*, from Prov Ger *pudel*, pool, puddle] A small dog covered with long, silky hair *Partington*

Pōoh, *interj* Pshaw, pish, — an expression of scorn, dislike or contempt

Pōōl, *n* [A S *pōl*, *pūl*, L Ger *pool*, *pohl*, *puhl*, D *poel*, M H Ger *pfuol*, N H Ger *pfuhl*, Dan & Sw *pol*, Icel *pollr*, allied to Lat *palus* Cf PUDDLE]

1 A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a *pool* *Bacon*

2 A small body of standing and even of stagnant water, a puddle "The filthy mantled *pool* beneath your cell" *Shak*

Pōōl, *n* [Fr *poule*, properly a hen, from Lat *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl, chicken] The stake played for in certain games of cards [Written also *poule*.]

Pōōl'-bāllīg, *n* One of several ivory balls about two inches in diameter, used in playing a kind of billiards *Simmonds*

Pōōl'er, *n* An instrument to stir a tan vat

Pōōl'-snīpe, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Totanus*; the redshank

Pōōn'-wōōd, *n* An East Indian wood of a light porous texture, and light grayish cedar color, much prized for ship-building

Pōōp, *n* [Fr *poupe*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *popa*, It *poppa*, Lat *puppis*]

1. A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast. *Totten*

2 See POPPY

Pōōp, *v t* (*Naut*) (*a*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea "A sea which he thought was going to *poop* her" *Lord Dufferin* (*b*) To strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern *Mar Dict*

Pōōp, *v i* [D *poepen* See POP] To make a noise, to pop, also, to break wind

Pōōped (pōōpt, 60), *a* (*Naut*) Having a poop, furnished with a poop

Pōōp'ing, *n* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when sending to a temporary post, also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern

Pōor, *a* [compar. POORER *superl* POOREST] O Eng *poore*, *povere*, Norm Fr *pour*, *power*, O Fr *povre*, *poure*, *poere*, N Fr *pauvre*, Pr *paure*, *paubre*, *pobre*, Sp & Pg *pobre*, It *povero*, Lat *pauper*,]

1 Of property, wanting in material wealth, needy, indigent

(Synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property but who are not rich, as, a *poor* man or woman, *poor people*

2 (*Late*) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public

3 Hence, in very various applications, destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected, as, (*a*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated, meager, as, a *poor* horse, ox, and the like (*b*) Wanting in strength or vigor, — said of health, as, to suffer from *poor* health (*c*) Of little value or worth; not good, inferior, — said of material things, as, a *poor* coat or house

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel *Clarendon*

(*d*) Destitute of fertility, barren, sterile, — said of land, as, *poor* soil (*e*) Destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness, — said of literary composition, as, a *poor* essay or discourse (*f*) Very insufficient for an end or occasion, trifling, valueless, paltry, as a *poor* excuse or opinion

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea, or apology, at the last day *Calamy*

4 Worthy of pity or sympathy, — used also sometimes as a term of endearment, and sometimes as a word of slight contempt.

Vexed sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds prayed in vain *Waller*

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing *Prior*

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use *Baker*

The poor, those who are destitute of property, the indigent, the needy In a legal sense those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public "I have observed the more public provisions are made for *the poor*, the less they provide for themselves *Franklin*

Pōor'-bōx, *n* A contribution box for the poor

Pōor'-house, *n* A public establishment for the support of the poor, an alms house, a work house

Pōor'jōhn (jŏn), *n*. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried

Poorjohn and apple-pies are all our fare *Harington*.

☞ The fish is also called *hake*, and was formerly proverbial as a cheap kind of fare

Pōor'-lāws, *n pl* Laws providing for the support of the poor

Pōor'lī ness, *n* The state or quality of being poorly, feebleness

Pōor'lī, *adv* 1 In a poor manner or condition, without wealth, as, to live *poorly*

2 With little or no success, with little growth, profit, or advantage, as, these men have succeeded *poorly* in business

3 Meanly; without spirit

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire *Dryden*.

4 Without excellence or dignity, as, he performs *poorly* in elevated characters

Pōor'lī, *a* Somewhat ill, indisposed, not in health [*Colloq*]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health *T Scott*

Pōor'ness, *n* The state or condition of being poor, in its various senses, want of property, indigence, poverty, want of good qualities, want of value or importance, want of success or satisfactoriness, want, barrenness, sterility, unproductiveness, meanness, lowness

Pōor'-rāte, *n* An assessment, or tax, for the relief or support of the poor

Pōor'-spīr'it-ed, *a* Of a mean spirit, cowardly, base *Denham*

Pōor'-spīr'it-ed-ness, *n* The state of being poor spirited, meanness, baseness. *South*

Pŏp, *n* [Cf D *poep*, L Ger *pup*, a fart, Gr πορπυζειν, to smack, to click, to whistle]

1 A small, smart, quick sound or report "A *pop* loud enough to be heard at the further end of a room" *Addison*

2 A beverage which issues with a pop, or slight explosion, from the bottle containing it, — chiefly used in composition, as ginger *pop*, lemon *pop*

Pŏp, *v i* 1 To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound, as, the corn will *pop*

2 To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly *Addison*.

3 To move from place to place suddenly, to dart. *Swift*

Pŏp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POPPED (pŏpt), *p pr* & *vb n* POPPING]

1 To thrust or push suddenly, to bring suddenly to notice, as, to *pop* the question.

He *popped* a paper into his hand *Milton*.

Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior*

2 To cause to pop, as corn, to cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat

To pop off, to thrust away, to shift off *Locke*

Pŏp, *adv* With sudden entrance or appearance, suddenly

Pŏp'-cōrn, *n* 1 Corn, or maize, for popping, especially, a kind the grains of which are small and compact, well fitted for popping

2 Corn which has been popped, or made by heat to burst suddenly, so as to expand and expose the inner part of the kernel, — more properly *popped corn*.

Pōpe, *n* [Lat *papa*, father, bishop, Gr. παπας, παππας, father, vocative πάπα, πάππα See PAPA.]

1 The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church

2 (*Ichth*) A small fish of the perch family, — called also *ruff*. *Walton*

Pōpe'dōm, *n* [A-S *papdóm*]

1 The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Pōpe-jōnn' (-jōn'), *n* A game of cards in which a board, having five compartments, is used to hold the pool The first of these compartments is called *Pope Joan*, whence the name of the game

Pōpe'ling, *n* [*Obs*] 1 An adherent of the pope.

2 A little or inferior pope

Pōp'er-y, *n* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices

☞ The appellation is considered offensive by Roman Catholics

Pōpo'ai'-eye, *n* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh

Pōpe's'-hēad (hĕd), *n* A large, round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings *Halliwell*.

Pōp'gūn, *n* A child's gun, or tube and rammer, for shooting pellets, and making a noise by the expansion of compressed air

Pōp'in jāy, *n* [O Eng *popingay*, O Fr. *papegai*, *papegaut*, Pr *papagai*, Sp. & Pg *papagayo*, It. *papagallo*, late Gr παπαγάς, Mod Gr. παπαγάλος, Ar. *papagâ*, perhaps from Lat *papa*, father, bishop, and Lat. *gallus*, cock, or Sp *gayo*, O Fr *gai*, N Fr *geai*, a jay, because this bird was first and principally kept by clergymen]

1 A parrot.

If a *popinjay* speak, she doth it by imitation of a rare voice *Puttenham*.

2 A mark in the form of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at *Strutt* *W. Scott*

3 A gay, trifling young man, a fop or coxcomb "To be so pestered by a *popinjay*" *Shak*

Pōp'ish, *a* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope, pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic church, as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies

Pōp'ish-ly, *adv* In a popish manner with a tendency to popery, as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined

Pŏp'lar, *n* [O Fr *poplier*, N Fr *peuplier*, from Lat *populus*, poplar; Prov Fr *peuple*, *puble*, *pibou*, It *pioppo*, *pioppa*, Sp *pobo*, *chopo*, Pg *chopo*, *choupo*, Pr *jop*, D *populier*, H Ger *pappel*, L Ger *pöppel*, Dan *poppeltræ*, Sw *poppel*, *poppeltræd*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Populus*, of several species, as the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood The white poplar abelo is *P alba*, introduced from Europe The Lombardy poplar is *P dilatata*, also introduced from Europe *Loudon*

Poplars

Pŏp'lin, *n* [Fr *popeline*, *papeline*] A textile fabric made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, as watered, figured, brocaded, &c

Pop lit'e al, } *a* [From Lat *poples*, *poplitis*, the
Pop lit'ic, } ham; Fr *poplité*, *poplitique* Sp *popliteo*, It *popliteo*] Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee-joint *Brande*

Pŏp'pet, *n* 1 See PUPPET

2 (*Naut*) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge-ways, used to support a vessel while being launched *Totten*

Pŏp'ple, *v i* 1 To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water

2 To bubble up [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*.

Pŏp'ple, *n* The poplar [*Prov. Eng*, and *local U S*]

Pŏp'py, *n* [A S *popig*, *papig*, W *pabi*, Fr *parot*, Pr. *paver*, *papaver*, Pg *papoula*, Sp *parola* and *bol*, *amapola*, It *papavero*, Lat *papaver*.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Papaver*, of several species, from one of which (*P somniferum*, or white poppy) opium is collected

Poppy

Pŏp'py, } *n* [Fr *poupée*, from
Pŏp'py-hēad, } L Lat. *popea*]
(*Arch*) An elevated ornament often used on the summit of beech ends, desks, and other clerical wood work, in the middle ages It was sometimes a simple fleur de lis, sometimes a group of foliage, and the like, — called also *poop* *Fairholt*

Pŏp'ū lāce, *n* [Fr *populace*, from Lat

Poppy head

populus people; It. *populaccio*, *popolazzo*, Sp. *populacho*, *popula*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.
Pope.

Syn. — Mob; people; commonalty. See Mob.

Pŏp′ū-la-çy, *n.* The populace or common people; the rabble. "His contempt for mob and the populacy." *Coleridge.*

Pŏp′ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *popularis*, from *populus*, people; F. *populaire*, Sp. & Pg. *popular*, It. *popolare*.]

1\. Pertaining to the common people, or to the people; as, the *popular* vote; *popular* elections. So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2\. Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; not critical; as, familiar, plain.

Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*

3\. Hence, sometimes, cheap; inferior; vulgar.

The smallest, so-called *popular* figs, are of all others the basest and of least account. *Holland.*

4\. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a *popular* governor; a *popular* preacher; a *popular* administration.

5\. Studious of the favor of the people; ambitious. [*Rare.*]

A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

6\. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as, a *popular* disease.

Popularis actio (*Law*), an action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same. *Blackstone.*

Pŏp′ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *popularitas*, Fr. *popularité*, Sp. *popularidad*, It. *popolarità*.]

1\. The quality or state of being popular; specially, (*a.*) The state of being liable to, or beloved by the people. "A popularity which has lasted down to our time." *Macaulay.* (*b.*) The state of being adapted or pleasing to common, vulgar people; hence, the condition of being common or low; vulgarity.

This gallant, laboring to avoid popularity, falls into a habit of affectation a thousand times more hateful than the former. *B. Jonson.*

2\. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-ĭ-zā′tion, *n.* The act of making popular, or of introducing among people.

Pŏp′ū-lar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULARIZING.] [F. *populariser*, Sp. *popularizar*.] To make common or suitable to the common mind; to spread among the people; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics. "The popularizing of religious teaching." *Milman.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-ī′zer, *n.* One who popularizes.

Pŏp′ū-lar-ly, *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bowed. *Dryden.*

2\. According to the conception of the common people. *Browne.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-ness, *n.* The state of being popular, or adapted to the fancy of the common people. "The popularness of a dilemma." *Coleridge.*

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULATING.] [From Lat. *populus*, people; It. *popolare*, Sp. & Pg. *poblar*, F. *peupler*.] To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization; to people.

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to populate. *Bacon.*

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *a.* The same as POPULOUS. [*Obs.*]

Pŏp′ū-lā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *populatio*, F. *population*, It. *popolazione*, Sp. *poblacion*, Pg. *populacão*.]

1\. The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants.

2\. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or portion of a country.

A country may have a great population, and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

Pŏp′ū-lĭ-çīde, *n.* [Lat. *populus*, people, and *caedere*, to kill.] Slaughter of the people. [*Rare.*]

Pŏp′ū-līn, *n.* [Fr. *populine*, from Lat. *populus*, poplar.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the *Populus tremula*, having a sweetish and taste. *Gregory.*

Pŏp′ū-lŏs′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *populositas*, Fr. *populosité*, Sp. *populosidad*.] Populousness. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pŏp′ū-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *populosus*, from *populus*, people; It. *populoso*, *popoloso*, Sp. & Pg. *populoso*, Fr. *populeux*.]

1\. Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

[Let] cities populous, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realm. *Milton.*

2\. Pleasing to people; acceptable; popular. [*Obs.* and *rare.*]

He that pleads for
His power to make his cause popular. *J. Webster.*

3\. Suitable to common people; hence, common; inferior; vulgar. [*Obs.* and *rare.*]

I chose the best, some fine confection,
That might not be the vulgar daily taste.
The poor one was too gross and populous.
Arden of Feversham.

Pŏp′ū-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Pŏp′ū-loŭs-ness, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By popular swarms, a contradistinction to geometric populousness, are understood progressive over the surface of the ground in general. *Tooke.*

Pŏr′bēa-gle, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *bé-bilion* *pigmilard*. Prov. F. *porc*, different, the pig, of hark.] (*Ich.*) A species of shark, the *Lamna cornubica*. [Written also *probeagle*.] *Yarrell.*

Pōr′cāte, **Pōr′cā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *porca*, female swine, the ridge between two furrows which is formed by ridge, ridged.]

Pŏr′ce-lain (Syn. p. § 130), *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, Sp. & Pg. *porcelana*, It. *porcellana*, originally the porcelain shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), from Lat. *porcella*, the private parts of the female, because the shell is flat, and resembled them. Porcelain was called after this shell, like … for its smoothness and whiteness, because it was believed to be made from it.]

1\. A fine translucent earthenware made first in China and Japan, but now in Europe and America; — called also *China* or *China ware*.

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

2\. (*Bot.*) A plant; purslane. *Ainsworth.*

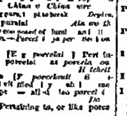
Porcelain clay, clay composed of kaolin and silica, used in making porcelain. — *Porcelain jasper*, see Jasper.

Pŏr′ce-lain-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *porcelain*.] Pertaining to, or resembling porcelain; as, *porcelain* shells. *Whitehead.*

Pŏr′ce-la-nīte (49), *n.* [F. *porcelanite*, Sp. *porcelanita*.] (*Min.*) A semi-vitrified clay, or shale, somewhat resembling jasper; — called also *porcelain jasper*. *Dana.*

Pŏr′ce-lā′ne-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like porcelain; porcelaneous.

Pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, Sp. & It. *portico*, O. Sp. *portico*, Lat. *porticus*, from *porta*, gate, entrance, passage. Cf. PORTICO.]



Porch.

1\. (*Arch.*) A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings; hence, a covered and usually ornamental entrance way.

The graceless Helen in the porch I spied
Of Vesta's temple. *Dryden.*

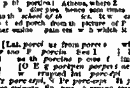
2\. A portico; a covered walk. [*Obs.*]

Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

The Porch, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno the philosopher taught his disciples; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*. It was called the painted porch from the picture of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned.

Pŏr′cīne, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, swine; It. & Sp. *porcino*, F. *porcin*.] Pertaining to swine; as, the *porcine* species or family.

Pŏr′cu-pīne, *n.* [O. Eng. *porkepyn*, *porpentine*, O. F. *porc-espi*, now corrupted into *porc-épic*, and *porte-epine*, Fr. *porc-espi*, Pr. *porc-espin*, It. *porco spino*, *porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino*, *puerco espin*, Pg. *porco espinho*, porcupine, from Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine. Cf. *Buckel schwein*, the swine; Sw. *piggsvin*, prickle-swine; D. *stekelvarken*, prickle-swine.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix*, of Linnæus, furnished with spines or quills on the upper part of the body, covered with sharp prickles, some of which are twelve inches long, and capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This porcupine is a native of Africa and Asia, and is found in Italy.



Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

Pŏr′cu-pīne-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with spines or prickles, capable of being erected by inflating the body; the *Diodon hystrix*. *Jardine.*

Pŏr′cu-pīne-wood, *n.* The wood of the cocoa palm; — so called because when cut horizontally the markings on the wood resemble the quills of the porcupine. *Simmonds.*

Pōre, *n.* [F. *pore*, Fr. *pore*, Sp., Pg. & It. *poro*, from Lat. *porus*, Gr. πόρος, passage, pore.]

1\. (*Anat.*) A minute orifice in an animal membrane.

2\. A minute opening; a passage; a way; an interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the *pores* of plants or of stones.

Pōre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORING.] [Probably a modification of bore, to pierce, to bore by boring; cf. Prov. Eng. *bokren*, O. H. Ger. *porōn*, *porōn*, to bore. Cf. the similar Low Ger. *glūren*, *dēn*, to look at with pliable and gleaming eyes.] To look with steady, continued attention or application; to read or study with steady, continued attention — often with *on* or *over*. "Painfully to pore upon a book." *Shak.*

The eye grows weary with poring perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Pōre′blīnd, *a.* [Probably from *pore* and *blind*. Cf. Gr. μύωψ, purblind.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; purblind. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pōr′er, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

Pŏr′ġy, **Pŏr′ġy**, *n.* [Written also *paugie* and *poggy*, … corrupted from *much* *pogy* … from *take* … pīl … this is called] (*Ich.*) A salt-water fish of the genus … and esteemed for food. The common species is … the American … the *Pagrus argyrops*. The *Sand porgy* is the *Sargus* … *ovis*.

Pō′rĭ-fer, *n.* [Lat. *porus*, pore, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the group comprising the sponges. *Carpenter.*

Pō′rĭ-fŏrm, *a.* [Fr. *poriforme*, fr. Lat. *porus*, pore, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a pore, or small pore.

Pō′rĭ-ness, *n.* [See Pory.] (*Math.*) … more or less porosity … so easy to find man trail … ar … be almost … *Cyclo.*

Pō′rĭ-ness, *n.* [From *pory*.] The state of being … porous … [*Rare.*] *Wiseman.*

Pō′rĭ-sm, *n.* [Fr. *porisme*, Gr. πόρισμα, a thing … procured, … supplied, something deduced from … previous demonstration … from … to bring, … provide, … supply.]

1\. (*Geom.*) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. *Math. Dict.*

2\. (*Old Geom.*) A corollary. *Math. Dict.*

Pō′rĭs-măt′ĭc, **Pō′rĭs-măt′ĭc-al**, **Pō-rĭs′tĭc**, **Pō-rĭs′tĭc-al**, } [Fr. *porismatique*, Gr. …] Pertaining to a porism, or of the nature of a porism.

Pō′rīte (49), *n.* [Fr. *porite*, Gr. … pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A coral of … species having the surface covered with … pores … cells, which are quite small and … very … contiguous. They grow … to a … large … and … the … *Dana.*

Pōrk, *n.* [Fr. & It. *porc*, O. Sp. *porco*, Pg. & It. *porco*, … Lat. *porcus*, … O. It. *porco* … hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pōrk′er, *n.* A hog. *W. Scott.*

Pōrk′et, *n.* A young hog; a pig. *Dryden.*

His fields bound the kids, his … porkets … *Dryden.*

Pōrk′ling, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

Pŏr-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. … harlot, and γράφειν, to write.] Licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian … examples of which … in Pompeii.

Pō-rŏs′ĭ-ty, *n.* [F. *porosité*, … Sp. *porosidad*, Pg. *porosidade*, It. *porosità*.] The quality or state of being porous; … opposed to *density*.

Pō-rō′tĭc, *n.* [Gr. …] (*Med.*) A remedy supposed to promote … callus … the formation of … *Dunglison.*

Pōr′oŭs (49), *a.* [It., Sp., & Pg. *poroso*, F. *poreux*. See PORE.] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as, a *porous* skin; porous wood. "The … of porous earth." *Milton.*

Pōr′oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a porous manner.

Pōr′oŭs-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of having pores; porosity; as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils. [*Obs.*]

2\. The porous part of anything. [*Rare.*]

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it. *Digby.*

Pŏr′pen-tīne, *n.* A porcupine. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pŏr′pes, **Pŏr′pess**, *n.* See PORPOISE.

Pŏr′phy-rīte, *n.* Porphyritic.

Pŏr′phy-ry, *n.* Porphyry. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Pŏr′phy-rĭt′ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique*, *porphyrique*, It. *porfirico*.] Pertaining to, or resembling porphyry, or consisting of porphyry; as, *porphyritic* material. *Kirwan.*

Pŏr′phy-rīze, *v. t.* [F. *porphyriser*, Gr. πορφυρίζειν, to be purplish.] … so as to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition like porphyry.

Pŏr′phy-ry, *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, Pr. *porfiri*, Sp., Pg. & It. *porfido*, Lat. *porphyrites*, from Gr. πορφυρίτης, like purple, from πορφύρα, purple.] (*Min.*) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. The crystals are of a lighter color than the base, and the white crystals are red, purple, and green … of this, which were highly esteemed marbles. *Dana.*

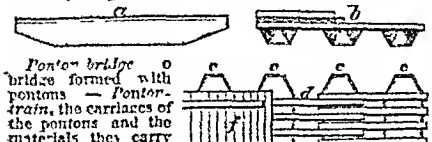
Porphyry shell (*Conch.*), a … shell of the genus *Murex*.

in weight] (*Man*) Disorderly resistance by a horse, consisting in his rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of falling backward. *Bailey*

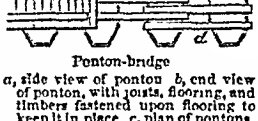
Pon ton', } *n* [Fr. & Sp *ponton*, It *pontone*,
Pon toon', } from Lat *pons, pontis*, a bridge]

1 A light frame work or float, as of India rubber cloth, or other material, easily transported, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops

2 (*Naut*) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean, a lighter



Ponton bridge



Ponton-bridge

a, side view of ponton *b*, end view of ponton, with joists, flooring, and timbers fastened upon flooring to keep it in place *c*, plan of pontons *d* plan of flooring joists *f* plan of flooring boards, with timbers thereon, near sides of floor, to keep it in place

Ponton is said by army engineers to be the more common orthography, and therefore to be preferred to *pontoon*, the old form

Pŏn'to nier', } *n*
Pŏn'ton nier', }
[Fr *pontonnier*, fr *ponton* See *infra*] A soldier having the charge of constructing bridges

Pŏnt'ro llănt', *n* [Fr *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying] (*Mil*) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat, a flying bridge *Buchanan*

Pō'ny, *n*, *pl* PŌ'NIES [Written also *poney*] [Gael *ponaidh*, Fr *poni* Cf PUNY]

1 A small horse

2 The sum of twenty five pounds sterling [*Slang Eng*] *Thackeray*

3 A translation of some author studied, or like help, by means of which a lesson may be quickly gone over [*College Cant*]

Pony-engine, a locomotive used for switching cars from one track to another [*U S*]

Pŏod, *n*, [Russ *pud*, allied to Lat *pondus*, a weight] A Russian weight equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois

Pōō'dle, *n* [Ger *pudel*, from Prov Ger *pudel*, pool, puddle] A small dog covered with long, silky hair. *Partington*

Pōōh, *interj* Pshaw, pish,—an expression of scorn, dislike or contempt

Pōōl *n* [A S *pōl, pōl*, L Ger *pool, pohl, pull*, D *poel*, M H Ger *pfuol*, N H Ger *pfuhl*, Dan & Sw *pel*, Icel *pollr*, allied to Lat *palus* Cf PUDDLE]

1 A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream

Chaff will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a *pool* *Bacon*

2 A small body of standing and even of stagnant water; a puddle "The filthy mantled *pool* beneath your cell" *Shak*

Pōōl, *n* [Fr *poule*, properly a hen, from Lat *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl chicken] The stake placed for in certain games of cards. [Written also *poule*]

Pōōl'-balls, *n* One of several ivory balls about two inches in diameter, used in playing a kind of billiards *Simmonds*

Pōōl'er *n* An instrument to stir a tan vat

Pōōl'-snipe, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Totanus*, the redshank

Pōōn'-wōōd, *n* An East Indian wood of a light porous texture, and light grayish color, much used in shipbuilding

Pōōp, *n* [Fr *poupe*, Pr, Sp, & Pr *popa*, It *poppa*, Lat *puppis*]

1 A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast. *Totten*

2 See POPPY

Pōōp, *v t* (*Naut*) (*a*) To strike upon the stern of a vessel "A sea which is thought was going to *poop* her" *Lord Dufferin* (*b*) To strike the stern of some vessel, as a ship runs her prow against another's stern *Mar. Dict*

Pōōp *v t* [Dr *pouper* See POP] To make a noise, to pop, also, to break wind

Pōōped (pōōpt or pōō), *a* (*Naut*) Having a poop, furnished with a poop

Pōōp'ing *n* The sheer of a heavy sea on the quarter of a ship when scudding in a tempest, also, the action of one ship running her prow against another's stern

Poor, *a* [*comparr* POORER, *superl* POOREST] O Fr *povre, poure*, Sp Pr *pobre, pover*, O Fr *poure, pouere, povere*, N Fr *pauvre*, Pr *pauvre, povre*, Sp & Pg *pobre*, It *povero*, Lat *pauper*]

1 Destitute of property, wealth, or material [illegible]

[illegible]

necessitous denoting extreme want. It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but who are not rich, as, a *poor* man or woman, *poor* people

2 (*Law*) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public

3 Hence, in very various applications, destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected, as, (*a*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness, lean, emaciated, meager, as, a *poor* horse, ox, and the like (*b*) Wanting in strength or vigor,—said of health, as, to suffer from *poor* health (*c*) Of little value or worth, not good, inferior,—said of material things, as, a *poor* coat or house

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel *Clarendon*

(*d*) Destitute of fertility, barren, sterile,—said of land, as, *poor* soil (*e*) Destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness,—said of literary composition; as, a *poor* essay or discourse (*f*) Very insufficient for an end or occasion, trifling, valueless, paltry, as a *poor* excuse or opinion

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea, or apology, at the last day *Calamy*

4 Worthy of pity or sympathy,—used also sometimes as a term of endearment, and sometimes as a word of slight contempt.

Vexed sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds prayed in vain *Waller*

Poor, little pretty, fluttering thing *Prior*

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker*

The poor, those who are destitute of property, the indigent, *the needy* In a *legal* sense, *those who* depend on charity or maintenance by the public. "I have observed the more public provisions are made for *the poor*, the less they provide for themselves *Franklin*

Pōōr'-bŏx, *n* A contribution box for the poor

Pōōr'-house, *n* A public establishment for the support of the poor, an alms house, a work house

Pōōr'jŏhn (jŏn), *n* A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried

Poorjohn and apple-pies are all our fare *Harington*

☞ The fish is also called *hake*, and was formerly proverbial as a cheap kind of fare

Pōōr'-lăws, *n pl* Laws providing for the support of the poor

Pōōr'li ness, *n* The state or quality of being poorly, feebleness

Pōōr'ly, *adv* 1 In a poor manner or condition, without wealth, as, to live *poorly*

2 With little or no success, with little growth, profit, or advantage, as, these men have succeeded *poorly* in business

3 Meanly; without spirit

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire *Dryden*

4 Without excellence or dignity, as, he performs *poorly* in elevated characters

Pōōr'ly, *a* Somewhat ill, indisposed, not in health [*Colloq*]

For three or four weeks past I have lor ground, having been *poorly* in health *T Scott*

Pōōr'ness, *n* The state or condition of being poor, in its various senses, want of property, indigence, poverty, want of good qualities, want of value or importance, want of success or satisfactoriness, want, barrenness, sterility, unproductiveness, meanness, lowness

Pōōr'-rāte, *n* An assessment, or tax, for the relief or support of the poor

Pōōr'-spir'it-ed, *a* Of a mean spirit, cowardly, base *Denham*

Pōōr'-spir'it-ed ness, *n* The state of being poor spirited, meanness, baseness. *South*

Pŏp, *n* [Cf D *pop*, L Ger *pup*, a fart, Gr πορπαξ, to smack, to cluck, to whistle]

1 A small, smart, quick sound or report "A *pop* loud enough to be heard at the further end of a room" *Addison*

2 A beverage which issues with a pop, or slight explosion, from the bottle containing it,—chiefly used in composition, as ginger *pop*, lemon *pop*

Pŏp, *v i* 1. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound, as, the corn will *pop*

2 To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly *Addison*

3 To move from place to place suddenly, to dart *Swift*

Pŏp, *v t* [imp & p p POPPED (pŏpt), *p pr* & *vb n* POPPING]

1 To thrust or push suddenly, to bring suddenly to notice, as, to *pop* the question

He *popped* a paper into his hand *Milton*

Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a cuckold's shop! *Prior*

2 To cause to pop, as corn, to cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat.

To pop off to throw away, to slip off *Locke*

Pŏp, *adv* With sudden entrance or appearance, suddenly.

Pŏp'cŏrn, *n* 1 Corn, or maize, for popping, especially, a kind the grains of which are small and sharp pointed, well fitted for popping

2 Corn which has been popped, or made by heat to burst suddenly, so as to expand and expose the inner part of the kernel,—more properly *popped corn*

Pōpe, *n* [Lat *papa*, father, bishop, Gr παπας, πάππας, father, vocative πάπα, πάππα See PAPA]

1 The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church.

2 (*Ichth*) A small fish of the perch family,—called also *ruff* *Walton*

Pōpe'dom, *n* [A S *papdom*.]

1 The place, office, or dignity of the pope, papal dignity

2. The jurisdiction of the pope

Pōpe-jōan' (-jōn'), *n* A game of cards in which a board, having five compartments, is used to sell the pool The first of these compartments is called *Pope Joan*, whence the name of the game

Pōpe'ling, *n* [*Obs*] 1. An adherent of the pope

2 A little or inferior pope

Pōp'er-y, *n* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices

☞ The appellation is considered offensive by Roman Catholics

Pōpe's'-eye, *n* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

Pōpe's'-hēad (-hĕd), *n* A large, round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings *Halliwell*

Pōp'gŭn, *n* A child's gun, or tube and ramrod, for shooting pellets, and making a noise by the expansion of compressed air

Pōp'in jāy, *n* [O I ng *popingay*, O Fr *papegot*, *papegaut*, Pr *papagai*, Sp & Pg *papagayo*, It *pappagallo*, late Gr παραγάς, Mod Gr παπαγάλος, Ar *papagá*, perhaps from Lat *papa*, father, bishop, and Lat *gallus*, cock, or Sp *gayo*, O Fr *gai*, N Fr *geai*, a jay, because this bird was first and principally kept by clergymen]

1 A parrot.

If a *popinjay* speak, she doth it by imitation of man's voice *Pal ciphon*

2 A mark in the form of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at *Strutt H Scott*

3 A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. "To be so pestered by a *popinjay*" *Shak*

Pōp'ish, *a*, Relating to the pope, taught by the pope, pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic church, as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies

Pōp'ish-ly, *adv* In a popish manner with a tendency to popery, as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined

Pŏp'lăr, *n* [O Fr *poplier*, N Fr *peuplier*, from Lat *populus*, poplar, Prov. Fr *peuple, puble, pibouil*, It *pioppo, piuppa*, Sp *pobo, chopo*, Pg *choupo, choupo*, Pr *jop*, D. *populier*, H Ger *pappel*, L Ger *pöppel*, Dan *poppeltræ*, Sw *poppel, poppeltröd*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Populus*, of several species, as the black poplar, the aspen tree, &c The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood The white poplar whole is *P alba*, introduced from Europe The lombardy poplar is *P dilatata*, also introduced from Europe *Loudon*

Poplar.

Pŏp'lin, *n* [Fr *popeline, papeline*,] A textile fabric, made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, as watered, figured, brocaded &c

Pop lit'e-al, } *a* [From Lat *popes, poplitis* the
Pop lit'ic, } ham, Fr *poplité, poplitique* Sp *poplíteo*, It. *poplitico*] Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee joint *Brande*

Pŏp'pet, *n* 1 See PUPPET

2 (*Naut*) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge-ways, used to support a vessel while being launched *Totten*

Pŏp'ple, *v i*. 1 To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water

2 To bubble up [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Pŏp'ple, *n* The poplar. [*Prov. Eng, and local U S*]

Pŏp'py *n*. [A-S. *popig, popiq*, W *pabi*, Fr. *pavot*, Pr. *paver, papaver*, Pr *papoula*, Sp *pepola, amapola*, It *papavero*, Lat *papaver*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Papaver*, of several species, from one of which (*P somniferum*, or white poppy) opium is collected

Poppy.

Pŏp'py, } *n* [Fr *poupée*, from
Pŏp'py-hēad, } L Lat *puppis*]
(*Arch*) An elaborate ornament often used on the summit of benches, desks, and other clerical wood work, in the middle ages It was sometimes a simple finial, sometimes a group of foliage, and the like,—called also *poppy* *Parkes*

Pŏp'u lāte, *v* [Fr *populer*, from Lat *populus*, [illegible]

popu*us*, people. It. *popolaccio*, *popolazzo*, Sp. *populacho*, *populacho*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession. *Pope.*

Syn. — Mob; people; commonalty. See Mob.

Pŏp′ū-la-cy, *n.* The populace; common people; the rabble. "The contempt of mob and the populacy." *Coleridge.*

Pŏp′ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *popularis*, from *populus*, people; It. *popolare*; Fr. *populaire*; Sp. & Pg. *popular*; It. *popolare*.]

1\. Pertaining to the common people; as, the popular vote; popular election; "to the popular vote in E." *Wilson.*

2\. Fitted to the common people; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse; familiar; plain.

Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*

3\. Hence, sometimes, common; inferior; vulgar.

The smallest figs, called popular figs, are of all others the basest and of least esteem. *Holland.*

4\. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a popular governor; popular preacher; popular discourse; popular administration.

5\. Studious of the favor of the people; ambitious. [*Rare.*]

A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

6\. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as, a popular disease.

Popular action (*Law*), an action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same. *Blackstone.*

Pŏp-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *popularitas*, Fr. *popularité*, Sp. *popularidad*, It. *popolarità*.]

1\. The quality or state of being popular; especially (*a*) The state of being suitable to, or beloved by the people. — "A popularity which has lasted down to our time." *Macaulay.* (*b*) The state of being adapted, pleasing to common or vulgar people; hence, the condition of being common, inferior, vulgarity.

This gallant laboring to avoid popularity falls into a habit of affectation ten thousand times more insupportable than the former. *B. Jonson.*

2\. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of making popular, or of introducing among a people.

Pŏp′ū-lar-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULARIZING.] [Fr. *populariser*, Sp. *popularizar*.] To make common, or suitable to the mind; to spread among the people; as, to popularize philosophy or physics. "The popularizing of religious teaching." *Milman.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-ī′zer, *n.* One who popularizes.

Pŏp′ū-lar-ly, *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Barcheaded, popularly low had bowed. *Dryden.*

2\. According to the conceptions of the common people. *Browne.*

Pŏp′ū-lar-ness, *n.* The state of being popular, or adapted to the fancy of the common people.

Much of its popularness in literature. *Coleridge.*

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POPULATING.] [From Lat. *populus*, people; It. *popolare*; Sp. & Pr. *poblar*; Pg. *povoar*; Fr. *peupler*.] To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization; to people.

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to populate. *Bacon.*

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *a.* The same as POPULOUS. [*Obs.*]

Pŏp′ū-lā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *populatio*, Fr. *population*, It. *popolazione*, Sp. *poblacion*, Pr. *poblacio*.]

1\. The act or operation of peopling or of furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants.

2\. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, or portion of a country.

A country may have a great population, and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

Pŏp′ū-lĭ-cīde, *n.* [Lat. *populus*, people, and *caedere*, to kill.] Slaughter of the people. [*Rare.*]

Pŏp′ū-līne, *n.* [Fr. *populine*, from Lat. *populus*, poplar.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the *Populus tremula*, of sweetish acrid taste. *Gregory.*

Pŏp′ū-lŏs′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *populositas*, Fr. *populosité*, Sp. *populosidad*.] Populousness. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pŏp′ū-lous, *a.* [Lat. *populosus*, from *populus*, people; It. *popoloso*, *populoso*, Sp. & Pg. *populoso*, Fr. *populeux*.] Populous.]

1\. Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Heaven, yet populous, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

2\. Pleasing to people; acceptable; popular. [*Obs. and rare.*]

He is [illegible]
Hath power to touch your hearty populous. *J. Webster.*

3\. Suited to common people; hence, common; inferior; vulgar. [*Obs. and rare.*]

It should have been some fine confection,
That might have given the broth some dainty taste;
This powder was too gross and populous.
Arden of Feversham.

Pŏp′ū-lous-ly, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Pŏp′ū-lous-ness, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By populousness, in contradistinction to population, is denoted the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke.*

Pŏr′bēa-gle, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *barbailon*, of walled Prov. F. *purbe*, different species of shark.] (*Ich.*) A species of shark, the *Lamna cornubica*. [Written also *probeagle*.] *Yarrell.*

Pŏr′cāte, } *a.* [Lat. *porca*, a female swine, a **Pŏr′cā-ted**, } ridge between two furrows.] (*Bot.*) Formed in parallel ridges. *Ash. Loudon.*

Pōr′ce-lain (*synop.*, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, Sp. & Pg. *porcelana*, It. *porcellana*, originally the porcelain-shell (*Cypraea porcellana*), from Lat. *porcus*, the private parts of a female, because the opening of this shell resembled them. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smooth surface and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it.]

1\. A fine translucent kind of earthen ware, made first in China and Japan, but now in Europe and America; — called also *china* or *China ware*.

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

2\. (*Bot.*) A plant; purslain. *Ainsworth.*

Porcelain-clay, clay composed of alumina and silica, used in making porcelain. — *Porcelain jasper*. See PORCELLANITE.

Pōr′ce-lā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *porcelain*.] Pertaining to, or resembling porcelain; as, *porcelaneous* shells. *Hatchett.*

Pōr′ce-la-nīte (49), *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*. See PORCELAIN.] (*Min.*) A semi-vitrified clay or shale somewhat resembling jasper; — called also *porcelain-jasper*. *Dana.*

Pōr′cel-la-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like porcelain; porcelaneous.

Pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, Pr. *porge*, Sp. & It. *portico*, A-S. *portic*, Lat. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage. Cf. PORTICO.]

1\. (*Arch.*) A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings; hence, a stately or ornamental entrance way.

The graceless Helen in the porch I spied
Of Vesta's temple. *Dryden.*

Porch.

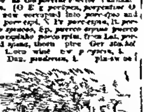
2\. A portico; a covered walk. [*Obs.*]

Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shak.*

The Porch, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence sometimes used as equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*. It was called *Stoa Poikile*, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus, and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned.

Pŏr′cīne, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, swine; It. & Sp. *porcino*, Fr. *porcin*. See PORK.] Pertaining to swine; as, the *porcine* species of animal.

Pōr′cū-pīne, *n.* [O. Eng. *porkpen*, *porpentine*, O. Fr. *porc-espin*, now corrupted into *porc-épic* and *porte-épine*, Pr. *porc-espi*, N. Pr. *porc-espin*, It. *porco spinoso*, *porco spinoso*, Sp. *puerco espino*, *puerco espin*, Pg. *porco espinho*, *porco espim*, from Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine. Ger. *stachelschwein*, i. e., thorn swine; Sw. *pinsvin*, i. e., prickle-swine; Dan. *pindsvin*, i. e., pin-swine.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* of Linnæus, furnished with spines or quills upon the body, covered with hairy prickles, some of which are twelve inches long and capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in Italy.



Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

Pōr′cū-pīne-fĭsh, *n.* (*Ich.*) A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with long spines or prickles, capable of being erected by its inflating the body; a fish of the *Diodon* species; sea-hedgehog. *J. Edwards.*

Pōr′cū-pīne-wood, *n.* The wood of a species of palm; — so called because when cut horizontally the markings of the wood resemble the quills of a porcupine. *Simmonds.*

Pōre, *n.* [Fr. *pore*, Pr. *por*, Sp., Pg., & It. *poro*, from Lat. *porus*, Gr. πόρος, a passage, pore.]

1\. (*Anat.*) A minute orifice in an animal membrane.

2\. A minute passage or passageway in the interstices between the constituent particles of a body; as, the pores of plants, of stones.

Pōre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORING.] [Probably a modification of *bore*, to pierce or enter by boring; N. H. Ger. *bohren*, O. H. Ger. *poran*, *porôn*, to bore. Cf. Ger. *mit bohrenden blicken an etwas*, to look at with piercing glances.] To look with steady continued attention or application; to read or examine with steady perseverance; — followed by *on* or *over*. "Painfully to pore upon a book." *Shak.*

The eye grows weary with poring perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden.*

Pōre′blīnd, *a.* [Probably from *pore* and *blind*. Cf. O. Eng. *pure*, very, and *blind*.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; purblind. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pōr′er, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

Pŏr′gee, } *n.* [Written also *pogie* and *paugy*, abbreviated **Pŏr′gy**, } from *mishcuppauog*, pl. of *mishcup*, or the Indian name of this fish, from *mishe*, large, *kuppi*, large thick scaled.] (*Ich.*) A salt-water fish of the gilt-head kind, much esteemed for food. The common species in North America is the *Pagrus* or *Sparus argyrops*. The *Sand porgy* is the *Sargus ovis* (?) [illegible].

Pō-rĭf′er-an, *n.* [Lat. *porus*, pore, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the group comprising the sponges. *Carpenter.*

Pō′rĭ-fôrm, *a.* [Fr. *poriforme*, fr. Lat. *porus*, pore, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a pore; small puncture.

Pō′rĭ-sm, *n.* [Gr. πόρισμα, something procured.] (*Math.*) A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost self-evident. *Crabb.*

Pōr′ĭ-ness, *n.* [From *pory*.] The state of being pory, or having numerous pores. [*Rare.*] *Wiseman.*

Pō′rĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *porisme*, Gr. πόρισμα, something procured, supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration, from πορίζειν, to bring, provide, supply.]

1\. (*Geom.*) A proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. *Math. Dict.*

2\. (*Gr. Geom.*) A corollary. *Brande.*

Pō′rĭs-măt′ĭc, }
Pō′rĭs-măt′ĭc-al, } *a.* [Fr. *porismatique*, Gr. πορισματικός. See *supra*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.
Pō-rĭs′tĭc, }
Pō-rĭs′tĭc-al, }

Pō′rīte (49), *n.* [Fr. *porite*. See PORE.] (*Zoöl.*) A coral of certain species, having the surface covered with very shallow or superficial cells, which are quite small and everywhere contiguous. They grow up to very large size, and are among the most important constituents of coral reefs. *Dana.*

Pōrk, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *porc*, O. Sp. *porco*, Pg. & It. *porco*, Wal. *porc*, Lat. *porcus*, O. H. Ger. *farah*, swine, hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pōrk′er, *n.* A hog. *W. Scott.*

Pōrk′ĭng, *n.* A young hog; pig. *Dryden.*

His beds abound with . . . kids, lambs, and porkers. *Dryden.*

Pōrk′lĭng, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

Pōr-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. πόρνη, harlot, and γράφειν, to write.] Licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii.

Pō-rŏs′ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *porosité*, Pr. *porozitat*, Sp. *porosidad*, Pg. *porosidade*, It. *porosità*.] The quality or state of having pores or interstices; — opposed to density.

Pō-rōt′ĭc, *n.* [Gr. πῶρος, callus.] (*Med.*) A remedy supposed capable of assisting in formation of callus. *Dunglison.*

Pō′roŭs (89), *a.* [It., Sp., & Pg. *poroso*, Pr. *poros*, Fr. *poreux*. See PORE.] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as, porous skin; porous wood. "The veins of porous earth." *Milton.*

Pō′roŭs-ly, *adv.* In a porous manner.

Pō′roŭs-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of having pores; porosity; as, the porousness of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of a stone. [*Obs.*]

2\. The porous part of anything. [*Rare.*]

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it. *Digby.*

Pŏr′pen-tīne, *n.* A porcupine. [*Obs.*]

Pŏr′pess and **Pŏr′pesse**, *n.* See PORPOISE.

Pŏr′phy-rā′ceoŭs, *a.* Porphyritic.

Pŏr′phy-rīte, *n.* Porphyry. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

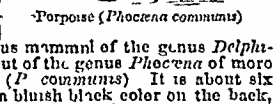
Pŏr′phy-rĭt′ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique*, *porphyrique*. See PORPHYRY.] Pertaining to, or resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; as, porphyritic mountains. *Kirwan.*

Pŏr′phy-rīze, *v. t.* [Fr. *porphyriser*, Gr. πορφυρίζειν, to be purple.] To cause to resemble porphyry, or make spotted in its composition, like porphyry.

Pŏr′phy-ry, *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, Pr. *porfir*, Sp., Pg., & It. *porfido*, Lat. *porphyrites*, from Gr. πορφυρίτης, from πορφύρα, purple.] (*Min.*) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. The crystals are often lighter than the base and often white. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles. *Dana.*

Porphyry shell (*Conch.*), a univalve shell of the genus *Murex*.

Pōr'poise (pōr'pus), *n* [O Eng *porepisce, porpesse, porpuisse, porpose*, Lat *porcus piscis*, It *porco pesce*, i e, hog-fish, called by other nations *sea hog*, Ger *meer-schwein*, Fr *marsouin*, Dan & Norw *marsvin*, Sw *marsvin, hafssvin* In W *morhwc*, sea hog, is the name of the dolphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water]



Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*)

(*Ichth*) A cetaceous mammal of the genus *Delphinus* of Linnæus, but of the genus *Phocæna* of more recent naturalists (*P communis*) It is about six feet in length, of a bluish black color on the back, and white beneath The whole body is covered with fat of about an inch in thickness, and the flesh beneath is red, resembles that of the hog, and was formerly regarded as a delicacy This mammal preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it [Also *porpess, porpesse, porpus*]

Of cetaceous fish, we met with *porpoises*, or, as some sailors call them, sea hogs *Kalm*

Pōr'po rī'no, *n* [It] A composition of quick silver tin, and sulphur, forming a yellow powder, sometimes used by medieval artists, for the sake of economy, instead of gold *Fairholt*

Pōr'pus, *n* A porpoise [*Obs* or *vulgar*]

Por rā'ceōs (shus), *a* [Lat *porraceus*, from *porrum, porrus*, a leek, scallion, A-S *porr, por*, It *porraceo*, Sp *porraceo, porracio*, Fr *porracé*] Resembling the leek in color, greenish *Wiseman*

Por rect', *a* [Lat *porrectus*, p p of *porrigere*, to stretch or spread out before one's self, to put forth, extend, from *po*, i q *pro*, before, forward, and *regere*, to lead straight, to direct] (*Zool*) Extended horizontally, stretched out

Por rec'tion, *n* [Lat *porrectio*, Fr *porrection* See *supra*] The act of stretching forth [*Obs*]

Pōr'ret, *n*. [O Fr *porrette*, It *porretta*, Sp *porreta*, from Lat *porrum, porrus*, A S *porr, por* See PORRACEOUS] A scallion, a leek or small onion [*Rare*] *Bronne*

Pōr'ridge, *n* [Either corrupted from *pottage*, or for *porrage*, from *porrum, porrus*, leek Cf O Fr *porree* or *porée*, beets, pot herbs, and thence, also, potage made of beets or with other herbs. Cf PORRINGER] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat, — often made, in America, by boiling meal, flour, or other farinaceous substances in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste, sometimes, also, by boiling milk alone until it becomes slightly thickened, as, rice *porridge*, bean *porridge*, and the like

Pōr'ridge-pōt, *n* A pot in which porridge is boiled

Pōr'rin ger, *n* [From *porrage*, for *porridge*, q v, or corrupted from Fr *potager*, a soup basin]

1 A porridge dish, especially, a small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed for children, or from which children are fed

2 A head dress in the shape of a porringer, — so called in contempt or ridicule [*Obs*]

Her pinked *porringer* fell off. *Shak*

Pōrt, *n* 1 [Fr & Pr *port*, It & Pg. *porto*, Sp *puerto*, Lat *portus*, A S *port*] A place where ships may ride secure from storms, an inlet, recess, or cove of water where vessels may float in safety, a harbor, a haven.

My wandering ship I row,
That knows her *port* and thither sails by sim *Spenser*

2 [Fr *porte*, Pr, O Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *porta*, N Sp *puerta*, A-S *port*] (*a*) A passage-way, a place of entrance, a gate, a door, an opening to an inclosed place

He I accure,
The city *ports* by this hath entered *Shak*

(*b*) (*Naut*) A passage-way which may be opened or closed in the side of a ship, an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged, also, the lid which closes such an opening "Her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water." *Raleigh* (*c*) The same as PORTE. See PORTE (*d*) (*Mech*) An opening through which a fluid, as steam, air, water, &c, may pass to the valves of the engine to which it gives motion, a passage leading to a steam way

3 [Fr *port*, from *porter*, Lat *portare*, to carry] (*a*) The manner in which a person bears himself, conduct; carriage, demeanor

Like a modern gentleman
Of stateliest port *Tennyson*

(*b*) Hence, ability to bear out a self well, standing, position "The necessities of pomp, grandeur, and a stable *port* in the world" *South*

4 [Fr *vin Oporto*, in Portugal] A dark purple astringent wine made in Portugal

5. [Etymology uncertain] (*Naut*) The larboard or left side of a ship, as, a vessel Leels to *port*.

☞ Seamen usually pronounce *port* and direct of *larboard* to avoid mistakes that might occur from the similarity of the words *starboard* and *larboard* *Totten*

Port admiral, the officer having charge of a naval port, and the vessels of war resorting thither This office does not exist in the American navy *Simmonds* — *Port charges* (*Com*), charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c — *Port of entry*, a harbor where a custom-house is established for the legal entry of merchandise — *Port of the voice* the manner in which one manages his voice in singing, especially in making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists — *Steam-port*, and *exhaust port* (*Steam-eng*), the openings used either constantly or alternately for the entrance or exit of the fluid, respectively [See *Illust of Slide-valve*]

Syn — Harbor, haven, air, mien, bearing, carriage, demeanor, behavior, deportment

Pōrt, *v t* [Fr *porter*, Pr & Sp *portar*, It & Lat. *portare*, to carry]

1. To carry, to bear, to transport [*Obs*]

I am glad
That any thing could *port* her hence *B Jonson*

2 (*Mil*) To hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body, so that its breech is in front of the right hip, and the barrel in front of the left shoulder, as, to *port* arms

3 (*Naut*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship, — said of the helm, and used chiefly in the imperative, as a command

Pōrt'a-bil'i ty, *n* The state of being portable, fitness to be carried

Pōrt'a-ble, *a* [Fr *portable*, It *portabile*, Lat *portabilis*, from *portare*, to carry, Sp *portatil*]

1 Capable of being borne or carried, not bulky or heavy, easily transported, conveyed without difficulty, as, a *portable* bed, desk, &c

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure *South*

2 Possible to be endured, sufferable, supportable

How light and *portable* my pain seems! *Shak*

Portable engine See STEAM-ENGINE — *Portable forge* See FORGE

Pōrt'a ble-ness, *n* The quality of being portable.

Pōrt'age, *n* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry. See PORT, *v t*]

1 The act of carrying

2 The price of carriage *Fell*

3 (*Naut*) (*a*) A port hole [*Obs*] *Shak* (*b*) A narrow tract of land over which merchandise, &c, is carried between two bodies of navigable water *J F Cooper* (*c*) A sailor's wages when in port (*d*) The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage *Simmonds*

Pōr'ta gūe, *n* [From *Portugal*] A Portuguese gold coin worth about 3½ pounds sterling, or about 16 dollars [*Obs*] "Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls" *Marlow*

Pōrt'al, *n* [O Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *portal*, N Fr *portail*, L Lat *portale*, from Lat *porta*, a gate]

1 A small door or gate, hence, sometimes, any passage way

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The *portal* shone *Milton.*

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) The arch over a door or gate (*b*) The frame work of the gate (*c*) A lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions (*d*.) Formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, forming a short passage *Gwilt*

3 A prayer-book or breviary, a portass [*Obs*]

Pōrt'al, *a* [From Lat *porta*, gate] (*Anat*.) Relating or belonging to the porta or gateway of the liver, as, the *portal* vein, which enters the liver between the *portal* eminences

☞ The term has been applied to a similar circulation in the kidney in some of the lower animals

Pōrt'ançe, *n* [Fr *portant*, p pr of *porter*, to carry] Air, mien, carriage, port, demeanor [*Obs*] "His *portance* terrible" *Spenser*

Pōrt'ant, *a* (*Her*.) The same as PORTANT

Pōrt'ass, *n* [Written also *portace, portasse, portesse, portos, portus, portuse, portise, porthose*] [From O Fr *porte hors*, a prayer book for the use of ecclesiastics, so called from being portable, L Lat *portiforium*] A breviary, a prayer book [*Obs*] *Spenser Camden*

Pōrt'ate, *a* [Lat *portare*, to carry] (*Her*) Borne not erect, but athwart an escutcheon, as, a *portate* cross

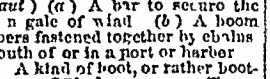
Pōrt'a tive, *a* [It *portativo*, Fr *portatif*] Portable [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pōrt'-bar, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind (*b*) A boom made of strong timbers fastened together by chains (*c*) A bar at the mouth of or in a port or harbor

Pōrt'-cān'non, *n* A kind of boot, or rather boot-top, covering the knees [*Obs*] *Toone*

Pōrt'cēlise, *n* A portcullis [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Pōrt'-crāy'on, *n*. [Fr *porte-crayon*, from *porter*, to carry, and *crayon*, a crayon] A small metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon when used in drawing



Port crayon

Pōrt-cūl'lis, *n* [Fr *porte coulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and *couler*, *coulisse*, Pr, *coladiz*, *coulant*, from Fr *couler*, to flow, to glide, to strain, from Lat *colare*, to filter, to strain.]

1 (*Fort*) An assemblage of timbers joined to one another, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Portcullis

She the huge *portcullis* high
up drew *Milton*

2 An ancient English coin, — so called from its bearing the figure of a portcullis

Pōrt-cūl'lis, *v t* To obstruct, with, or as with, a portcullis, to shut, to bar. [*Rare*]

Within my mouth you have enjailed my tongue,
Doubly *portcullised* with my teeth and lips. *Id.*

Pōrt-cūl'lised (pōrt kūl'list), *a*. Having a portcullis *Shenstone.*

Porte, *n*. [Fr *porte*, a gate, Lat *porta*] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered

Pōrt'ed, *a* Having gates [*Obs.*]

We took the seventfold *ported* Thebes *Marston.*

Porte-feuille (pōrt fūl'ye) [Fr See PORTFOLIO]

1 A portfolio, or place for holding papers, drawings, and the like

2 The office or functions of a minister of state.

Porte-monnaie (pōrt'mon nā'), *n*, [Fr, from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money, q v] A small pocket book or wallet for carrying money

Por tend', *v t* [*imp & p p* PORTENDED, *p pr & vb n.* PORTENDING] [Lat *portendere, portentum*, an archaic collateral form, belonging to religious language, from *protendere*, to stretch forth, and hence to indicate, foretell, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch, It *portendere*] To stretch out before, to indicate as in the future, to foreshow, to foretoken

Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day *Macaulay*

Syn — To foreshow, foretoken, betoken; foreboding, augur, presage, threaten

Por-tēn'sion (-tēn'shun), *n* The act of foreshowing [*Obs*] *Bronne*

Por tent', *n* [Lat *portentum*, It & Sp *portento* See *supra*] That which portends or foretokens, especially, that which portends evil, an omen of ill, a sign of coming calamity

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold *Dryden*

Por tent'ive, *a* Showing beforehand, presaging

Por tent'oūs, *a* [Lat *portentosus*, It & Sp *portentoso*, O. Fr *portenteux* See *supra*]

1 Serving to portend, containing portents, foreshadowing ill, ominous

Victories of strange and almost *portentous* splendor produced all the consequences of defeat. *Macaulay*

2 Hence, monstrous, prodigious; wonderful; — used in a bad sense

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercynian forest lies *Lovelace*

Por tent'oūs ly, *adv*. Ominously.

Pōr'ter, *n* [Fr & Pr *portier*, It *portiere*, Sp *portero*, Pg *porteiro*, Lat *portarius*, from *porta*, a gate, door] A man that has the charge of a door or gate, a door keeper, one who waits at the door to receive messages

Pōr'ter, *n*. [O Eng. *portour*, to carry, Fr *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, Lat *portator* It *portatore*, Sp *portador*, Lat *portitor*] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire

Pōr'ter, *n* A malt liquor, of a dark brown color, and moderately bitter taste, and possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities.

☞ It is said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters, and that the word in this application is not older than the middle of the last century It differs from ale in being of a darker color, from being made of malt highly kiln-dried, or by the use of burnt sugar, or of a portion of the wort concentrated and burnt as a coloring ingredient

Pōr'ter-āge, *n* 1 Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter

2 The business of a porter, or door keeper.

Pōr'ter ly, *a* In the manner of a porter; hence, coarse, vulgar [*Rare*] *Irving*

Pōr'ter ess, *n* See PORTRESS.

Pōr'tesse, *n* [See PORTASS] A breviary, or portable book of prayers, a portass [*Obs*] *Tyndale.*

Pōrt'-fīre, *n*. A composition of nitre, sulphur, and mealed powder, driven into a case of strong paper, cloth, and the like, used to fire guns, &c, — now chiefly superseded by the friction primer. *Scott*

Pōrt-fōl'io (fōl'yo), or **Pōrt fōl'io**, *n* [Fr *portefeuille*, from *porter*, to bear, carry, Lat *portare* and *folium*, a leaf, Lat *folium*, pl *folia*]

1 A portable case for keeping loose papers in

2 Hence, a collection of prints, designs, and the like, as, to have a valuable *portfolio*

3. Hence, also, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet as, to receive the *portfolio* of war; to resign the *portfolio*

Pōrt'glāve, *n*. [Fr *porte glaive*, from *porter*, to carry, Lat *portare*, and *gladius* a sword Lat *gladius*] A sword bearer [*Obs*] *Ashmole*

Pōrt′grāve } *n.* [A-S. *portgerefa*, from *port*, a **Pōrt′greeve** } harbor, and *gerēfa*, a reeve sheriff; Ger. *portgraf*.] The chief magistrate of a port [illegible] town; — now called *portreeve*. [*Obs.*]

Pōrt′hōle, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war. See PORT.

Pōrt′hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hook driven through the side of a ship, and clinched for the purpose of hooking one of the hinges of the port-lid to the [illegible].

Pŏrt′i-co (Synop., § 130), *n.*; *pl.* PŎR′TI-COES (-kōz). [It. *portico*. See PORCH.] (*Arch.*) Originally, a colonnade or covered ambulatory, [illegible] a range of [illegible] inclosed by [illegible] with traces of a building.


Portico.

Pŏr′ti-coed, *a.* Furnished with porticoes.

Pōr′tière, *n.* The same as PORTER. *Burns, § 17.*

Pŏr′tin-gal, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants. [*Obs.*] "Wrought in the Portingal age." *Fanshawe.*

Pŏr′tin-gal, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] the [illegible] using *Portingals.* [illegible] the ground the elements [illegible] *Fanshawe.*

Pōr′tion, *n.* [Fr. *portion*, Pr. *porcio*, Sp. *porcion*, It. *porzione*, Lat. *portio*, allied to *pars*, *partis*, part, and *partiri*, to share, divide.]

1. That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole; a part of any thing separated from it.

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him. *Job xxvi. 14.*

3. A part assigned; allotment; dividend.

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] portion to you where would fall. *Dryden.*

4. The part of an estate given or left to a child, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in a settlement of the estate.

5. A wife's fortune; a dowry.

Syn. — Division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend; [illegible] Part; share being [illegible] to some whole. *Portion* [illegible] [illegible] from whole as [illegible] being [illegible] to some object; as, portion of time; a portion of the day; a portion of Scripture.

Of heaven's part, [illegible] of earthly blood, [illegible] [illegible] mortal [illegible] *Dryden.* [illegible] [illegible] their portion in the same. *Waller.*

Pōr′tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTIONING.]

1. To separate or divide into portions; to parcel. "And portion to his tribe the wealthy [illegible]." *Pope.*

2. To furnish; to supply with portion; to endow. Him portioned maids, apprenticed orphans, blest. *Pope.*

Pōr′tion-er, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

Pōr′tion-ist, *n.* [O. Fr. *portioniste.*]

1. One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. See PORTION, *n.* 3.

2. (*Eccl.*) The incumbent of a benefice which has two or more rectors or vicars.

Pōr′tion-less, *a.* Having no portion.

Pōrt′land-stōne, *n.* A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland in England; much used in building. *P. Cyc.*

Pōrt′land-vāse, *n.* A celebrated ancient cinerary urn of transparent dark blue glass, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, now owned by the Duke of Portland.


Portland Vase.

Pōrt′-last, *n.* (*Naut.*) The gunwale of a ship. See PORTOISE.

Pōrt′-lid, *n.* (*Naut.*) A lid or shutter for closing the port of a vessel.

Pōrt′li-ness, *n.* [From *portly*.] Dignity of mien, or of personal appearance, dependent on a noble and dignified bearing, with dignified manners and deportment; also bulk or corpulence.

Pōrt′ly, *a.* [From *port*.] 1. Having a dignified port or mien; of noble appearance and carriage. 2. Bulky; corpulent.

Pōrts′man, *n.*; *pl.* PŌRTS′MEN. An inhabitant or burgess of one of the Cinque Ports.

Pōrt-man′teau (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* PŌRT-MAN′TEAUS (-tōz). [Fr. *portemanteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, mantle, q. v.] A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

Pōrt′-man-tle, *n.* A portmanteau. [*Obs.*]

Pōrt′mōte, *n.* [From *port* and *mote*, meeting.] A court held in a port town. [*Obs.*] *Blackst.*

Pōrt′ō-ise, *n.* [O. Fr. from *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to bear.] One who, or that which, bears; hence, one who, or that which, produces. [*Obs.*]

Branches which are portoises, and have grapes the year before. *Holland.*

Pōr′toise (pōr′tĭz), *n.* [Perhaps from O. Fr. *porte-lot*, porteur, portable.] (*Naut.*) The gunwale of a ship.

To lower the yards a-portlast or a-portoise (*Naut.*), to lower them to the gunwale. — *To ride a-portoise* (*Naut.*), to ride with the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down while at anchor in a gale of wind.

Pōrt-păne, *n.* [Lat. *portare*, to carry, and *panis*, bread.] A [illegible] for carrying bread in, so as not to touch it with the hands. [*Obs.*]

Pōr′trait, *n.* [F. *portrait*, O. Fr. *portraict*, from *portraire*, to portray; It. *ritratto*, Sp. & Pg. *retrato*. See PORTRAY.] The likeness of a person, especially that of the face, drawn or painted from life, or a personal photograph; an individual; hence, any exact likeness of a living being; as, the portrait of a person; a photographic portrait.

In portraits, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

Portrait bust, *statue*, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual, in distinction from an ideal bust or statue.

Pōr′trait, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. [*Obs.*]

Pōr′trait-pāint′er, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Pōr′trait-pāint′ing, *n.* The painting of portraits.

Pōr′trait-ūre (53), *n.* [O. Fr. *portraiture*, fr. *portraire*. See *supra*.]

1. A portrait; painted resemblance. "I see the portraiture." *Shak.*

2. Hence, that which is copied from some example or model.

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern, the love of our neighbor the portraiture. *Bacon.*

3. The drawing of portraits.

Pōr′trait-ūre (53), *v. t.* To represent by portrait or by portraiture; to portray. [*Obs.*]

Pōr-trāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTRAYING.] [Fr. *portraire*, from Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw forth, drag forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trahere*, to draw.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of; as, to portray a king on horseback; to portray a city or temple with pencil or with chalk.

2. Hence, to describe in words; as, Homer portrays the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors.

3. To adorn with pictures.

Spear and helmets thronged, and shields Various with boastful argument portrayed. *Milton.*

Pōr-trāy′al, *n.* The act of portraying.

Pōr-trāy′er, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

Pōr-trēve, *n.* The same as PORTGRAVE, q. v.

Pōr′tress, *n.* [From *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate; a female porter. *Milt.* [illegible]

Pōrt′-rōpe, *n.* A rope used to draw up a port-lid.

Pōrt′sāle, *n.* [Eng. *port*, Lat. *porta*, gate, and Eng. *sale*.] A public sale; an auction. [*Obs.*]

The great quarrel between Caple and Drake grew by occasion of [illegible] it in portsale. *Holland.*

Pōrt′-sōk-en, *n.* [Eng. *port*, gate, and *soken*, privilege.] Having the circuit or liberties of the gates; the land being within the city gates but out of privilege; the precinct without it is part of it. One ward of London has the name.

Pōrt′-tŏll, *n.* (*Law.*) A payment made for the privilege of bringing goods into port. *Craig.*

Pōrt′-town, *n.* A town having or situated near a port.

Pōr′tu-guēse (91), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Portugal.

Pōr′tu-guēse, *a.* [F. *Portugais*, It. *Portoghese*, Sp. *Portugues*, Pg. *Portuguez.*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Portugal, or its inhabitants.

Pōr-tu-lā′cā, *n.* [Lat., fr. *portare*, to bear, and *lac*, milk.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants embracing the common purslane and also species having beautiful flowers. *Loudon.*

Pōrt′-wār′den, *n.* The officer in charge of a port; harbor-master. *Simmonds.*

Pŏr′wig-le (-wĭg′l), *n.* [Cf. PERIWIG.] A tadpole or young frog. [*Obs.*] See PERIWIG.

Pŏr′-wig-gle, *n.* See PORWIGLE.

Pōr′y, *a.* [From *pore*.] Full of pores or small interstices. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Pōşe, *n.* [F. *pose*, pl. *posée*, *p. p.* of *poser*. See POSE, *v. t.*] The manner in which a person is placed; especially, pose taken for the sake of effect, as the pose of an actor, the pose of persons when a likeness is taken as a portrait.

Pōşe (pōz), *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Her.*) Standing still, with all its feet on the ground; — said of the lion, horse, or other beast.

Pōşe, *n.* [A-S. *gepose*, cf. *hwōsan*.] A stuffing of the head; a cold in the head. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pōşe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSING.] [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put, to put a question, to lay down a problem, to question; O. Fr. *poser*, *pauser*, placer, repose; It. *posare*, *pausare*, Sp. *posar*, *pausar*, Pg. *pousar*, *poisar*, Pr. *pausar*; Lat. *pausare*, to pause, from *pausa*, pause.]

1. To bring to a stand; to put to a stop; to perplex; to puzzle.

Learning was posed, philosophy was set. *Herbert.*

2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning; to scrutinize; to examine closely.

The text is produced by the advice of the [illegible] in answer to question wherein the learned Pharisees thought to pose and [illegible] him. *Barrow.*

Pōş′er, *n.* 1. One who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

2. A question that puzzles; a thing which puzzles.

Pōş′ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to pose or puzzle.

Pŏş′it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSITING.] [Lat. *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] To place firmly or fixedly; to assume as real; to conceded. *J. Edwards.*

Po-şi′tion (po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *positio*, fr. *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place; It. *posizione*, Fr. *position*, Sp. *posicion*, Pg. *posição*.]

1. The state of being posited or placed; the manner in which any thing is placed; attitude; condition; as, firm, inclined, or upright *position*.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different positions to it. *Locke.*

2. The spot where a person or thing is placed or located; situation; as, the *position* of a man; the position of an army.

3. Hence, the place where one puts himself or the ground which he takes; as, regarded with reference to a contested point, interest, the point of view from which one proceeds to discuss or maintain his defined position; as, the point or basis of his position.

4. That which is a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning; a proposition to be defended; a reason; a thesis.

Let not the proof of any position depend on the positions that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts.*

5. Relative place or standing in society; social rank. *Thackeray.*

6. (*Gram.*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as in *pomp*, or before a double consonant, as in *axle*. In classical prosody, vowels thus situated are said to be long by *position*.

7. (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; — called also the *rule of trial and error*.

8. (*Mil.*) A place of ground.

Angle of position (*Astron.*), the angle which any line, as that joining two stars, makes with another fixed line, specifically with the circle of declination. — *Double position* (*Arith.*), the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — *Position micrometer*, an instrument for measuring angles of position having a single thread, which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope, the angle being indicated on the graduated circle of the instrument. — *Single position* (*Arith.*), the method of solving problems, in which result obtained is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. — *Strategic position* (*Mil.*), [illegible] by an army or large detachment for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force. — *Position* [illegible] field of battle.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Po-şi′tion-al (-zĭsh′un-al), *a.* Respecting position. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pŏş′i-tive, *a.* [Lat. *positivus*, It. & Sp. *positivo*, Pr. *positiu*, Fr. *positif*. See *supra*.]

1. Having a real position, existence, or being; real; actual; — opposed to *negative*. "Positive good." *Bacon.*

2. Derived from an object by itself; not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute; — opposed to *relative*; as, the beauty of a thing is not *positive*, but depends on the different tastes of individuals.

Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is positive. *Locke.*

3. Definitely laid down; explicitly stated; clearly expressed; — opposed to *implied*; as, a *positive* declaration; a positive promise. "Not a positive word that he would not bear arms against King Edward." *Bacon.*

4. Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; not dependent on circumstances or probabilities; not speculative; not immaterial or provisional; decisive; — *positive* evidence; as, a positive conclusion; as a positive answer; positive proof.

"The positive good all conditions [illegible]" [illegible]

5. Prescribed by express enactment or institution; settled by arbitrary appointment; — said of laws, and opposed to *natural*, or what is founded on the nature and relation of things.

In laws, that which is natural binds universally, that which is *positive*, not so *Hooker*

6. Fully assured, confident, certain, sometimes, dogmatic, or even overbearing, — said of persons.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so *Pope*

7. Having the power of direct action or influence, as, n *positive* voice in legislation *Swift*

8 (*Photog*) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken, not reversed, as, a *positive* picture

Positive crystal (*Opt*), a doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice, — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, &c — *Positive degree* (*Gram*), the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as, *wise*, *noble* — *Positive electricity*, in the theory of Dr Franklin, the electricity which a body contains above its natural quantity, vitreous electricity — *Positive philosophy*, the philosophical system of Auguste Comte, which claims to regard only facts and their generalizations, as distinguished from metaphysical and theological assumptions See POSITIVISM — *Positive pole* (*a*) (*Elect & Gal*) The pole of a battery or pile which yields positive or vitreous electricity; — opposed to *negative pole* (*b*) (*Magnetism*) The north pole — *Positive quantity* (*Alg*), an affirmative quantity, or one affected by the sign *plus*, or + — *Positive sign*, the sign *plus*, or +

Pŏs'i tive, *n* 1 That which is capable of being affirmed, reality *South*

2 That which settles by absolute or arbitrary appointment *Waterland*

3 (*Gram*) A word that affirms or asserts existence *Harris*

4 (*Photog*) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed, like a *negative* *R Hunt*

Pŏs'i tive-ly, *adv* 1 Absolutely, by itself, independent of any thing else, not comparatively

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively and not *positively* or simply *Bacon*

2 Not negatively, really, in its own nature, directly, inherently

3 Certainly, indubitably

4 Directly, explicitly, expressly, as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact

5 Peremptorily, in strong terms

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness *Sprat*

6 With full confidence or assurance, as, to speak *positively* in regard to a fact

Positively electrified, according to Dr Franklin s theory, containing more electricity than the natural quantity, — opposed to *negatively electrified*, affected with vitreous electricity

Pŏs'i tive ness, *n* 1 Reality of existence, not mere negation; actualness

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only *Norris*

2 Undoubting assurance, full confidence, peremptoriness, as, the man related the facts with *positiveness*; in matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence

Pŏs'i tiv ism, *n* A system of philosophy originated by M Auguste Comte, and which deals only with *positives* It excludes from philosophy every thing but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of co existence and succession, as occurring in time and space Such relations are denominated *laws*, which are to be discovered by observation, experiment, and comparison This philosophy holds all inquiry into *causes*, both efficient and final, to be useless and unprofitable.

Pŏs'i tiv ist, *n* A believer in, or advocate of, positivism

Pŏs'i tiv ly, *n* The same as POSITIVENESS [*Obs or rare*] *Watts*

Pŏs'it ure, *n* The same as POSTURE [*Obs*]

Pŏs'net, *n* [W *posned*, a round body, a porringer, a pap saucepan Cf Fr *bassinet*, a little basin] A little basin, a porringer, skillet, or saucepan

Pŏs'o lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *posologique*] Pertaining
Pŏs'o lŏg'ic al, } to posology

Po sŏl'o jy, *n* [Fr *posologie*, from Gr πόσος, how much, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) The science or doctrine of doses

Pŏs'po lite, *n* [Pol *pospolite ruszenie*, n general summons to march, in arms, against the enemy, an arriere ban, from *pospolity*, general, and *ruszenie*, a stirring a commotion] A kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country

Pŏss, *v t* [Allied to *push*, Fr *pousser*] To dash or throw about; to push; to pinch, to kick [*Prov Eng*] *Pegge*

Pŏs'se Com'i tā'tus [Lat *posse*, to be able, to have power, and L Lat *comitatus*, a county, from *comes*, *comitis* a count. See COUNTY]

1 (*Law*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. *Blackstone*

☞ The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense

2 A number or crowd of people; a rabble; — often abbreviated to *posse* [*Colloq*]

Pos sĕss' (pos sĕs', *or* poz-zĕs') (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* POSSESSED (108), *p pr & vb n* POSSESSING] [Lat *possidere*, *possessum*, from *po*, an inseparable prep, denoting power or possession, or rendering emphatic the meaning of a verb, and *sedere*, to sit, It *possedere*, Pr *possedir*, Sp *poseer*, Pg *possuir*, Fr *possider*]

1 Lit, to sit upon, hence, to occupy in person, to hold in one's own keeping, to have and to hold

2 To have the legal title to, to have a just right to, to have a fair claim upon, to own

3 To assume the control of, to take charge of, to be the master of, to have in one's keeping "Returning to regain love once *possessed*" *Milton*

4 To obtain possession of, to accomplish "How to *possess* the purpose they desire" *Spenser*

5 To enter into and influence, to control the will of, — said of evil spirits, passions, &c "Those which were *possessed* with devils." *Matt.* iv 24

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For too inspired, ten thousand are *possessed* *Pascommon*

6 To put in possession, to make the owner or holder, to put in possession of knowledge, to acquaint, to inform, — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed

I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose *Shak*
Record a gift of all he dies *possessed*
Unto his son *Shak*
Of fortune s favor long *possessed* *Dryden*

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples *Addison*

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention *Addison*

Syn — To have hold, occupy, control, own — POSSESS, HAVE. *Have* is the more general word To *possess* denotes to have "as a possession" A man does not *possess* his wife and children they are (so to speak) part of himself For the same reason, we *have* (not *possess*) the faculties of reason, understanding, will, &c, an elegant taste, a sound judgment, &c they are exercises of the mind, not *possessions* We can, however, in certain connections speak of a man as *possessing* an elegant taste or a sound judgment but in such cases our attention is commonly turned to some use he is to make of them, and hence they are naturally regarded as distinct from himself and as part of his "possession" Some overlook the fact that *have* is the leading term, and use *possess* when there is nothing specific in the case to require its use

Pos sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un, *or* -zĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *possessio*, Fr *possession* Ir *possessio*, Sp *posesion*, It *possessione* See POSSESS]

1 The act of possessing

2 (*Law*) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command, actual seizin or occupancy, ownership, whether rightful or wrongful

☞ *Possession* may be either actual or constructive actual, when a party has the immediate occupancy, constructive, when he has only the right to immediate occupancy

3 The thing possessed, that which any one owns or controls, as, foreign *possessions*

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions* *Obad* 17

4 The state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit, madness, lunacy, as, demoniacal *possession*

5 (*International Law*) A country that is held by no other title than mere conquest *Bouvier*

To give possession, to put in another s power or occupancy — *To take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one s power or occupancy — *Writ of possession* (*Law*), a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry *Blackstone*

Pos sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un, or -zĕsh'un), *v t* To invest with property [*Obs*] *Carew*

Pos-sĕs'sion a ry (pos sĕsh'un, *or* poz zĕsh'on), *a* Pertaining to, or arising from, possession

Pos sĕs'sion er (pos sĕsh'un-, or poz zĕsh'un), *n* One who has possession of a thing, or power over it [*Obs*] "Having been of old freemen and *possessioners*" *Sidney*

Pos sĕss'ive (pos sĕs'sĭv, *or* poz zĕs'sĭv), *a* [Lat *possessivus*, It & Pg *possessivo*, Sp *posesivo*, Pr *possessiut*, Fr *possessif*] Pertaining to possession, having possession

Possessive case (*Eng Gram*), the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership as, *John s* book, or some relation of one thing to another, as, *Homer s* admirers

Pos-sĕss'ive ly (pos sĕs'-, *or* poz zĕs'-), *adv* In a manner denoting possession

Pos sĕss'or (pos sĕs'sor, or poz zĕs'swr), *n* [Lat, It *possessore*, Pr & Pg *possessor*, Sp *posesor*, Fr *possesseur*] One who possesses, one who owns or controls, one who has actual participation or enjoyment, generally of that which is desirable, an occupant

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles saints and martyrs *possessors* of eternal glory *Law*

Syn. — Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant

Pos sĕs'so ry (pos sĕs'-, or poz zĕs'-), *a* [Lat *possessorius*, It *possessorio*, Sp. *posesorio*, Fr *possessoire*] Relating to a possessor, or to that which is possessed, having possession, as, a *possessory* lord *Howell*

Possessory action or *suit* (*Law*), an action or suit founded on possession or a right to it, or one brought to recover possession, or one in which the right of possession is contested *Burrill*

Pŏs'set, *n* [W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset from *pos*, *posiaw*, to gather, to heap Cf. Lat *posca*, an acidulous drink of mingled vinegar and water] A beverage composed of milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c, much in favor formerly

I have drugged their posset. *Id*

Pŏs'set, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* POSSETED; *p pr & vb n* POSSETING] To curdle, to turn, as milk with acids, as, to *posset* the blood *Shak*

Pŏs'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *possibilité*, Pr *possibilitat*, Sp *posibilidad*, It *possibilita*, Lat *possibilitas*]

1 The power of being or existing, the state of being possible "All *possibility* of error." *Hooker*

2 That which is possible "In the number of *possibilities*" *South*

3 (*Law*) A contingency, a thing or event that may or may not happen, a contingent interest in real or personal estate *Bouvier*, *Burrill*

Pŏs'si ble, *a* [Fr & Pr *possible*, Sp *posible*, Pg *possivel*, It *possibile*, Lat *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, to have power, fr *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be]

1 Liable to happen or come to pass, capable of existing or of being conceived or thought of capable of being done, not contrary to the nature of things.

With God all things are *possible* *Matt* xix

2 Barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable, as, a certain thing is *possible*, but very improbable

Syn. — Practicable, likely See PRACTICABLE

Pŏs'si bly, *adv.* 1 By any power, moral or physical, really existing

Can we *possibly* his love deserve? *Milton*

2 Without involving impossibility or absurdity, perhaps.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign who might *possibly* have been a good one had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws *Addison*

Syn — Perhaps, peradventure, perchance

Pŏs'sum, *n* [Corrupted from *opossum*] The opossum [*Colloq U S*]

To play possum, *to act possum*, to feign inactivity in difference, or inattention, with the intent to deceive, — so applied in allusion to the habit of the opossum which feigns death when attacked or alarmed

Pŏst, *a* [Fr *apostor*, to place in a post or position, to spy, surprise, deceive, or insult] Hired to do what is wrong, suborned [*Obs*] *Sandys*

Pŏst, *n*, [A-S, D, Dan, & Sw *post*, Ger *posten*, *pfosto*, Fr *poste*, O Fr, & Fr *post*, Sp & Pg *poste*, *posta*, It *posta*, *posto*, Lat *postis*, allied to *ponere*, *positum*, to place]

1 A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, placed firmly in an upright position, especially as a stay or support to something else, a pillar, as, a cedar *post*; a granite *post*.

Then by main force pulled up and on his shoulders bore
The gates of Azza *post*, and massy bar *Milton*

2 Hence, the place at which any thing is stayed, or fixed, a station, especially, (*a*) A military station, the place at which a body of troops is permanently fixed (*b*) A station, or one of a series of stations, established for the refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some recognized route; as, a railway *post*, and the like

3 One who has charge of a station, especially of a postal station [*Obs*]

He held the office of postmaster or as it was then called of *post*, for several years *Fabyan*

4. An office or position of service, trust, or emolument, as, to put a sentinel on his *post*; the *post* of danger

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honor is a private station *Addison*

5 [Fr *poste*, Sp, Pg, & It *posta*, Ger *post*] A messenger who goes from station to station, one who regularly carries letters from one place to another, a letter carrier, an express, a postman

In certain places there be always fresh *posts* to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other *Howel*

6 An established conveyance for letters, especially, the governmental system in any country for carrying and distributing letters and parcels, the mail, hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported

7 A sort of writing paper much used for letters

From post to pillar, or *from pillar to post* from one position to another "Manifold ways was he troubled, tossed, and turmoiled *from post to pillar* by the popish bishops" *Latimer* — *Knight of the post*. See KNIGHT — *Post and pair*, a game formerly played at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards *B. Jonson* — *To ride post*, to ride, as a carrier of dispatches, from place to place, hence, to ride rapidly, with as little delay as possible — *To travel post*, to travel, as a post does by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping place, — a mode of traveling formerly common but now rarely practiced

Pōst, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *poster*; Sp. *postar*. See *supra*.]
1. To tr el with post-horses.
2. H ce to tra l with speed. And *post* er land and ocean wit t re t. *Milton.*

Pōst, *adv.* 1. With post-h rs ; in tra l *post*.
2. With great pidity. "S t from M dia *post* to Egypt." *Milton.*

Pō t, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTING.]
1. To attach to a sign-post or oth r place of affi g p bli noti ; to advertise; as, to *post* tice.
2. Especially, to hold p to publi f me re- pr ach ; to ad tise pprob iously; as, I *post* on for cow .

O pai of bein *posted* to your sorrow
F ll ot at four mee me. *Granvill*

3. To assign to a stat ; to et t plac ; as, to *post* a se ti l.

A more alted famil... *De Quincey*

4. To caus t go by th post; to put in th mail; to deposit i th po t-office; as, to *post* a lette .
5. (*Book-keepi g.*) T carry as acco t, from the journal to th ledge ; as, to *post* an accou — to tr nsf r as accounts to the ledge ; as, to post from books.

You have not *posted* you books th se years. *Arbuthnot.*

6. T acq f i with wh t has occurred; to in f rm — often with *p*. [*Colloq.*]

T post off, to p t ff; to dela . "Wh did I entrm- on ly *post off* so grea bu iness?" *Baxter.* — *T post over*, t h rry . [*Ob.*]

What ham th honor of the court ... would not per- mit to be d ne p blicly ... as posted over by judge pri- ately in ... *Fuller.*

Pō t. A Latin prepositi m h ed in compos t n as p fi , signifying *after*.

Pō t a bl , *a.* Capable f bei g arried. [*Ob.*]

Pōst ă t, *n.* A manu cript an ... afterward. *B rrill.*

Pō t ăge, [From *post*, *n.*]
1. Th price establi hed by law to be paid f r th co eyan of a l tte other mail bl matte by a public po t.
2. A p rtage. [*Obs.*] *Smollett.*

Postage-stamp, an ... overnment stamp ... fixed to articles sent by mail to p y th postal charge.

Pō tal, *a.* Bel nging t th post-office or mail se vice; as, *postal* arra gem nts.

Pō t m bl, *a.* [Lat. *post*, aft , and *ambulare*, to walk. Cf. F. AMBLE.] A ... pplement ... ad dition. [*Rare.*]

He ... not ... preambles or postambles ... *Leighton.*

Pōst bāg, *n.* A m il b g.

Pō t bill, *n.* A bil f lette m iled by post- master.

Pō t boy, *n.* A boy that rides as pos courier.

Pō t ăp i tăn, ... A captai in the Briti h avy — so called u ficially, i distinctio f m a com mander to whom the title f *captain* is ft given by co rt sy. *Simmonds.*

Pō t-chāise ( ), *n.* [See CHAISE.] A carriag with

Pō t-cōach, four wheels, fo the co veyance f travelers who tr l with post-h rses.

Pō t dāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POST-DATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POST-DATING.] [Lat. *post*, aft , and Eng. *date*, q. v.] T date fter the re l tim ; to *post-date* a con tract, that is, to date it aft the real tim when it was made.

Of these [predictions] some were *post-dated* ... made after the thing had come to pass. *Fuller.*

Pō t-dāte, *n.* A d t put to bill f ... oth p p late than th tim wh n it is drawn.

Pō t-dāy, *n.* A day on which th m il arri es or d parts.

Pō t-dĭ lū vi al ( ), *a.* [Lat. *post*, after, a d E. g.

Pō t-dĭ lū vi an, *diluvial*, ...] B i g or happe i g posteri r to th flood in N ah's d ys. *Woodward.* *B ckland.*

Pō t-dĭ lū vi an, *n.* A person wh li ed afte th flood. *Grew.*

Pō t-dĭs sēi zin, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A subseq t di seizi , con i ted by ... f lands which th dis- seisee had before reco ered ... th sam disseisor ... a wri f ... ded on ... s bsequent di seizi , now abolish d. *B rrill.* *Tomlins.*

Pō t-dĭs sēi zor, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A person who d sei es an the f land whi h h had bef re recovered f th sam pe son. *Blackst one.*

Pō t ē ă, *n.* [Lat., aft thi , that, ft rward.] (*Law.*) Th r t rn f th j dg bef re whom ca se was tried fte erdict, f wh t was d ne in the cau e which is ind rsed n th *nisi prius* ecord. *Brand.* *Wh rton.*

Pō t-ĕn't y ... A seco d r h equ t try ... the ... hou e, f good which had bee omit ted by mi t k .
2. (*Book-keepi g.*) An additi nal r bseq t entry.

Pō t' r, *n.* 1. O who po ts; ... couri r ... wh tr l xpediti .
2. A large bill po d f advertising.

Pōs tē ri or, *a.* [Lat. *posterior*, comp. of *post*-*erus*, coming fte , from *post*, after; It. *posteriore*; Sp. *posterior*; Fr. *postérieur*.]
1. Later ... bseq ... i ... time.

... Hesiod was posterior to Homer. *Browne.*

2. Lat in th orde f p oc eding or movi g; coming afte .
3. Behi d i positi .

Pōs te ri ŏr'i ty ... [Fr. *postériorité*.] Th state f b i g l ter or bseq ... *posteriority* f time ... — pposed to *priority*. *Hale.*

Pōs tē ri or ly, *adv.* S bseq tly i time.

Pōs tē ri ors, *n. pl.* The hind p rt f ... animal body. *Swift.*

Pos tĕr'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *posteritas*; Fr. *postérité*; Pr. *posteritat*; Sp. *posteridad*; It. *posterità*. See POSTERIOR.] Th race th t proce ds from progenito ; ff pring to the furthest ge ratio ; th ggrega e ... f p rso wh are d sce ded from an ce to ... — co trasted with *ancestry*.

In me all posterity sta ds cursed. *Milton.*

Pō t rn, *n.* [O. F. *posterne*, N. F. *poterne*, from Lat. *post*, aft , behind; L. Lat. *posterna*, *posterula*; O. It. *posterla*; Pr. *postern*, *-la*.]
1. Originally, a back doo or gate; pri te tran e; hence, any m ll door or gat .

... by privy postern took his flight. *Spenser.*

2. (*Fort.*) A bterra eo passage betwee th parad and th mai ditch, or betw en th di h ... f th interi r ... f th works. *M hn.*

Pō t rn, *a.* Back; being behi d; private. *Dryden.*

Pōst ĕx ist, *v. i.* T exi t afte ; to li e bse- q ently. [*Obs. a d rar.*] *Cudworth.*

Pōst ĕx ist ence, *n.* S b eque t or future exist ce. *Addison.*

Pō t-ex ist ent, *a.* Existi g or livi g aft .. *Cudworth.*

Pō t făct, *a.* [Lat. *post*, afte , and *factum*, a fact.] Relati g to a fac that occu s aft r ... th .

Pō t făct, *n.* A fact that occ rs aft ... other. Co firmed po the *post-fact*. *Fuller.*

Pō t fīne, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A due d to the ki g by prerogative afte leave to agree gi en i ... f ... d and tenement to ... called also the *ki g's sil er*. *Bla kstone.*

Pō t fĭx, *n.* [F. *postfixe*, from Lat. *post*, afte , and *fixus*, p. p. of *figere*. See FIX.] (*Gram.*) A l tt , syllable, or w rd, added to th end f anothe w rd; a su fix. *Worcester.*

Pō t fĭx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTFIXED (-fĭkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTFIXING.] (*Gram.*) T add, anne , as a l tter, syllabl , or w rd, to th end f an th r, or princip l w rd. *F. Lhorne.*

Pō t gĕ nĭt ūre (53), [Lat. *post*, afte , and *genitura*, birth, ge iture, q. v.] Th co d ti n f child born fte an the in th same fam ly. [*Rare.*]

Of h ... right ... honor, ... though ... prevented ... harmless chance of *postgeniture*. *Browne.*

Pō t hăck ney, ... A hired post h rse. *W tton.*

Pō t hāste, ... Haste or sp ed in tra eling lik that f pos or co ri r.

Pō t hāste, *adv.* With peed or xpedition ... h traveled *post-haste*.

Pō th ĕ mŏ ral, ... [See HEMORR...] (*Med.*) One wh perform th paratio f ... leum ... also. *Dunglison.*

Pō th ĕt e my, ... (Gr. ... prepos ... and root ...) (*M d.*) Circ m ial. *The glison.*

Pō t hōrn, *n.* A horn or trump t, carri d a d bl w by carri r f th p bli mail, by coa h- an.

Pō t hōrse, *n.* A h rse stationed, o intended to th post.

Pō t hour, ... Hour for posti g l tters. *Dicken .*

Pō t house, *n.*; *pl.* ... os ... (...)
1. A h use establish d f r th co ve i nce f th po t, and wh re r lays f h rse can be btained.
2. Ho se or h us f r receivi g and distrib ti g th mails; a post-office.

Pō t hūme, } *a.* Posth mous. [*Obs.*] *W tts.*
Pō t'hū mĕd, }

Pŏ t'hu mous (Syn p. § 130), *a.* [Lat. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. f *posterus*, posterior; Fr. *posthume*; It. & Sp. *postumo*. See POSTERIOR.]
1. Born fte th death f the fath , or taken from th dead body f th mother; as, a *posthumous* son or d ughter.
2. Published afte th death f th author; as, *posthumous* w rks.
3. Co tinui g afte ... d cease; as, *posthumous* charact r or rep t ti .

Pŏ t hu mous ly, *adv.* Aft r o e's dec ase.

Pō t c, *a.* [Lat. *posticus*, from *post*, afte , behi d.] Backw rd. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pō til, *n.* [F. *postille*, *apostille*; Sp. *postila*; Pg. & L. Lat. *postilla*, from Lat. *post illa* (sc. *verba*). Cf. APOSTIL.]
1. Origi ally, ... ote i th margi f th Bib ... so lled bec u e writte fter the text; hence, margi al ot .
2. (*Eccl.*) ... (*Eccl.*) ... A homily to be read i p bli by ... ergym wh r t co pe e t to teach; ... th first *postils* w re composed b rder f Charlem gn ... Luther also wro e po til ... th book f h milies in th E gli h ch rch w re *postils* u der anoth r ame. *M rdock.*

Their *postils* [lines of th clergy] had reached us ... than ... the posts ... *Jo nson.*

Pō til, *v. t.* To write postil ... m gi al notes to comm t; to postillat . [*Obs.*]

Pŏs til, *v. t.* [It. & L. Lat. *postillare*, Fr. & Pg. *postiller*, Sp. *postilar*, F. *apostiller*. See *supra*.] T write as a margi l not ; to gi s; to ill trate with margi al otes. [*Rare.*] *L con.*

Pōs til er, ... One who write margi al notes on who illust ates the text f book by ... t in the margi .

Pō til lat, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *postillare*, *postillatum*. See *sup.*] ... xplain by marginal ... pos til. ... f th p iod which belo ged to Georg III., ... d ... f w in tances are *postillated* by h ... w h d. ... *A ght.*

Pō til lat, *v. i.* 1. T writ postil or margi al otes.
2. H ce, to preach by ... p nding Scripture ... ver e by ... rse in regular ... rd.

Pō til la tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *postillatio*, *postillarum*.] Th act of postill ting.

Pō til la tor, *n.* [L. Lat., It. *postillatore*; Sp. *postilador*.] O e who postill tes; ... who expound th Script re ve se by erse. *Henry.*

Pō til lion (... § 130), *n.* [Written ... *postillion*.] [F. & Sp. *postillon*, It. *postiglione*. ... POST ...] O e wh ride and guid th first p f h rse f coach or post-chaise, ... who rides ... f th h rses wh ... pai on ... ha ed.

Pō ting hou , *n.* A post-ho .

Pō tique (-tēk), *a.* [F. *postiche*, superadded, artificial, misplac d; Sp. *postizo*, *apostizo*; It. *posticcio*, ... *apposticcio*; Pr. *apostitz*, from Lat. *apponere*, *appositum*, to place ... ear by th ... f this.] A ... rnam t f sculpture ... peradded afte the rigi al design has b en ompleted.

Pō til (pō ...), *n.* [*Ob.*] 1. A postil. *Ho kwell.*
2. A p til, gl ss. *Wri ht.*

Pō t lim in ā, } *n.* [See POST-LIMINIUM.] Con-

Pō t lim in'i ous, } tri d ... fter; ... g sub seq ... tly. *Postl m nous* aft ... ppli al ... th ... th i purpos . *South.*

Pō t li min i um, } [Lat. *postliminium*, from
Pō t lim i ny, } *post*, ... *limen*, *liminis*, th thre h ld; Fr. *postliminie*; It. & Sp. *postliminio*.]
1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) Th ret rn of a perso to hi wn co try wh had gon to soj rn i a foreign country, ... had been banished or tak n by an enemy. *B rrill.*
2. (*International Law.*) The right by virt e f whi h perso s and thi gs taken by an enemy in war ... restored to th i f rm r sta , wh n co i g gain and th pow r f th natio to whi h they bel nged. *K nt.*

Pō t man, *n.*; *pl.* POSTMEN. 1. A post or couri r; lett carrier. *Granger.*
2. (*Eng. Law.*) O e of th two m st experi ced barri ... i th Co rt f Exchequ r, wh ... precedence in motio ; — so called from ... pl ce wh re h ... it . *Wh rton.*

☞ Th oth r of the two is called th *tubman*.

Pōst mark, *n.* Th mark, or tamp, of post-office on lette .

Pō t mark, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTMARKED (pōst'- m rkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTMARKING.] T m rk with post- ffice tamp.

Pō t mas t r, *n.* The mast r f post, ( ) O e wh has charge f station for the accommodati n f tr velers, or who suppli s post-h rses. (*b*) One wh has charge f a pos office and the distributio and f rwardi g f mai .

☞ In Merton College, Oxford, the scholars who ar supported on the foundation are called *postmasters* or *portionists* (*portionistae*). *Oxf. Guide.*

Postmaster-general, th chief officer of the post-office department.

Pō t mĕ rid i an, *a.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, from *post*, fte , and *meridianus*, bel n i g to midd y. See MERIDIAN.]
1. Comi g afte the s n has passed th m rid an; bel g or belonging to th afternoon; as, *postmeridian* leep. *Bacon.*
2. Bel nging t th afte part of lif ; lat .


Post-mill.

Pō t-mill, *n.* A f rm f wi d-mil so co tructed th t th whol f b ic rests on a ... rtic l ... is firmly fast ned to the grou d, and ... pabl f bei g t rned by a leve as th direction f the wi d varies.

Pō t mor tem, *a.* [Lat., afte death.] Afte d ath.

Post-mortem examination of a body (*Med.*), an exami nation ma e af er th death of the pati nt.

Pōst nā'tal, *a.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *natalis*, natal.] After birth; as, *postnatal* ... ictim ... child.

Pō t nāte, *a.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *natus*, born, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] S bsequent. [*Obs.* ... rare.] *Jer. Taylor.*

Pō t nōte, *n.* (*Com.*) ( ) A note i sued by a bank payable at some future pecified tim , whence its name *post note*. (*b*) A b nk-note, m de payable to order, and i tended to be transmi ted to a dista place by post. *Wharton.* *Tomlins.* *Bouvier.*

Pōst nŭp'tial (-nŭp'shal), *a.* B ing or happeni g

after marriage, as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife *Kent*

Pōst'-ō'bit, n [Lat *post*, after, and *obitus*, death See OBIT]

1 (*Law*) A bond, in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations *Lowrier*

2 (*Med*) The same as POST-MORTEM

Pōst'-ŏf'fĭce, *n* 1. An office, under governmental superintendence, where letters are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to all business connected with the mail

2 The governmental system for forwarding mail-matter

Post-office order, an order for money given by a postmaster on any desired post-office

Pōst-ŏrb'it al, *n* [Lat *post*, behind, and *orbitus*, orbit, q v] (*Anat*) A certain bone of the skull See SKULL

Pōst'-paid, *a* Having the postage paid, as a letter

Pōst-pōne', *v t* [*imp & p p* POSTPONED, *p pr & vb n* POSTPONING] [Lat *postponere*, *postpositum*, from *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place, put, It *posporre*, Sp *posponer*]

1 To defer to a future or later time, to put off, to delay, as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day

2 To set below something else in value or importance

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this *Locke*

Syn.—To adjourn defer, delay, procrastinate, retard, hinder See ADJOURN

Pōst pōne'ment, *n* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time, temporary delay of business

Pōst-pōn'ĕnce, *n* [From Lat *postponens*, p pr of *postponere* See *supra*] Dislike [*Obs*]

Pōst pōn'er, *n* One who postpones

Pōst-pōse', *v t* [*imp & p p* POSTPOSED, *p pr & vb n* POSTPOSING] [Lat *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place] To place after, to postpone [*Obs*]

In the solemn vow and protestation the delegate of the king's person and authority is put first, which in this covenant is *postposed* to the privileges of Parliament *Fuller*

Pōst'po sĭ'tion (zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *postposition*, Sp *posposicion*, It *posposizione* See POSTPONE]

1 The state of being put back, or out of the regular place *Mede*

2 (*Gram*) A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word,—distinguished from *preposition* *M Muller*

Pōst-pōs'i tĭve, *a.* [See POSTPONE] Placed after something else, as a word

Pōst'-prăn'dĭ al, *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *prandium*, dinner] Occurring subsequent [illegible] after-dinner

Pōst'-re mōte', *a* More remote [illegible] or order

Pōst'-rōad, } A road over [illegible]
Pōst'-rōute, } carried

Pōst-sĕp'ti mum, *n.* [Lat, from [illegible] hind, and [illegible], Sp *pos*[illegible] The back.

Pōst'ser [illegible] *tum*, w[illegible] *bere*, to [illegible] *tura*, po[illegible] *posterc*[illegible] letter a[illegible] or any [illegible] ter it [illegible] somethi[illegible] the [illegible]

Pōst'ser [illegible]

Pōst'-tĕr' [illegible] *rius*, terti[illegible] tertiary, [illegible]

Pōst' [illegible] is establ[illegible]

2 A town

Pōst'ū lant, [illegible] from Lat *pos*[illegible] *fra*] One [illegible] a candidate

Pōst'ū-late, *n* Sp *postulado*, [illegible]

1 A position proof, or one wh[illegible] too plain to [illegible] assent may be dem[illegible] argument or evi[illegible]

2 (*Geom*) The problem, in distin[illegible] the enunciation

The di[illegible] tu-la,—the [illegible] ted by [illegible] s Sir to [illegible]

ū [illegible] & vb [illegible]

ā, ē, ī, ō, [illegible]

tum, to demand, from *poscere*, to ask for urgently, It *postulare*, Sp & Pr *postular*, Fr *postuler*]

1 To beg or assume without proof. [*Rare*]

2 To take without positive consent, to assume

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Tooke*

3 To require by entreaty, to invite earnestly; to solicit *Burnet*

Pōst'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *postulatio*, Fr *postulation*, Sp *postulacion*, It *postulazione*.]

1 The act of postulating, gratuitous assumption *Hale*

2 Supplication, intercession; solicitation; also, suit, cause *Pearson Burnet*

Pōst'ū-la to ry, *a.* [Lat *postulatorius*] Assuming or assumed without proof *Browne*

Pōst'ū lā'tum, *n* [Lat See POSTULATE, *n*] A postulate *Addison*

Pōst'ū mous, *a* [Lat *postumus*, last See POSTHUMOUS] Posthumous [*Rare*]

Pōst'ūr al (pŏst'yūr al), *a* Pertaining to posture

Pōst'ūre (pŏst'yūr, 53), *n* [Fr *posture*, It & Sp *postura*, *positura*, Lat *positura*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to place]

1 (*Fine Arts*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed, attitude

☞ *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural postures* are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit *Artificial postures* are such as are assumed or learned for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, and the like

2 Especially, the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose

He casts
His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures* *Shak*

The *postures* of a poetic figure is a description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action *Dryden*

3 Hence, state or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will, disposition, mood, as, a *posture* of defense

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity *Atterbury*

Syn — Attitude, position See ATTITUDE

Pōst'ūre, *v t* [*imp & p p* POSTURED, *p pr & vb n* POSTURING] To place in a particular manner, to dispose the parts of, with reference to a particular purpose

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons *Lrod*

Pōst'ūre-mās'ter, *n* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body *Spectator*

Pō'sy, n [Contracted from *poesy*, q v]

1 A poetical sentence, or a sententious maxim, a motto, a verse, a legend or inscription "The posy [illegible] *Shak* "Scarcely wider than the post [illegible] *De Quincey*

T[illegible] of posy, written on the top of the [illegible] is the King of the Jews" *Udal, Luke* xxiii 38.

2 [illegible] or verse sent with a bunch of flowers, a nosegay, a bouquet, hence also [illegible], especially when beautiful or [illegible] "A bridegroom's posies [illegible] *Spenser.*

We [illegible] thistles to grow among [illegible] *Swift*

[illegible] *potte*, Sw [illegible] *otta* [illegible] *ot*, Sp & Pg [illegible] Ir. *pota*, po-

[illegible] ted [illegible] meat [illegible] and [illegible] like [illegible]

pot of

and a *For*

rit-

Pōt'a ger *n* [Fr, from *potage*, soup, porridge See POTTAGE] A porringer [*Obs*] *Grew*

Po tăg'ro, *n* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies *Ainsw*

Pōt'ăle, *n* The refuse from a grain distillery used to fatten swine

Pōt'a mŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ποταμός, river, and γράφειν, to describe] An account of rivers, potamology.

Pōt'a-mŏl'o-jy, *n* [Gr. ποταμός, river, and λόγος, discourse] The science or scientific treatment of rivers, potamography

Pō'tance, *n* (*Watch making*) The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed

Po-tar'go, *n* The same as POTAGRO

Pōt'ăsh, *n* [From Eng *pot* and *ash*, pl *ashes*; D *potasch*, Ger *pottasche*, Dan *potaske*, Sw *pottaska*, Fr *potasse*, It & L Lat *potassa*, Sp *potasa*.] (*Chem*) A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium, potassa

☞ The name is very often applied, in popular language, to the substance in an impure state, as obtained from wood ashes by leaching

Po-tăs'sâ, *n.* (*Chem*) Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium

Po tăs'sĭ-ŭm (Synop, § 130), *n* (*Chem*) A bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa It has an atomic weight of 39, and is lighter than water

Pō'tate, *a* Potable [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Po tā'tion, *n* [Lat *potatio*, from *potare*, to drink, O Fr *potation*]

1 A drinking or drinking bout

2 A draught

3 A species of drink.

Po-tā'to, *n*, *pl* PO-TA'TOES [Fr. *patate*, *batate*, It *patata*, Sp *patata*, *batata*, Pg *batata*, Perry *papa*, *papas*, Braz *apenane*] (*Bot*) A plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), and its esculent, farinaceous tuber, largely used for food, and in various farinaceous preparations It is a native of South America

Sweet potato, a climbing plant (*Batatas edulis* [*Convolvulus batatas* of Linnaeus]), allied to the morning glory Its farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used when cooked, for food It is a native of the Malayan peninsula but is cultivated extensively in all warm regions, as the shores of the Mediterranean and in the Southern and Middle United States — *Wild potato*, a vine (*Ipomea pandurata*) having a pale, purplish flower and an enormous root It is common, in sandy places, in the United States

Potato-fly (*Entom.*) a beetle of several species infesting the potato vine The *Cantharis vittata*, which is of a yellowish-red above, barred with black and the *C atrata*, which is wholly black, are common species They are allied to the Spanish-fly and are sometimes used for it in the United States — *Potato-rot*, a disease of the tubers of the potato — *Potato-worm* (*Entom*) a large green caterpillar with a horn at its tail, found on potato vines in the United States It develops into the *Sphinx quinquemaculatus*

Pō'ta tō'ry, *a* [Lat *potatorius*, from *potare*, to drink] Pertaining to drinking, as, *potatory* power,

Pōt'-bĕl'lied, *a* Having a prominent belly.

Pōt'-bĕl'ly, *n* A protuberant belly

Pōt'-boy, *n* A boy who carries pots of ale, a menial in a public house

Pōtch, *v t* [See POACH.] [Fr *pocher*, Eng. to *poke*,] To thrust, to push [*Obs*]

I'll *potch* at him some way *Shak*

Pōtch, *v t* To poach, to boil slightly [*Obs*]

Pōt'-com-păn'ion, *n* An associate or companion in drinking, applied generally to hard drinkers

Pōt'e-ca ry, *n* The same as POTHECARY. [*Obs.*]

Po teen', *n* [Cf Ir *potaim*, *poitim*, I drink, *poitin*, a small pot] Irish whisky [Written also *potteen*]

Pō'te-lot, *n* [Fr *potelot*, D *potlood*, Ger *pottloth*, black-lead] (*Chem*) The sulphuret of molybdenum *Fourcroy, Thom*

Pō'tence, *n* [Fr *potence*, L. Lat *potentia*, a staff, crutch, from Lat *potentia*, might, force, power See *infra*]

1 (*Her*) A cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch;—called also *cross-potence*

2 The same as POTENCY *Sir W Hamilton*

Pō'ten-cy, *n* [Lat *potentia*, from *potens*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *potencia*, It *potenzia*, *potenza* See *infra*] The state of being potent, power

Now arising
At place of *potency* and sway in th' state. *Shak*

Pō'tent, *a.* [Lat *potens* p. pr of *possc*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be, It & Sp *potente*]

1 Physically strong, forcible, powerful; efficacious, as, a *potent* medicine

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends *Milton*

2 Having great authority, control, or dominion, as, a *potent* prince *Shak*

3 Powerful, in a moral sense, having great influence, *potent* interest, a *potent* argument. Liberty of religion, that most *potent* of all the [illegible]nts of freedom " *I Taylor*

[illegible]—Powerful mighty puissant strong [illegible]nt, forcible, efficacious, cogent, influential

[illegible]t, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A prince, a potentate *Shak*
walking staff or crutch *Chaucer*

[illegible]a-ry, *n* [See *infra*] Sovereignty. [*Obs*]

Pō′ten-tate, n. [LL. potentatus, p. p. of potentare to exercise power, fr. L. potentia; Sp. potentado. See POTENT.] One who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Exalted him ... above earthly princes and potentates, but according ... the celestial hierarchy. — [illegible]

Po-ten′tial, a. [LL. potentialis; Sp. & Pr. potencial, Fr. potentiel. See POTENCY.]

1. Being potent; having great power ... endowed with energy adequate to ... efficacious. [Obs.]

A voice potential,
As double as the duke's. *Shak.*

2. Existing in possibility, not in act.

The potential and imaginary materia prima can not exist without form. *Raleigh.*

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at some time; actual existence, that it now is. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Potential cautery (Surg.), the destruction of vitality ... substance which does not act immediately on application, ... as opposed to the *actual cautery* by means of red hot iron. — *Potential mode* (Gram.), the form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, I may go; he can write.

Po-ten′tial, n. Anything that may be possible; a possibility. *Bacon.*

Po-ten′ti-al′i-ty (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tȳ; 33, 95), n. The quality of being potential; possibility, not actuality. *Bentley.*

Po-ten′tial-ly, adv. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act or positively.

The duration of human souls is only potentially infinite. *Bentley.*

Po-ten′tial-ize (-shal-īz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. POTENTIALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. POTENTIALIZING.] To render latent or potent. ... potentialized by an especial divine grace. *Coleridge.*

Pō′tent-ly, adv. With great force or energy; powerfully.

You are potently opposed. *Shak.*

Pō′tent-ness, n. Powerfulness; strength; might.

Pō′tes-tate, n. A chief magistrate or potentate. [Obs. and rare.] *Wyclif.*

Po-tes′ta-tive, a. [Lat. potestativus, from potestas ability, power, from posse to be able. ... power. See POTENT.] Authoritative. [Obs. and rare.] *Pearson.*

Pŏt′gŭn, n. 1. A popgun. [Obs.] *Swift.*

2. A short, wide cannon flared like a pot. [Obs.] [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Pŏt′hăng′er, n. A pothook.

Pŏth′e-ca-ry, n. [Corrupted from apothecary, q. v.] One who keeps a shop, especially one who keeps a shop for the sale of drugs; an apothecary. [Obs.]

Po-theen′, n. The same as POTTEEN.

Pŏth′er, n. [Written also pudder, and bother.] [Perhaps from O. D. peuteren ... bouleversement ... See POWDER.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.

The wind ...
Coming on with terrible pother. *Wordsworth.*

Pŏth′er, v. i. To make a bustling ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

Pŏth′er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POTHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. POTHERING.] To harass and perplex; to puzzle. *Locke.*

Pŏt′herb′, n. Any herb fitted for the table; an herb used in cooking food.

Pŏt′hole′, n. A circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones, which are turned round by the water in what was at first a natural depression of the rock. *Dana.*

Pŏt′hook′, n. 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.

2. A letter or character like a pothook; a scrawled letter.

I have often wanted for some person as well skilled as ... those old pot-hooks to tell me their meaning. *W. Scott.*

Pŏt′house′, n. An alehouse. *Warton.*

Pŏ′tiche′, n. [Fr. potiche porcelain vase.]

Pŏ′tich′o-ma′ni-a, n. [illegible] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or pictures, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware.

Po′tion, n. [Lat. potio, from potare to drink; Fr. potion, Sp. pocion, It. pozione.] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose.

Drink ... is past ... *Shak.*

Pŏt′lid, n. The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

Potlid valve, a kind of back valve, consisting of a circular plate with ... the center through which the ... rod passes freely.

Pŏt′luck′, n. Whatever may chance to be provided for dinner.

Pŏt′man, n.; pl. POTMEN. A pot-companion.

Pŏt′metal, n. 1. The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron.

2. An alloy of copper with lead, used for making large vessels for various purposes in the arts.

Pŏt′pie, n. A dish composed of dough and meat boiled together.

Pŏt′ plant (Bot.) A plant of the genus Lecythis ... large, woody fruit, which ... [illegible]

Pŏt′ piece, n. The same as POT-[illegible]

Pot′pour′ri, n. [F., from pot pot + pourri rotten, fr. pourrir to rot, to spoil; formed by imitation of Sp. olla podrida.] A ragout ... (a) A stew made of different sorts of meats, vegetables, &c., cooked together. (b) A vase ... dried leaves ... room. (c) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together; a medley. (d) A literary production made up of parts brought together without ... bond of connection.

Pŏt′shard, **Pŏt′share**, n. A potsherd. [Obs.]

Pŏt′sherd′, n. [Eng. pot and sherd or shard, q. v.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pŏt′stōne′, n. (Min.) A variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels.

Pŏt′-sure, a. ... drink; ... confident of being right ... confident. [Obs.]

Pott, n. See POT, 4.

Pŏt′tage, n. [F. potage, from pot; Sp. potage, Pg. potagem, It. potaggio. See POT.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or ... ; broth; thick soup. [Written also potage.]

Pŏt′tain, n. Old pot-metal. [Obs.] *Halliwell.*

Pŏt-teen′, n. The same as PO[illegible]

Pŏt′ter, n. 1. One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

2. One who hawks crockery or earthenware. [Prov. Eng.] *De Quincey.*

Potter's clay, a variety of clay used by potters.

Pŏt′ter, v. i. [imp. & p. p. POTTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. POTTERING.] To occupy one's self with trifling, or in a ... ineffective manner; to be busy ... or without energy or effect; to trifle; to putter. — Pronounced putter in the United States.

Pŏt′ter, v. t. To poke; to push; to disturb; to bother. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

Pŏt′ter's ore. A ... lead which ... like the glazing of potters' ware ... the mineral ... *Boyle.*

Pŏt′ter-y, n. [F. poterie, from pot. See POT.]

1. The vessels made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.

2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

Pŏt′ting, n. [From pot.] 1. The act of drinking or tippling.

2. A planting or preserving in a pot.

3. The process of placing sugar in casks for draining. [West Indies.] *Edwards.*

Pŏt′tle, n. [Dim. of pot, q. v. Cf. W. potel bottle, and E. bottle.]

1. A liquid measure of four pints.

2. A vessel, pot, or tankard. "A dry pottle of ... each before him." *W. Scott.*

3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

He had a paper bag under each arm, and a pottle of strawberries in one hand. *Dickens.*

Pŏt′tle-draught (-drȧft), n. The taking a pottle of liquor at one draught. [Eng.] *Halliwell.*

Pō′tu-lent, a. [L. potulentus, from potus drinking, drink, from potare to drink.]

1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy.

2. Fit to drink; potable; drinkable.

Pŏt′-val′iant (-yant), a. Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

Pŏt′-wal′ler (-wŏl′-), n. A pot-walloper. *Addison.*

Pŏt′-wal′lop-er (-wŏl′-), n.

1. A voter in certain boroughs of England where all who boil (wallop) pots are entitled to vote.

2. One who cleans pots; a scullion. *Bartlett.*

Pŏt′-wal′lop-ing (-wŏl′lop-), a. Of or relating to pot-wallopers.

Pouch, n. [F. poche, pocket, pouch, bag, from A-S. pocca, poha, pocca. See POKE.]

1. A small bag; usually, a leather bag; as, a pouch for money or for provisions; a shot pouch, and the like.

2. That which is shaped like a bag or used as a pouch; as, (a) A protuberant belly; — so called in contempt or ridicule. (b) The bag or sack of a bird, that of the pelican; also, the crop of birds. (c) (Med.) A cyst containing a watery fluid. *Sharp.* (d) (Bot.) A silicle, or short pod, as of some plants. *Gray.* (e) A marsupium, or sack in which the young of marsupials are carried, as the pouch of the opossum and kangaroo.

Pouch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POUCHED (poucht); p. pr. & vb. n. POUCHING.]

1. To pocket; to save.

I will pouch up such affronts. *W. Scott.*

2. To swallow; — said of fowls. *Derham.*

3. To pout. [Obs.] *Ainsworth.*

Pouched (poucht), a. Having a pouch; furnished with a pouch; as, the pouched ... the opossum.

Pouch′-bel′ly, n. [illegible] *W. Scott.*

Pouch′-mouth, n. A mouth with blubbered or swollen lips.

Pouch′-mouthed, a. Blubber-lipped. [Obs.]

Pou-chong′ (poo-shŏng′), n. A kind of black tea.

Pou′drette′ (poo-drĕt′), n. [F., dim. of poudre dust, powder, q. v.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

Poul′da-vis, n. [Cf. POLEDAVY.] A sort of sailcloth. [Obs.] *Ainsworth.*

Poul′dron, n. See POWLDRON.

Poule (pōōl), n. [illegible]

Poulp (pōōlp) (Sp. p. § 136), n. [F. poulpe, from Lat. polypus the fish, by part ... animal bodies and fruits.] (Zoöl.) A eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod of the genus Octopus (O. vulgaris); — sometimes applied to the sepia, common cuttlefish ... also the soft part of the pearl which ...

Poult, n. [Contracted from F. poulet, dim. of poule hen, fowl; Lat. pullus young of an animal.] A young chicken, partridge, &c. [Rare.] Al[illegible]

Poult′er, n. One who had charge of poultry; a poulterer. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Poult′er-er, n. [From Fr. poulailler, poulter ... See POULT.]

1. One who deals in poultry.

2. An officer of the king's household who had the charge of the poultry. [Eng.] [Obs.]

Poul′tice (35), n. [Lat. puls, pultis, thick pap. ...] A soft composition of ... meal, bran, ... mucilaginous ... to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, and the like; a cataplasm.

Poul′tice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POULTICED (pōl′tĭst); p. pr. & vb. n. POULTICING.] To cover with a poultice; to dress with poultice.

Poul′tive, n. A poultice. [Obs.] *Sir W. Temple.*

Poul′try (35), n. [From poult, q. v.] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Poul′try-yärd, n. A yard or place where fowls are confined and bred, or kept.

Pounce, n. [F. ponce pumice, pounce, from Lat. pumex, pumicis, pumice ... pounce; Sp. pomez; It. pomice. See PUMICE.]

1. A fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper ... pulverized ...

2. Charcoal dust, or some other colored powdered substance ... put into a muslin bag, to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines of a design on paper or cloth.

☞ This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; lace-makers ... sometimes ... It is also used in enameling.

3. A cloth ... stamped ... worked in eyelet holes for ornamentation ... pouncing. [Obs.]

Pounce, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POUNCED (pounst); p. pr. & vb. n. POUNCING.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce; as, to pounce paper for writing on, to pounce a pattern.

Pounce, n. [From F. ponce, ... from Lat. ...] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

... pounces who carry your bolts ... their pounces in the remotest verge of the sea. *Burke.*

Pounce, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POUNCED (pounst); p. pr. & vb. n. POUNCING.]

1. To prick, as with a pounce or talon. [Obs.]

... pounce him ...
A ... dagger ... *J. Fletcher.*

2. To pierce with a sharp instrument; to perforate; to stamp holes in by way of ornament; to punch. "A short ... gauded and pounced after the galliard fashion." *T. Elyot.*

Pounce, v. i. To fall suddenly, to fall and seize with the claws; — with on or upon; as, a rapacious bird pounces on its prey.

Decorum is never so against ... as when he pounces on the ... ranges of misguided ... *Jeffrey.*

Pounce′ box, n. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper. *Shak.*

Pounced (pounst), a. 1. Furnished with claws or talons; as, the pounced young of the eagle. *Thomson.*

2. Ornamented with ... pricked ... "Gilt bowl pounced and pierced." *Holinshed.*

Poun′cet box, n. [Written also pouncet-box.] [F. poncet, from poncer to pounce.] A small box with a perforated lid or top, to hold perfume for smelling. *Shak.*

Pouncing, n. A ... stamped or worked ... by way of ornament. "Fashions ... conferred ... pouncings and ..." *Berners.*

Pound, n. [A-S. ... Icel. pund, Dan. & Sw. pund, D. pond, O. H. G. phunt, G. pfund; Lat. pondo, allied to pondus a weight, from pendere to weigh.]

1. A certain specified weight; especially, a legal standard consisting of an established number of ounces. The pound avoirdupois, which is divided into 16 ounces, and the pound troy, which is divided into 12 ounces. 144 pounds avoirdupois are equal to 175 pounds troy weight.

2. A British denomination of money of account, equal to 20 shillings sterling, and equal in value to about $4.84. The real coin ... by the sovereign, the gold coin ... of the same value.

The pound sterling was ... Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a pound troy of silver ... shilling ... worth ... the ... three times as large as the present.

Pound foolish, careless as to the expenditure of large sums. See PENNY WISE.

Pound, [A-S. pynd, pound ... from pyndan, ...]

to shut up, confine] An inclosure, erected by authority, in which entile or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law, a pinfold

Pound covert a pound that is close or covered over, as a stable or other building — *Pound overt*, one that is open overhead *Burrill*

Pound, *v t* [A-S *pyndan* See *supra*] To confine in a pound, or place of public restraint; to impound. "To liken it to the exploit of that gallant man who thought to *pound* up the crows by shutting his park gate " *Milton*

Pound, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* POUNDING] [A-S *punian*, to bruise]

1 To beat or strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubbered cheeks *Dryden.*

2 To comminute and pulverize by beating, to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument, as, to *pound* spice or salt

Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend. *Garth*

Pound'age, *n* [From *pound*]

1 A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound *Swift*

2 A subsidy of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more [*Eng*] *Blackstone.*

Grants of tonnage and *poundage* were still in reserve and they were the main reserve of the crown. *Palfrey*

3 (*Law*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount made by virtue of an execution, — estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound *Burrill Bouvier*

Pound'age, *v t* To collect, as poundage "The custom house of certain publicans that have the tonnaging and *poundaging* of all free spoken truth " *Milton*

Pound'age, *n* A charge for impounding stray cattle *Simmonds*

Pound'-breach, *n* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it *Blackstone*

Pound'-cake, *n* A kind of rich, sweet cake, — so called from the ingredients used in making it being used by pounds, or in equal quantities, as it were, pound for pound.

Pound'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, pounds

2 An instrument used for pounding, a pestle

3 A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as, a cannon is called a twelve-*pounder*, a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten *pounder* *Johnson*

4. A large, heavy pear *Dryden*

Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears *Dryden*

Pound'-keep'er, *n* One who has the care of a pound

Pound'-rate, *n* A rate or proportion estimated at a certain amount for each pound

Poupe'ton, *n* [Fr *poupée*, a doll, from Lat *pupa*, a girl, damsel, doll, puppet.] A puppet, or little baby [*Obs*] *Palsgrave.*

Pou'pies, *n pl* [Corrupted from Fr *poupiettes*] (*Cookery*) A mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon *Bailey*

Pour, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POURED, *p pr* & *vb n* POURING] [O Eng *powere*, Scot *pere*. Cf W *bwrw*, to cast, throw, shed]

1 To cause to flow, as a liquid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it, — followed by *out*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *against*, on, *upon*, *under*, &c , as, to *pour* water from a pail, or out of a pail, to *pour* wine into a decanter

Wherefore did Nature *pour* her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand? *Milton.*

2 To send forth in a flowing or profuse manner, to emit.

London doth *pour* out her citizens *Shak.*

3 To give vent to, as strong feeling, to utter

I have *poured* out my soul before the Lord 1 *Sam* i. 15.

4 To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force

I will shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee *Ezek* vii 3

☞ Formerly, by many speakers, pronounced *power*, by others, *poor*

Pour, *v i* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts, to move or rush, as a current, to move impetuously, like a swift running stream, to flow

The rustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went *pouring* forward with impetuous speed. *Byron.*

Pour'er, *n* One that pours

Pour'fil, *n* The same as PROFILE [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Pour'lieu, *n* See PERLIEU

Pour pur'ty, *n* [Fr *pour*, for, and *parti*, part, party.] (*Law*) A division, a divided share

To make pourparty, to divide lands which were held undivided previously

Pour'point *n* [Fr as if *point pour point*, point for point. Cf CONTRAPUNT.] A quilted doublet worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a gambeson *Fairholt*

Pour prest'fire, *n* [O Fr *pourprendre*, to seize, surround, *pourprisure*, an inclosure.] (*Law*) A wrongful inclosure of or encroachment on, another's property. See PURPRESTURE. *Cowell*

Pour'suit vant, *n.* The same as PURSUIVANT

Pour tray', *v t* The same as PORTRAY

Pour-vey'ance, *n* The same as PURVEYANCE

Pousse (pows), *n* [Corrupted from *pulse*] Pulse, pease [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pout, *n* 1 (*Ichth.*) (*a*) A sea-fish of the cod kind, about a foot in length, — called also the *whiting pout* It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head *Parkington Yarrell* (*b*) An American fish of the genus *Pimelodus* (*P. cattus*), catfish; horned pout; bullhead

2 A species of bird *Carew.*

3. A fit of sullenness

Pout, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* POUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* POUTING] [Fr *bouder*, to pout, Prov Fr *boder*, to puff up, Armor *mouza*, to pout W *poten*, *polten*, what bulges out, a paunch, belly.]

1 To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure, hence, to look sullen

Thou *pouted* upon thy fortune and thy love *Shak*

2 To protrude "*Pouting* lips" *Dryden.*

Pout (pōōt), *n* [Fr *poulet*] The young of some birds, as of the grouse kind, a young fowl [*Scot*]

Pout (pōōt), *v i* To shoot young birds, as grouse, &c [*Scot*] *W. Scott*

Pout'er, *n* [Cf Eng *pout* and Ger *puter*, turkey]

1 One who pouts

2 Specifically, a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.

Pouter Pigeon

Pout'ing, *n* Childish sullenness

Pout'ing-ly, *adv* In a pouting or sullen manner

Pov'er-ty, *n* [O Fr *poverte*, *povreté*, *poverteit*, *povretet*, N Fr *pauvreté*, Pr *paubretat*, *paupretat*, O Sp *pobredad*, It *poveria*, Lat. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor, q v.]

1 Destitution of property, indigence, want of convenient means of subsistence, need

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty* *Prov* xxiii 21

2 Any deficiency of resources that are needed or desired, especially, a lack of sentiment or words, as, *poverty* of language, &c

Syn —Indigence penury, beggary necessity, neediness; need, lack, want scantiness, sparingness, meagerness, jejuneness —POVERTY, INDIGENCE PAUPERISM *Poverty* is a relative term what is *poverty* to a gentleman, would be competence for a day-laborer *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and is, therefore, a hopeless and degraded state

Such madness as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty* *Dorham*

For even that *indigence* that brings me low
Makes me myself, and Him above to know *Dryden.*

Pow'der, *n* [O Eng *poudre*, *poulder*, Fr *poudre*, O Fr *poldre*, *puldre*, Pr *pols*, *polvera*, *podra*, Sp *polvo*, *polvora*, It *polve*, *polvere*, Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*]

1 The fine particles into which any substance is pounded or ground, or into which it falls by decay, dust.

Grind their bones to *powder* small. *Shak.*

2 Especially, a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated, gunpowder

3 A perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, formerly used for dressing the hair

Dover s powder See DOVER S POWDER. — *James s powder*, a celebrated antimonial powder formerly much esteemed as a febrifuge. It is a combination or peroxide of antimony with phosphate of lime — *Powder of algaroth* See ALGAROTH

Pow'der, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* POWDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* POWDERING] [Fr *poudrer*, O Fr *poldrer*]

1 To reduce to fine particles, to pound, grind, or rub into fine portieles, to comminute, to pulverize

2 To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.

A circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars *Milton.*

3 To sprinkle with salt, to corn, as meat *Bacon*

Pow'der, *v i* 1 To separate into minute particles, to become like powder, as some salts *powder* easily

2 To come violently [*Obs*] *D'Estrange*

Pow'der-box, *n* A box in which powder is kept.

Pow'der-cart, *n* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

Pow'der-chest, *n* 1 A small box, or case, charged with powder, old nails, &c , fastened to the side of a ship to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board

2 A chest for holding gunpowder on board a ship

Pow'der-flask, *n* A flask in which gunpowder is carried

Powder-flask

Pow'der-horn, *n* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

Pow'der tug-tub, *n.* 1. A tub, or vessel, in which meat is corned or salted.

2 Hence, the place where an infected leper is cured

Pow'der-mag'a zine, *n* A place where gunpowder is stored; especially, a place made bomb proof, for storing gunpowder, in fortified places, or in ships

Pow'der-mill, *n* A mill in which gunpowder is made

Pow'der-mine, *n.* A cave, or hollow, in which gunpowder is placed to be fired at a proper time.

Pow'der-monk'ey (mŭngk'y), *n.* A boy who carries cartridges from the magazine to the guns in ships of war "A *powder monkey* on board an armed sloop " *H. Stowe*

Pow'der-room, *n.* The apartment, in a ship, where gunpowder is kept *Hoffer.*

Pow'dery, *a* 1. Easily crumbling, to pieces; friable

2 Sprinkled with powder, dusty

3 Having a resemblance to powder. "The *powdery* snow." *Wordsworth.*

Pow'dike, *n.* [Scot *pow*, *pow*, a pool, a watery or marshy place, abbreviated from Eng *pool*; A marsh or fen dike [*Prov Eng*]

Pow'er, *n* [O Fr. *pouoir*, *poeir*, *poeir*, *poir*, *podoir*, N Fr *pouvoir*, n &c , Norm Fr *pouvoir*, *porare*, from Lat *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be, Fr , Sp , & Pg *poder* It *potere*.]

1 Ability in act, regarded as latent or inherent, the faculty of doing or performing something, capacity for action or performance, capability of producing an effect, whether physical or moral, might, as, a man of great *power* the *power* of military attraction, money gives *power* "One rent himself in *power*, and next in crime " *Milton*

2 Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted, strength, force, or energy in action; as, the *power* of steam in moving an engine, the *power* of truth, or of argument, in producing conviction. "The *power* of fancy " *Shak*

3 Capacity of undergoing or suffering, firmness to be acted upon; susceptibility, as, great *power* of endurance

Power is therefore a word which we may use both in an active and in a passive signification and in psychology we may apply it both to the active faculty and to the passive capacity of the mind. *Sir H. Hamilton*

Power, then, is active and passive, faculty is active power or capacity; capacity is passive *power* *Sir W Hamilton*

4 The exercise of a faculty the employment of strength, the exercise of any kind of control, influence, dominion, sway, command, government, as, *power* is often tyrannical

Power is no blessing to itself but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Sewell*

5 The agent exercising an ability to act, an individual, an institution, or government, which exercises control, one who is invested with authority as the great *powers* of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent, a spirit; a divinity

I through the ample air in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and show
The *powers* of darkness bound. *Milton*

6 Hence, also, a military or naval force, an army or navy, a host

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak*

7 A large quantity; a great number, as, a *power* of good things. [*Obs* or *vulgar*]

8 (*Math*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself, as, a cube is the third *power* of a number

9 (*Metaph*) Mental or moral ability to act, one of the faculties which are possessed by the mind or soul; as, the *power* of thinking, reasoning, judging, willing, fearing, hoping, and the like.

I was in the thought they were not fained, and yet the guiltiness of my mind the sudden surprise of my powers drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief *Shak*

10 (*Mech*) (*a*) Applied force; force producing either motion or pressure, as, the *power* of water or steam, the *power* of a screw

Power differs from force strictly in having relation to work to be effected The tractive force of a locomotive is the steam-pressure exerted on the rails the tractive *power* is the force considered as exerted in giving motion to a load.

(*b*) A mechanical agent, that by means of which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained, — often used in composition, as water *power* horse-*power*, and the like.

11 (*Optics*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies, in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies, or augments, the apparent diameter of an object, sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface

12 (*Physics*) Capability of producing the specific change, or effect, designated by the qualifying term used, as, the conducting *power* of electricity or heat the refractive, dispersive, or diffractive *power* of light, the resolving *power* of a microscope

13 (*Law*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or another person *Winston.*

☞ *Power* may be predicated of absolute assertion

th winds and waves, heat, electricity and magnetism are its ... &c. ... of animal and ... intelligent beings, and when predicated of intelligent beings it m ... physical, mental, or moral ability or ... capacity.

Mechanical powers, the ... simple machines or mechanical ... namely the lever, ... the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, ... wheel and axle. See M... — *Power of ...* m ... the energy ... of ... work performed ... d is ... from *effect* or ... which is the useful work performed ... the ... and from *efficiency* which is the ratio of the useful work ... — *Power of attorney* ... written authority given to ... person to act for another.

Pow'er-a-ble, *a.* 1. Capable of being effected by the application of power; capable of being wrought ... accomplished by power; possible. *Jer. Taylor.*
2. ... capable of ... powerful. [*Obs.*]

Pow'er-ful, *a.* 1. Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind; *powerful* ... A ... a *powerful* army ... a *powerful* ... *powerful* argument; a *powerful* light.
2. Great in number; *powerful* ... [A Hibernicism.] [Colloq.] *Barrett.*

Syn. — Mighty; ... potent; efficacious; ... tense.

Pow'er-ful, *adv.* Exceedingly; greatly; very; ... *powerful* weak. [*Vulgar.*] *Bartlett.*

Pow'er-ful-ly, *adv.* With great force ... potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly ... with ... m... ...

Pow'er-ful-ness, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might.

Pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; ... unable to produce any effect.

Pow'er-less-ness, *n.* The quality of being powerless; destitution of power.

Pow'er-loom, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

Pow'er-press, *n.* A press, especially a printing press, worked by steam, water, ... other power than the human arm.

Powl'dron, *n.* [Written also *poldron* ... *pauldron*.] [From F. *épaule* ... shoulder. See PAULDRON.] (*Her.*) That part of armor which covers the shoulders.

Pow'ter, ... A variety of the common domestic pigeon. See POUTER.

Pow'wow, ... 1. A priest or conjurer among the North American Indians.
2. Conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and ... purposes, ... ted with great noise and confusion, ... often with dancing ...
3. Hence, a ... gathering; a ... ; a ... noisy ... frolic.

Pow'wow, ... To ... conjure ... with ... among the American Indians ... ...

Pox, *n.* [For *pocks*. OEng. *pokkes* ... from AS. *poc* ... See POCK.] [It is properly a plural word ... by ... use ... singular.] (*Med.*) Strictly, ... eruption ... of ... pustules ... usually ... wholly restricted to ... or ... disease ... small-pox ... chicken pox, the measles, and ... venereal disease.

☞ *Pox*, when used without ... prefix, formerly ... and what is now called ... *pox* ... used ... in the ... imprecation ... and ... a ... used ... a curse, when ... used ... living ... t ... ignifies ... sometimes ...

Pox, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POXED (pŏkst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POXING.] To infect with the pox or venereal disease.

Poy, ... [OF. *apoi* ... *poi*, ... Fr. *appui*, a support, prop, ... from OF. *apoier*, *apuier* ... Fr. *appuyer*, to support, prop; ... from ... Fr. *puy*, *pui*, ... rising ground, hill, from Lat. *podium* an elevated place ... height ... ... diminutive of ... ... a foot.]
1. A rope-dancer's pole.
2. A ... boat-hook by which barges are impelled against the stream. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Poy, ... *n.* A kind of tripod ... for ... or ring seats and ... *Santam ...*

Poy-nä'd, ... A poniard; dagger. [*Obs.* and rare.]

I will have it so sharp-pointed that it shall stab Motto ... poynado. *Lusp.*

Poynd'ing, ... See POINDING.

Poy-nett', ... A small bodkin or point to punch holes with. [*Obs.*]


Poyou (*Dasypus Encoubert*).

Poyn'tel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mode of paving, ... of ... small ... squares ... ... diamonds ... *Gwilt.*

Poy'ou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Dasypus* (*D. Encoubert*); species of armadillo found in South America.

Po... ... To ... post ... ... See POST.

Poz'zo-la'na ((pŏt'sō-...) *n.* Volcanic ... ashes from **Poz'zu-o-la'na** Pozzuoli in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water. *Brand.*

Prä'm, (präm) *n.* [D. *praam*; G. ... *prahm*; Fr. *prame*, from ... *fosy* ... ... carrying ... ... See PRAM ... F. PRAME.] (*N*...) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter — used in Holland and the Baltic for conveying goods to and from ... vessel, in loading and unloading.

Prac'tic, *a.* [*Obs.*] 1. The same as PRACTICAL.
2. Artful ... practic will. *Spenser.*

Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* [From practicable.] The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Prac'ti-ca-ble, *a.* [From L. Lat. *practicare*, to act, transact, from Lat. *practice* ... ... G. ... ... OF. *practicable* ... F. *praticable* ... Sp. *practicable* ... It. *praticabile*. See PRACTICAL.]
1. Capable of being practiced, done, or performed; capable of being done or accomplished; possible to be accomplished with known means or resources; feasible; ... *practicable* plan ... A *practicable* virtue. *Dryden.*
2. Admitting of ... r of being passed ... trav... ; passable; ... which ... road ... began to become practicable. *W. Scott.*

Practicable breach (*Mil.*), one admitting of ... trance ... assailing party, especially one who ... ... to make the ascent easy to ... assailing party.

Syn. — Possible; feasible. — PRACTICABLE, POSSIBLE. A thing may be *possible* ... not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet ... not ... be *practicable* for want of the means ... ... to its performance. Archimedes thought it *possible* to lift the world, but ... has not been found yet *practicable*.

Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being practicable; practicability.

Prac'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* In a practicable manner; in ... ... as may be performed.

Prac'ti-cal, *a.* [Lat. *practicus*, Gr. ... ... fit for doing or performing; practical; active ... from ... to do ... work ... OF. & F. *pratique* ... F. *pratique* ... Fr. *practic* ... Sp. *practico* ... It. *pratico*.]
1. Pertaining to practice.
2. Capable of being turned to use ... act ... ... distinguished from *ideal* or *theoretical* ... *practical* ... *South*. ... all *practical* purposes ... *Macaulay.*
3. Fitted ... practice or skill; ready to apply knowledge to some useful end; ... a *practical* man.
4. Derived from practice; ... practical skill.

Practical joke, joke put in practice; joke the ... of which consists in something ... done ... trick played upon ... person, by which ... is raised ... him, or an attempt is made to put him in ... ridiculous position.

Prac'ti-cal'i-ty, ... The quality of being practical; practicalness.

Prac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. In relation to practice.
2. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as, practically wise or skillful.
3. In practice ... use; as, medicine practically ... ; theoretically wrong, but practically right.

Prac'ti-cal-ness, *n.* The quality of being practical.

Prac'tice, *n.* [L. Lat. *practice*, Gr. ... from ... OF. *practique* ... F. *pratique*, Sp. *practica*, It. *pratica*. See PRACTICAL.]
1. Frequently repeated ... ... succession of acts ... similar kind; as, the *practice* of ... rising early ... of ... the *practice* of making regular ... ... the *practice* of virtue ... vice.
2. Customary use; constant use.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

3. Skill or dexterity acquired by ... [*Rare.*] His ... ... active practice. *Shak.*
4. Actual performance; distinguished from theory; action.

There are two functions of the soul — contemplation and practice — according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

There is ... ... between theory and practice ... theory is ... on practice ... theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. Application of ... knowledge to the wants of men ... the exercise of ... ... as, the *practice* of medicine or law.

Practical exercise of an art, or the application of science to life, which application is itself an art. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6. Hence, the limits within which ... profession is ... ... practiced; as, ... physician ... ... *practice*.
7. Skillful ... ... management ... dexterity in contrivance ... ... art; stratagem; artifice — usually in a bad sense.

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by prayer. *Sidney.*

8. A rule in arithmetic by which the operations of the general rule ... are abridged ...
9. (*Law.*) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts. *Bouvier.*

Syn. — Custom; usage; habit; use ...

Prac'tice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRACTICED (prăk'tĭst); *p. pr. & vb.* ... ... ACTICING.] [From the ...] [Written also *practise*, but ... either ... ... of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun, as in *notice* and *to notice*.]
1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to perform by ... or ... ... of acts; as, to *practice* gaming; to *practice* fraud or deception.
2. To carry on in practice, or ... actio ... to apply ... theory to real life; to exercise as a profession, trade, ... &c.; as, to *practice* law ... medicine; to *practice* gunnery ... ...

These men practiced ... book ... another might, perhaps ... read them ... *M*...

3. To commit; to perpetrate; as, the horror *practiced* ... ... *Macaulay.*
4. To make use of; to use. [*Obs.*]

I ... ... the good knight ... *I practiced* Ubaldo ... Ricardo to corrupt ... *Massinger.*

5. Hence, to accustom ...

I ... ... to love God ... ... they are practiced to love their neighbor. *Landor.*

Prac'tice, *v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, ... or ... ; as, to *practice* with the broadsword; to *practice* with the rifle ... the piano.
2. To learn by practice ...

They shall practice how to live secure. *Milton.*

3. To try artifices or stratagems.

I ... ... practiced with him,
And found means to ... ...
That Syphax ... ... are his friends. *Addison.*

4. To exercise an employment or profession, especially to exercise ... profession ... that of medicine or of law.

I am ... ... to practice on others, and as little that others should practice on me. *Sir W. Temple.*

Prac'ti-cer, *n.* 1. One who practices, or who customarily performs certain acts.
2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

Prac-ti'cian (...), *n.* One who is, by practice, acquainted with or skilled in anything.

Prac'ti-sant, *n.* An agent. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Prac'tise, ... See PRACTICE.

☞ There is no reason why the noun and verb should both be spelled with ... as in ... *device* ... and ... ... the ... preceding it ... ... The distinction in spelling between the ... ... convention ... as *device* ... *devise*, where the verb has the sound of *z* ... The spelling *practise* ... to give ... the same sound as ... ... notice ... ... it is desirable ... follow the regular analogy and write the noun and verb alike.

Prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.*
1. One who is engaged in the ... ... of ... art ... ... particularly in law or medicine.
2. One who does anything customarily or habitually. *Whitgift.*
3. One who practices ... ... *South.*

Prac'tive-ly, *adv.* In practical manner; by practice. [*Obs.*]

Th... preachers ... the people both
Thus practively did ... *Warner.*

Præ-ci'pe, ... [Lat., imperative of *præcipere*, to ... ... See PRECEPT.] (*Law.*) (*a*) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it. (*b*) A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is ... be issued. *Wharton.* *Burrill.*

Præ-cog'ni-ta, ... *pl.* [Lat. *præcognita* ... ... of *præcognoscere*, to foreknow ... from *præ* before ... and *cognoscere* to know. See COGNITION.] Things previously known in order to understand something else.

Præ-cor'di-a, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *præ* before and *cor* ... heart.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) The midriff, diaphragm. (*b*) The thoracic viscera ... the ... gastrium. *Dunglison.*

Præ-cor'di-al, *a.* See PRECORDIAL.

Præ-di-al, ... See PREDIAL. *De Quincey.*

Præ-fla'ra-tion, *n.* See PREFLORATION.

Præ-fo-li-a'tion, *n.* See PREFOLIATION.

Præ-li-bog'ra-phy, *n.* See PRE... ... ...

Præ-mo-lar, ... See PREMOLAR.

Præ-mo-ree' ... See PRE... ...

Præ-mu-ni're (prĭm-yŭ-...) [Corrupted from *præmonere*, to forewarn ... ... See ADMONISH.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a*) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England, the penalties for which were originally intended to depress the civil power of the pope in the kingdom. (*b*) The writ grounded ... ... (*c*) The penalty ascribed ... ... of *præmunire*.

Wolsey incurred a *præmunire* and forfeited his honors, estate, and life. *South.*

☞ The penalties of *præmunire* were subsequently applied to many other offenses, but prosecutions on a *præmunire* are at this day unheard of in the ... courts. *Robertson.* *Tyler.*

Præ-mu'ni-to-ry, ... See PREMUNITORY.

Præ-nom'en, *n.*; *pl.* PRÆNOMINA ... [Lat., from *præ*, before ... and *nomen* name ... F. *prénom*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name* ... ... as, Lucius, Marcus ...

Præt'er-ist (prĕt'ẽr-ĭst) ... [Lat. *præter*, beyond ...

past] (*Theol*) One who holds that the whole or the greater part of the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled.

Præ-ter mit', *v t* See PRETERMIT. *W Scott*

Præ-tēx'tā, *n* [Lat, sc *toga*, from *prætextus*, p p of *prætexere*, to weave before, to fringe, border, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave] (*Rom antiq*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year It was worn by girls until their marriage

Præ'tor, *n* See PRETOR

Præ-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* See PRETORIUM.

Prev-ăr'i-cā'tion, *n* See PREVARICATION.

Prag-măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *pragmaticus*, Gr *πραγ-*
Prag-măt'ic al, } *ματικός*, busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, from *πρᾶγμα*, a thing done, business, from *πράσσειν*, to do; Fr *pragmatique*, Sp *pragmatico*, It *prammatico*]

1. Ready to act, acquainted with business, versed in affairs, skillful [*Obs*]

2 Active in performing work, diligent, busy [*Obs*]

The next day I began to be very *pragmatical*. *Evelyn*

We can not always be contemplative, or *pragmatical* abroad. *Milton*

3. Pertaining to business, hence, material "Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel" *Here*

4 Over forward in acting, officious, meddling, meddlesome, impertinent. "*Pragmatical* officers of justice" *W Scott*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family *Arbuthnot*

Pragmatic history, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events — *Pragmatic sanction* a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters,—a term derived from the Byzantine empire. In European history two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated One of these issued by Charles VII of France, A D 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church, the other, issued by Charles VI of Germany, A D 1724 settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa

Prag măt'ic, *n.* 1. One who is active or skilled in business.

He's my attorney and solicitor too a fine *pragmatic* *B Jon*

2 A solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state

A royal *pragmatic* was passed, interdicting the use of African slaves by the Moslems of Granada. *Prescott.*

Prag-măt'ic-al ly, *adv* 1. In a pragmatic manner, officiously, zealously, officiously, impertinently

2 In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences

Prag-măt'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being pragmatic, activity, earnestness, meddlesomeness, impertinence

Prăg'ma-tĭsm, *n* 1 The state of being pragmatic

2 A mode of treating history in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and results

The narration of this apparently trifling circumstance belongs to the *pragmatism* of the history *Murphy*

Prăg'ma-tĭst, *n* 1. One who is pragmatic.

2 One who uses pragmatism

Prairial (prā're ăl'), *n* [Fr, fr *prairie* meadow] The ninth month of the French republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced May 20, and ended June 18 See VENDEMIAIRE

Prā'ri-e (89), *n* [Fr *prairie*, an extensive meadow; O Fr *praerie*, Pr *pradaria*, Sp & Pg *praderia*, It *prateria*, fr Lat *pratum*, a meadow]

1 An extensive tract of land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by a deep, fertile soil. Prairies are level or rolling

2 A meadow or tract of grass land, especially, a so called in rural meadow

Prā'ri-e-dōg, *n* (*Zoöl*) A small rodent animal, the *Cynomus* (or *Sperriophilus*) *ludovicianus*, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals burrow in the ground, in large warrens, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog *Kirby W. Irving*

Prairie-dog.

Prā'ri-e-hen, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of grouse (*Tetrao cupido*), found in the Western States

Prāis'a ble (prāz'a bl), *a* Suitable to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable; commendable [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Prāis'a bly, *adv* In a praisable manner, so as to be worthy of praise

Prāise *n* [O Fr *preit*, *preiz*, *pris*, N Fr *prix*, price, worth, value, estimation, Pr *preiz*, Sp *prez*, *precio*, Pg *preço*, It *prezzo*, Lat *pretium*, D *prijs*, N H. Ger. *preis*, M. H. Ger. *pris*, Dan *pris*, Sw. *pris*]

1 Commendation for worth, approval of merit, honor rendered because of excellence or worth, laudation; land; approbation

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice. *Rambler*

☞ *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and then differs from *fame renown*, and *celebrity*, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation

2 Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being, the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator, worship, often in song, in distinction from petition or confession

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* unto our God *Ps xl. 3*

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

He is thy *praise* and he is thy God. *Deut x. 21*

Syn.—Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat.

Prāize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRAISED, *p pr & vb n* PRAISING] [O Fr. *prelsier*, *preiser*, *proisier*, *prisier*, N Fr *priser*, Pr & Pg *prezar*, Sp *preciar*, It *prezzare*, Lat *pretiare*, from *pretium*, D *prijzen*, N H Ger *preisen*, M H Ger *prisen*, Dan *prise*, Sw *prisa* See *supra*, and cf APPRAISE]

1. To commend, to applaud; to express approbation of,—applied to a person or his acts

We *praise* not Hector though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden*

2 To extol in words or song, to magnify, to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works, to do honor to, to display the excellence of,—applied especially to the Divine Being

Praise ye him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts! *Ps cxlviii. 2*

Syn.—To commend; applaud; laud; eulogize, celebrate glorify, magnify —To PRAISE, APPLAUD, EXTOL To *praise* is to set at a high price to *applaud* is to greet with clapping, to *extol* is to bear aloft We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment, we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act, we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton.*

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again *Shak*

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns *Milton*

Prāize, *v t* To estimate the value of, to rate, to appraise [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prāiso'ful, *a* Laudable, commendable [*Obs*]

Prāise'less, *a* Without praise or commendation

Prāise'ment, *n* The act of appraising, appraisement [*Obs*] *Fabyan*

Prāis'er, *n* One who praises, commends, or extols, an applauder, a commender *Sidney*

Prāise'wor-thi ly (prāz'wŭr-thi lĭ), *adv* In a praiseworthy manner *Spenser*

Prāise'wor-thi ness (-wŭr-), *n* The quality of being praiseworthy

Prāise'wor-thy (prāz'wŭr thĭ), *a* Worthy of praise or applause, commendable, as, a *praiseworthy* action *Arbuthnot*

Prām, } *n* [See PRAAM and PERMA]
Prāme, } 1 (*Naut*) A flat bottomed boat or lighter, a pram See PRAAM

2 (*Mil*) A kind of floating battery or flat bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon,—used in covering the disembarkation of troops [*Rare*]

Prānce, *v i* [*imp & p p* PRANCED (pranst), *p pr. & vb n* PRANCING] [Allied to *prank*, v t]

1 To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle

Now rule thy *prancing* steed *Gay*

2 To ride with bounding movements, to ride ostentatiously

The insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison*

3 To walk or strut about in a showy manner, or with warlike parade *Swift.*

Prān'cer, *n* A horse which prances

Then came the captain, or governor of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer* *Evelyn*

Prăn'di-al, *a* [Lat *prandium*, a repast] Relating to a repast

Prăn'gos, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species (*P pabularia*), found in Tartary, and having leaves about two feet in length, with a highly fragrant smell resembling that of new clover hay, has been used as fodder for cattle *Baird*

Prănk, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRANKED (prăpkt), *p pr & vb n* PRANKING] [Ger *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show, M H Ger *prangen*, *brangen*, *brunken*, Dan *prange*, *prunke*, Sw. *prånga*, *prunka*, Icel *prånga*, D *pronken*] To adorn in a showy manner, to dress or adjust to ostentation See PRINK

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank* *Milton.*

Some *prank* up their bodies, and have their minds full of execrable vices *Burton.*

Prănk, *n* [See *supra*, and cf. W *prane*, a prank, *prancian*, to frolic, to play pranks] A gay or sportive action a caprice, a ludicrous or merry trick; a playfully mischievous act

In came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks* *Raleigh.*

Prănk, *a.* Full of gambols or tricks, frolicsome, [*Obs*] *Brewer*

Prănk'er, *n.* One who pranks or dresses in a showy manner, a prinker

Prănk'ish, *a* Full of pranks

Prāsē, *n* [Fr. *prase*, Lat. *prasius*, from Gr πράσιος, of a leek green, from Gr πράσον, a leek.] (*Min*) A variety of quartz, of a leek green color *Dana*

Prăs'e-o-līte (89), *n* [Gr πρασιός, leek-green and λίθος, stone.] (*Min*) A variety of altered lolite of a green color and grassy luster. *Dana*

Prăg'i nŏūs, *a* [Lat *prasinus*, Gr πρασινος, from πράσον, a leek See *infra*] Grass green, clear, lively green, without any mixture *Ainsworth*

Pra-sīf'ers, *n* [Gr πρασίνος, from πράσον, herb bound] (*Med*) Wine in which the leaves of leek bound have been infused *Dunglison.*

Prās'soid, *a* [Gr. πράσον, leek, and εἶδος, form] Resembling prase, *Dana*

Prā'son (prā'sn), *n* [Gr. πράσον, Lat *prasio*] A leek; also, a sea weed as green as a leek *Lalle*

Prāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* PRATED, *p pr & vb n* PRATING] [L Ger & D. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, Sw. & Icel *prata*] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose, to be loquacious

To *prate* and talk for life and liberty *Skak*

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden*

Prāte, *v t* To utter foolishly, to speak without meaning,

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*, *Dryden*

When thou, his knave canst talk at such a rate. *Dryden*

Prāte, *n* [L Ger & D. *praat*, Dan. & Sw *prat*. See *supra*] Talk to little purpose, trifling talk, unmeaning loquacity "Stock of fops, and poetry, and *prate*" *Pope*

Prāt'er, *n* One who prates, one who talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects

Prāt'le, *n* The same as PRATIQUE, q. v

Prā'tin-cōle, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Glareola*, belonging to the family of the plovers, and found only in the old world *Eng Cyc*

Prāt'ing-ly, *adv* With idle talk, with loquacity

Prāt'ique (prăt'eek), *n* [Fr *pratique*, It *pratica*, Sp *practica* See PRACTICE.] (*Com*) Primarily, liberty of converse, intercourse, the communication between a ship and the port at which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place,—a term used particularly in the south of Europe

Prāt'tle, *v i* [*imp & p p.* PRATTLED, *p pr & vb n* PRATTLING] [Dim of *prate*, L Ger *prateln*, *prätteln*] To talk much and idly, to be loquacious on trifling subjects, to prate hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child, to utter child's talk

Prāt'tle, *n* Trifling or childish tattle, loquacity on trivial subjects, prate.

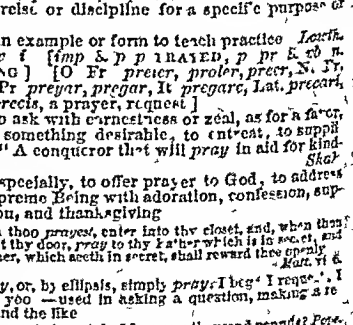
Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership *Shak*

Prāt'tle ment, *n* Prattle *Jeffrey*

Prāt'tler, *n* An idle talker *Herbert*

Prăv'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, perverse, O Fr *pravité*, Pr. *pravitat*, *pravetat*, Sp *pravedad*, It *pravità*] Deterioration, degeneracy, corruption; depravity, especially, moral corruption, moral perversion, want of rectitude, as the *pravity* of human nature "The *pravity* of the will" *South.*

Prawn, *n* (*Zoöl*) A small crustacean (*Palæmon serratus* of Europe, *P vulgaris* of the United States), allied to the shrimp. It is highly prized for food



Prawn (*P serratus*)

Prāx'is, *n* [Gr πρᾶξις, from πράσσειν, to do See PRACTICE.]

1 Use; practice, especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object

2 An example or form to teach practice *Lardner*

Prāy, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRAYED, *p pr & vb n* PRAYING] [O Fr *preier*, *proier*, *preer*, N Fr *prier*, Pr *preyar*, *pregar*, It *pregare*, Lat. *precari*, from *precis*, a prayer, request]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable, to entreat, to supplicate "A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness" *Shak*

2 Especially, to offer prayer to God, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and, when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy father which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly *Matt vi 6*

I pray, or, by ellipsis, simply *pray*, I beg I request, I entreat you —used in asking a question, making a request, and the like

Pray, then, what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds? *Pope*

Syn —To entreat, supplicate, beg; implore; beseech, petition

Prāy, *v t* 1 To address earnest request to, to supplicate, to entreat, to urge

We *pray* you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God *2 Cor v 20*

[illegible]

Alterative [illegible]

Alterative [illegible]

Alterative [

2. To ask earnestly for; to seek to obtain by supplication; to entreat for; to request; to beseech; to petition.

That will be the breast of the act [illegible] pray prohibition before [illegible] in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

3. To [illegible] or move by prayer; to [illegible] — often with a following preposition or adverb.

Prayed out of purgatory by masses said in their behalf [illegible] *Bacon.*

I pray, or *pray,* (L. *quæso*), [illegible] one who has [illegible]

Pray'er (prā'ẽr), *n.* One who prays; a suppliant.

Prayer (prâr), *n.* [O. Fr. *preiere, priere,* N. Fr. *prière;* Pr. *pregaria, preguiera,* Sp. *plegaria,* It. *pregaria, preghiera,* [illegible] from Lat. *precarius,* obtained by prayer, from *precari,* to pray. See Pray.]

1. The act of praying, or of asking a favor; [illegible] request; [illegible] earnest memorial to a court or a legislative body.

2. Especially, the act of addressing supplication to God; the offering up to the Supreme Being of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving; the practice of communion with God in devotion; address worship and supplication, as public *prayer;* secret *prayer.* [illegible] He is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer.* *Dryden.*

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of [illegible] presented [illegible] supplication addressed to God, as a written or extemporaneous *prayer;* a long *prayer;* [illegible] earnest [illegible] appropriate *prayer.*

He wrote [illegible] two excellent *prayers* which were published [illegible] after his death. *Fell.*

Syn. — Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit; request.

Prayer'-book (prâr'bo͝ok), *n.* A book containing prayers, or the forms of worship [illegible] to

Prayer'ful (prâr'fụl), *a.* Given to prayer; using much prayer; devotional; as, *prayerful* frame of mind.

Prayer'ful-ly (prâr'-), *adv.* In a prayerful manner.

Prayer'ful-ness (prâr'-), *n.* The quality of being prayerful.

Prayer'less (prâr'-), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as, a *prayerless* family or man. [illegible] time you go *prayerless* [illegible] *Baxter.*

Prayer'less-ly (prâr'-), *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

Prayer'less-ness (prâr'-), *n.* Total or habitual [illegible] of prayer.

Prayer'-meet'ing, *n.* A meeting or gathering for prayer.

Pray'ing, *n.* Act of making a prayer [illegible] prayer [illegible] used and *praying* [illegible] *Hale.*

Pray'ing-ly, *adv.* With supplication to God.

Pre. A English form of the Lat. prefix *præ,* before; originally used [illegible] answering to *pre,* [illegible] It expresses priority of time, place [illegible] It sometimes implies *beyond,* and may be rendered *very,* as in *precaution.*

Pre'ach [illegible] *n.* Previous evacuation.

Preach (prēch), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREACHED (prēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREACHING.] [O. Fr. *precher, prescher, preecher, prescer,* N. Fr. *prêcher,* Pr. & Sp. *predicar,* It. *predicare,* from Lat. *prædicare,* [illegible] to proclaim, from *præ,* before, and *dicare,* to make known, *dicere,* to say. A.-S. *predician, predicon,* D. *prediken,* Dan. *prædike,* Sw. *predika,* Ger. *predigen.*]

1. To pronounce a public discourse on religious subjects, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

From that time Jesus began to preach. *Matt.* iv. 17.

2. To give earnest advice, as on religious or moral subjects; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.

Preach, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim or publish, as religious discourses; to deliver, as a sermon, or a formal religious harangue.

The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek. *Is.* lx.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to speak in favor of; to support by public teaching.

He oft to them preached
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce [illegible] to preach [illegible]

4. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. [*Rare.*]

The Spirits of the Dead,
[illegible] their mortal mansion, enter not,
[illegible] are preached, [illegible] final end
Of bliss, or bale. *Southey.*

To preach up, to discourse in favor of.

Can they preach up [illegible] ality of birth? *Dryden.*

Preach, *n.* [Fr. *prêche,* from *prêcher.* See supra.] A religious discourse. [*Obs.*] "The term religion, in that sort [illegible] are preach [illegible]" *Hooker.*

Preach'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *precheres, precheierres,* N. Fr. *prêcheur,* *predicateur,* Pr. *predicaire,* Sp. *predicador,* Pg. *pregador,* It. *predicatore,* Lat. *prædicator.* A.-S. *predic ere,* G. *prediger.* See Preach.]

1. One who preaches; one who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

2. One who inculcates anything with earnestness.

The *preacher* is listened to but Time. *Swift.*

Preach'er-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher. [*Rare.*] "Turned out of the *preachership* of the Rolls." *Macaulay.*

Preach'ing, *n.* The act of one who preaches; public religious discourse. *Milner.*

Preach'man, *n.* A preacher — so called in contempt. *Howell.*

Preach'ment, *n.* A discourse or sermon on religion, or in general — used depreciatingly or in contempt. *Shak.*

Pre'ac-quaint', *v. t.* To acquaint previously or beforehand. *Abernethy.*

Pre'ac-quaint'ance, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris.*

Pre'act, *v. t.* To act beforehand; to perform previously. Those which the [illegible] ted at evening service [illegible] be [illegible] by the [illegible] the day before. *Fuller.*

Pre-ac'tion, *n.* Previous action.

Pre'-ad-am'ic, *a.* Prior to Adam. *Bp. Taylor.*

Pre-ad'am-ite, *n.* [Prefix *pre,* before, and *Adam;* Fr. *préadamite.*] An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

Pre-ad'am-it'ic, *a.* Existing or occurring before Adam; as, *pre-adamitic* periods. *Craig.*

Pre-ad'min-is-tra'tion, *n.* Previous administration.

Pre'ad-mon'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREADMONISHED (-ad-mŏn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREADMONISHING.] To admonish previously.

Pre-ad'mo-ni'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

Pre-ad'ver-tise, *v. t.* To advertise or announce beforehand.

Pre'am-ble, *n.* [Fr. *préambule,* Sp. *preambulo,* It. *preambolo,* L. Lat. *præambulum,* from Lat. *præambulus,* walking before. See Preambulate.] An introductory portion; introduction, or preface, as to a book, document, and the like; specifically, the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Pre'am-ble, *v. t.* [Cf. Fr. *préambuler.*] To introduce with previous remarks; to preface.

Pre'am-ble, *v. i.* To preamble anything; to serve as a preface.

We must be content to hear a preambling boast of your [illegible] *Milton.*

Pre-am'bu-la-ry, *a.* [Lat. *præambulus;* O. Fr. *preambulaire.* See Preamble, *n.*] Of the nature of a preamble; introductory; contained or prescribed in a preamble. "A *preambulary* tax." *Burke.*

Pre-am'bu-late, *v. i.* [Lat. *præambulare,* *præambulatum,* from *præ,* before, and *ambulare,* to walk, to go.] To walk or go before. [*Obs.*] *Jordan.*

Pre-am'bu-la'tion, *n.* 1. A walking or going before. [*Obs.*]

2. A preamble. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre-am'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Going before; preceding; leading the way; introductory. [*Obs.*]

Saints [illegible] had preambulatory inquisition. *Bp. Taylor.*

Pre-am'bu-lo'ed [illegible] *a.* Same as PREAMBULATE.

Pre'an-nounce', *v. t.* To announce beforehand.

Pre'an-te-pe-nul'ti-mate, *a.* Being or denoting the fourth syllable from the end of a word, or that preceding the antepenult.

Pre'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint previously.

Pre'ap-point'ment, *n.* Previous appointment.

Pre'ap-pre-hen'sion, *n.* [See Apprehension.] An opinion formed before examination. *Browne.*

Pre-ase, *v. t.* or *i.* To press; to crowd; to urge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pre-ase, *n.* Press; crowd. [*Obs.*] See Prease. *Spenser.*

Pre'a-sing, *a.* Crowding. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Pre'as-sur'ance (-ash-ụr'-), *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

Pre-au'di-ence, *n.* [See Audience.] (*Law.*) Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

Preb'end, *n.* [Fr. *prébende,* Pr. & Sp. *prebenda,* It. *prebenda, prevenda,* L. Lat. *præbenda,* from Lat. *præbere,* to hold forth, offer, to allow, contracted from *præhibere,* from *præ,* before, and *habere,* to have, to hold.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.

2. A prebendary. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to it. — *Simple prebend,* one restricted to the revenue only.

Pre-bend'al, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend; as, *prebendal* priest, stall. *Chesterfield.*

Preb'end-a-ry, *n.* [Fr. *prébendier,* It. *prebendario,* L. Lat. *præbendarius.* See supra.] A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church. *Hook.*

☞ A *prebendary* differs from a canon in this: the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon has a stipend merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college.

Preb'end-a-ry-ship, *n.* The office of prebendary; canonry. *Wott.*

Preb'end-ate, *v. t.* To invest with the office of prebendary; to cause to become a prebendary. [*Obs.*]

Preb'end-ship, *n.* A prebendaryship. [*Obs.*]

Pre'ca-ry [illegible] **Prec'ant** [illegible], *n.* [Lat. *precans,* *precantis,* p. pr. of *precari,* to pray.] One who prays. "A sort of the efficacy of prayer relatively to the person of [illegible]" *Coleridge.*

Pre-ca'ri-ous, *a.* [Lat. *precarius,* obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request, or on the will of another, from *precari,* to pray, beg; from *prex, precis,* a prayer. F. *précaire,* Fr. *précaire,* Sp. & It. *precario.*]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another.

2. Held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; exposed to constant risk; not to be depended on for certainty or stability; uncertain; [illegible] terms of [illegible] a *precarious* liberty. *Mickle.*

Syn. — Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal. — *Precarious, Uncertain.* *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain.* Derived originally from the Latin *precari,* it first signified granted to entreaty [illegible] which depends on the will of another. [illegible] to express the highest degree of uncertainty [illegible] implied [illegible] things depend wholly on future contingencies. This [illegible] is so very *precarious,* that [illegible] wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison.*

W[illegible] aerial pain, uncertain of relief,
True emblem of [illegible] wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

Pre-ca'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he [illegible] *precariously.*

Pre-ca'ri-ous-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being precarious; dependence on the will or pleasure of others [illegible] uncertainty [illegible]

Prec'a-tion, *n.* The act of treating or praying; supplication; entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Prec'a-tive, } *a.* [Lat. *precativus* and *precatorius,* from *precari,* to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.
Prec'a-to-ry, }

Precatory words (*Law*), words of recommendation, request, entreaty, wish, or expectation employed in wills as distinguished from express direction — in some cases creating a trust. *Kent.*

Pre-cau'tion, *n.* [Fr. *précaution,* Sp. *precaucion,* It. *precauzione,* Lat. *præcautio,* from *præcavere,* *præcautum,* to guard against beforehand, from *præ,* before, and *cavere,* to be on one's guard.]

1. Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

2. A measure taken beforehand; to ward off evil or secure good or success; a precautionary act.

Pre-cau'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECAUTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECAUTIONING.] [Fr. *précautionner.*] To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

Pre-cau'tion-al, *a.* Preventive of mischief; precautionary. *Montagu.*

Pre-cau'tion-a-ry, *a.* Proceeding from, or containing, previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, *precautionary* advice or measures.

Pre-cau'tious (-kaw'shus), *a.* Taking precaution or preventive measures.

Pre-cau'tious-ly, *adv.* With precaution.

Pre'ce-da'ne-ous, *a.* [From *precede.*] Preceding; antecedent; anterior. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Pre-cede', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECEDING.] [Lat. *præcedere,* from *præ,* before, and *cedere,* to go, to be in motion; F. *précéder,* Pr. & Sp. & Pg. *preceder,* It. *precedere.*]

1. To go before in place, rank, or time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm precedes it." *Milton.*

2. To go before in rank or importance.

3. To preface; to introduce; — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object. [*Rare.*]

It is usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration. *Kent.*

Pre-ced'ence, } *n.* [O. Fr. *precedence,* Sp. *precedencia,* It. *precedenza.* See
Pre-ced'en-cy, } *infra.*]

1. The act or state of being precedent, or going before; priority in position, rank, or time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.

2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable place; priority; superior rank.

Precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so. *Cowper.*

Which of the different desires has precedency in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

Syn. — Antecedence; priority; pre-eminence; preference; superiority.

Pre-ce'dent, *a.* [Lat. *præcedens,* p. pr. of *præcedere;* Fr. *précédent,* Sp. & It. *precedente.* See Precede.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent; as, *precedent* service; a *precedent* fault of the will.

The world, or any part thereof, could not be precedent to the creation of man. *Hale.*

Precedent condition (*Law*), a condition precedent to the vesting of an estate or the accruing of a right.

Prec'e-dent, *n.* 1. Something done or said that

past] (*Theol*) One who holds that the whole or the greater part of the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled

Præ ter mit', *v t* See PRETERMIT. *W Scott*

Præ-tĕx'tă, *n* [Lat, se *toga*, from *pretextus*, p p of *prætexere*, to weave before, to fringe, border, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave] (*Rom Antiq*) A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year It was worn by girls until their marriage.

Præ'tor, *n* See PRETOR

Præ tō'rĭ ŭm, *n* See PRETORIUM

Præ văr'i-cā'tĭon, *n* See PREVARICATION

Prag măt'ĭc, } *a.* [Lat *pragmaticus*, Gr πραγ-
Prag-măt'ĭc al, } ματικός, busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, from πρᾶγμα, n thing done, business, from πρασσειν, to do, Fr *pragmatique*, Sp *pragmatico*, It *prammatico*.]

1 Ready to act, acquainted with business, versed in affairs, skillful [*Obs*]

2 Active in performing work, diligent, busy [*Obs*]

The next day I began to be very *pragmatical* *Evelyn*

We can not always be contemplative, or *pragmatical*, abroad *Milton*

3 Pertaining to business, hence, material "Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel" *Hare*

4 Over forward in acting, officious, meddling, meddlesome, impertinent "*Pragmatical* officers of justice" *W Scott*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family *Arbuthnot*

Pragmatic history, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events — *Pragmatic sanction* a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters, — a term derived from the Byzantine empire In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated One of these, issued by Charles VII of France, A D 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church, the other, issued by Charles VI of Germany, A D 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa.

Prag măt'ĭc, *n* 1 One who is active or skilled in business

He is my attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic* *B Jon*

2 A solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state

A royal *pragmatic* was passed interdicting the use of African slaves by the Moslems of Granada. *Prescott*

Prag măt'ĭc al-ly, *adv* 1 In a pragmatic manner, actively, zealously, officiously, impertinently

2 In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences

Prag măt'ĭc al ness, *n* The quality of being pragmatic, activity, earnestness, meddlesomeness, impertinence

Prăg'ma tĭsm, *n* 1 The state of being pragmatic

2 A mode of treating history in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and results

The narration of this apparently trifling circumstance belongs to the *pragmatism* of the history *Murphy*

Prăg'ma-tĭst, *n* 1 One who is pragmatic.

2 One who uses pragmatism.

Prairial (prā're ăl'), *n* [Fr, fr *prairie* meadow] The ninth month of the French republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced May 20, and ended June 18 See VENDEMIAIRE

Prā'rĭe (59), *n.* [Fr. *prairie*, an extensive meadow, O Fr. *praerie*, Pr *pradaria*, Sp & Pg *pradera*, It *prateria*, fr Lat *pratum*, a meadow]

1 An extensive tract of land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by a deep, fertile soil Prairies are level or rolling

2 A meadow or tract of grass land, especially, n so called a natural meadow

Prā'rĭe-dŏg, *n* (*Zoöl*) A small rodent animal, the *Cynomys* (or *Spermophilus*) *ludovicianus*, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi These animals burrow in the ground, in large warrens, and are characterized by a sharp bark, the that of a small dog *Archy W Irving*

Prairie-dog

Prā'rĭe-hĕn, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of grouse (*Tetrao cupido*), found in the Western States

Prā'sa ble (prāz'a bl) *a.* Suitable to be praised, praiseworthy; laudable, commendable [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Prā'sa bly *adv* In a praiseable manner, so as to be worthy of praise

Prāise, *n* [O. Fr *preis*, *preis*, *pris*, N Fr *prix*, Fr *prix*, worth value estimation, Fr *prez*, Sp *prez*, *precio*, Pg *preço*, It *prezzo*, Lat *pretium*, D. *prijs*, N H Ger *preis*, M. H Ger *pris*, Dan. *pris*, Sw *pris*]

1 Commendation for worth, approval of merit, honor rendered because of excellence or worth, laudation, laud, approbation

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice *Rambler*

☞ *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and then differs from *fame*, *renown*, and *celebrity*, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation

2 Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being, the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator, worship, often in song, in distinction from petition or confession

He hath put a new *song* into my mouth, even *praise* unto our God *Ps* xl 3.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise

He is thy *praise* and he is thy God *Deut* x 21

Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat

Prāise, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRAISED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRAISING] [O Fr *preisier*, *preiser*, *proisier*, *prisier*, N Fr *priser*, Pr & Pg *prezar*, Sp *preciar*, It *prezzare*, Lat *pretiare*, from *pretium*, D *prijzen*, N H Ger *preisen*, M H Ger *prisen*, Dan *prise*, Sw *prisa* See *supra*, and of APPRAISE]

1 To commend, to applaud, to express approbation of, — applied to a person or his acts

We *praise* not Hector though his name we know,
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe *Dryden*

2 To extol in words or song, to magnify, to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works, to do honor to, to display the excellence of, — applied especially to the Divine Being

Praise ye him, all his *angels*, *praise* ye him, all his hosts! *Ps* cxlviii. 2

Syn — To commend, applaud, laud eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify — To PRAISE, APPLAUD, EXTOL To *praise* is to set at a high price, to *applaud* is to greet with clapping, to *extol* is to bear aloft We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment, we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton.*

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again *Shak*

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns *Milton*

Prāise, *v t* To estimate the value of, to rate, to appraise [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prāise'ful, *a* Laudable, commendable [*Obs*]

Prāise'less, *a* Without praise or commendation

Prāise'ment, *n* The act of appraising, appraisement [*Obs*] *Fabyan*

Prāis'er, *n* One who praises, commends, or extols, an applauder, n commender *Sidney*

Prāise'wor-thi ly (prīz'wŭr thĭ-lĭ), *adv* In a praiseworthy manner *Spenser*

Prāise'wor thi ness (-wŭr-), *n* The quality of being praiseworthy

Prāise'wor-thy (prīz'wŭr thĭ), *a* Worthy of praise or applause, commendable, as, a *praiseworthy* action *Arbuthnot*

Prăm, } *n* [See PRAAM and PERMA]
Prāmo, }

1 (*Naut*) A flat bottomed boat or lighter, a pram See PRAAM

2 (*Mil*) A kind of floating battery or flat bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon, — used in covering the disembarkation of troops [*Rare*]

Prăn'ce, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRANCED (prănst), *p pr* & *vb n* PRANCING] [Allied to *prank* v t]

1 To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle

Now rule thy *prancing* steed *Gay*

2 To ride with bounding movements, to ride ostentatiously

The insulting tyrant *prancing* over the field *Addison*

3 To walk or strut about in a showy manner, or with warlike parade *Swift*

Prăn'cer, *n* A horse which prances.

Then came the captain, or governor, of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer* *Evelyn*

Prăn'dĭ al, *a* [Lat *prandium*, a repast] Relating to a repast

Prăn'gos, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species (*P pabularia*), found in Tartary, and having leaves about two feet in length, with a highly fragrant smell resembling that of new clover hay, has been used as fodder for cattle *Baird*

Prănk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRANKED (prăŋkt), *p pr* & *vb n* PRANKING] [Ger *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show; M H Ger *prengen*, *brangen*, *brunken*, Dan *prange*, *prunke*, Sw. *prånga*, *prunka*, Icel *prånga*, D *pronken*] To adorn in a showy manner, to dress or adjust to ostentation See PRINK

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank*. *Milton*

Some *prank* up their bodies, and have their minds full of execrable vices *Burton.*

Prănk, *n* [See *supra*, and of W *pranc*, a prank, *prancaw*, to frolic, to play pranks] A kly or sportive action; a caprice, a ludicrous or merry trick, a playfully mischievous act.

In came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks* *Pakeyh.*

Prănk, *a.* Full of gambols or tricks; frolicsome [*Obs*] *Prior*

Prăŋk'er, *n* One who pranks or dresses in a showy manner, a prinker.

Prăŋk'ish, *a* Full of pranks

Prāse, *n.* [Fr *prase*, Lat *prasius*, from Gr. πρασιος, of a leek green, from Gr πρασον, a leek, (Min.) A variety of quartz, of a leek green color. *Dana*

Prăs'e n-lite (49), *n.* [Gr πράσιος, leek green, and λιθος, stone] (*Min.*) A variety of altered lolite of a green color and greasy lustre. *Dana*

Prăs'i noŭs, *a* [Lat *prasinus*, Gr πρασινος, from πράσον, a leek See *infra*] Grass green, leek, lively green, without any mixture *Ill*

Pra-sĭ'tĭs, *n* [Gr πρασι-τις, from πράσον, leek, and οἶνος, wine] (*Med*) Wine in which the leaves of horehound have been infused *Hurlbut*

Prăs'oid, *a* [Gr πράσον, leek, and εἶδος, form,] Resembling prase. *Dana*

Prăs'son (prăs'sn), *n* [Gr πράσον, Lat *prason*] A leek, also, a sea-weed as green as a leek. *Bailey*

Prāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRATING] [L Ger & D *praten*, D *pratelen*, & Icel *prata*] To talk much and without weight or to little purpose, to be loquacious.

To *prate* and talk for life and honor *Milton*

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love *Dryden*

Prāte, *v t* To utter foolishly, to speak without meaning

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! *Dryden*

Prāta, *n.* [L Ger. & D *praat*, Dan & Sw *prat*, See *supra*] Talk to little purpose, trifling talk, unmeaning loquacity "Sick of fops, and poetry, and *prate*" *Pope*

Prāt'or, *n* One who prates, one who talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects

Prāt'ĭc, *n* The same as PRATIQUE, q v

Prā'tin-cōle, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Glareola*, belonging to the family of the plovers, and found only in the old world *Eng Cyc*

Prāt'ing-ly, *adv* With idle talk, with loquacity

Prăt'ique (prăt'eek), *n* [Fr *pratique*, It *pratica*, Sp *practica* See PRACTICE] (*Com.*) Primarily, liberty of converse, intercourse, the communication between a ship and the port at which she arrives, hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place, — a term used particularly in the south of Europe

Prăt'tle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRATTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRATTLING] [Dim of *prate*, L Ger *pratelen*, *pratelen*] To talk much and idly, to be loquacious on trifling subjects, to prate, hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child, to use child's talk

Prăt'tle, *n* Trifling or childish tattle, loquacious trivial subjects, prate

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership *Shak*

Prăt'tle ment, *n* Prattle. *Jeffrey*

Prăt'tler, *n* An idle talker. *Herbert*

Prăv'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, perverse, O Fr *pravité*, Pr *pravitat*, *pravetat*, Sp *pravedad*, It *pravità*] Deterioration, degeneracy, corruption, depravity, especially, moral corruption, moral perversion, want of rectitude, as, the *pravity* of human nature "The *pravity* of the will" *South.*

Prawn, *n* (*Zoöl*) A small crustacean (*Palæmon serratus* of Europe, *P vulgaris* of the United States), allied to the shrimp It is highly prized for food

Prawn (*P serratus*)

Prăx'ĭs, *n* [Gr πρᾶξις, from πράσσειν, to do See PRACTICE]

1 Use, practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object

2 An example or form to teach practice *Locke*

Prāy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRAYING] [O Fr *preier*, *proier*, *preier*, N Fr *prier*, Pr *preyar*, *pregar*, It *pregare*, Lat *precari*, from *precis*, n prayer, request.]

1 To ask with earnestness or zeal as for a favor, or for something desirable to entreat; to supplicate "A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness" *Shak*

2 Especially, to offer prayer to God, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door *pray* to thy Father which is in secret and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly *Matt* vi 6

I pray, or, by ellipsis, simply *pray*, I beg I request, I entreat you, — used in asking a question, making a request, and the like

Pray then, what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds? *Pope*

Syn. — To entreat supplicate, beg, implore, beseech petition.

Prāy, *v t* 1 To address earnest request to, to supplicate to entreat; to urge

We *pray* you in Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God. *2 Cor* v 20

ex tness or punctilious ness in behavior or cere m ny.

Pre-cise'ness, n. 1. The quality of being precise; rigidity, exactness, accuracy; as the preciseness of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases, though give me leave in handling them, not to sever them with so much preciseness. *Baron.*

2. Excessive regard to form or rule; rigid formality.

Syn. — Precision; exactness; nicety; accuracy. See Precision.

Pre-ci'sian (-sizh'an), n. 1. One who limits restrains. [Obs.] *Shak.*

2. An overprecise person; one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; formalist.

The most disdainful cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precisians. *Macaulay.*

Pre-ci'sian-ism (-sizh'an-iz'm), n. The quality of being precise; the act or conduct of a precisian; excessive precision. *Milton.*

Pre-ci'sian-ist (-sizh'an-ist), n. A very precise person.

Pre-ci'sion (-sizh'un), n. [F. précision, Sp. precision, It. precisione, Lat. praecisio. See supra.] The quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.

Syn. — Preciseness; exactness; accuracy; nicety. Precision denotes strict conformity to rule as opposed to everything vague or indefinite or uncertain, and is always used in a good sense; as, precision of thought or language; precision in military evolution, &c. *Preciseness*, frequently taken in a bad sense, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting excess of nicety; formal manners, &c. *Precise* is also sometimes applied to individuals in the sense of very strict or scrupulous in trifles. "If the thing be in general, the character of any particular sort of being, unless he can find out of it with the like precision at the same time." *Locke.* "When you have set proper hours for particular studies, keep to them ... with some good degree of firmness and constancy." *Watts.*

Pre-ci'sive, a. [It. & Sp. precisivo. See Precise.] Exactly limiting; producing precision or accuracy; as, precisive abstraction. [Obs.] *Watts.*

Pre-clude', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECLUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECLUDING.] [Lat. praecludere, from prae, before, and *claudere*, *cludere*, to shut; It. precludere.]

1. To shut up; to stop. [Rare.]

The valve precludes the blood from entering the vein. *Darwin.*

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to prevent by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, or enjoyment of; to hinder. "Precluding the desire of variety." *Bentley.*

Pre-clu'sion (-klu'zhun), n. [Lat. praeclusio.] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; hindrance.

Pre-clu'sive, a. 1. ...

2. Precluding, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke.*

Pre-clu'sive-ly, adv. In a preclusive manner.

Pre-co'ce, a. Precocious. [Obs.] "Dr. ... wards the precocious youths." *Evelyn.*

Pre-co'cious (-kosh'us), a. [Lat. praecox, praecocis, and praecoquus, from praecoquere, to cook ripe beforehand; from prae, before, and coquere, to cook; Fr. précoce, Sp. precoz, It. precoce.]

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; as, precocious trees. [Rare.] *Brown.*

2. Having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; exceeding what is to be expected from one's years; forward; premature; as, precocious child.

Pre-co'cious-ly, adv. In a precocious manner, with premature ripeness or forwardness.

Pre-co'cious-ness, n.

Pre-coc'i-ty, n. [Fr. précocité, It. precocità. See supra.] The quality or state of being precocious; untimely ripeness; premature development; precociousness.

I can not learn that he gave in his youth any evidence of that precocity which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius.

Pre-co-e'tan-e-an, n. [Lat. prae, before, con, with, and aetas, age.] One born before another, or who precedes in age or time; one who lives before another. [Obs. and rare.] *Fuller.*

Pre-cog'i-tate, v. t. [Lat. praecogitare, praecogitatum, from prae, before, and cogitare, to think.] To consider or think beforehand. [Rare.] *Sherwood.*

Pre-cog-i-ta'tion, n. [Lat. praecogitatio. See supra.] Previous thought or consideration. *Bailey.*

Pre-cog'ni-ta, n. pl. [Lat.] See Precognita.

Pre-cog-ni'tion (-kog-nish'un), n. [Lat. praecognitio, from praecognoscere, to foreknow; from prae, before, and cognoscere, to know; Fr. précognition, It. precognizione.]

1. Previous cognition; antecedent knowledge or examination. *Fotherby.*

2. (Scots Law.) A preliminary examination of a criminal case and the circumstances attending it, to ascertain whether there is ground of prosecution. *Craig; Bell.*

The earliest report, or precognition, as it is technically called, which the practice of Scotland has substituted for an inquest. *W. Scott.*

Pre-col-lec'tion, n. A collection previously made.

Pre-com-pose', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECOMPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECOMPOSING.] [From pre and compose.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

Pre-con-ceit', n. [Pref. pre and conceit. Cf. ...] A previous conceit, conception, opinion, or notion previously formed. *Hooker.*

Pre-con-ceive', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECONCEIVED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECONCEIVING.] To conceive previously; to form in the mind beforehand; to form previous notion or idea of.

In a dark vision's ... fancy ... longer ... has preconceived ... than the truth. *Bacon.*

Pre-con-cep'tion, n. The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Pre-con-cert', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECONCERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECONCERTING.] [Prefix pre and concert.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con'cert, n. Something concerted beforehand, or by previous agreement.

Pre-con-cert'ed-ly, adv. By preconcert.

Pre-con-cert'ed-ness, n. The quality or condition of being preconcerted. "The preconcertedness of ... scheme." *Coleridge.*

Pre-con-cer'tion, n. The act of preconcerting; preconcert. *Vitringa.*

Pre-con-demn (-kon-dĕm'), v. t. To condemn beforehand.

Pre-con-dem-na'tion, n. Previous condemnation.

Pre-con-di'tion (-dĭsh'un), n. A previous antecedent condition; preliminary.

Pre-con-formed', a. Previously formed; conformed by way of anticipation. *De Quincey.*

Pre-con-form'i-ty, n. Previous and (?) antecedent conformity. *Coleridge.*

Pre-co'ni-ate, v. t. To proclaim; to publish; also to summon; to ... [Obs.]

Pre-co-ni-za'tion, n. [Fr. préconisation, from préconiser, from Lat. praeco, -onis, crier; ... public (from praeco, a crier, he ... all.)] A publishing by proclamation; a proclamation. [Obs.]

Pre-con-quer (pre-kŏng'kẽr), v. t. To conquer beforehand.

Pre-con'se-quence, n. A previous consequence. *See key.*

Pre-con-sign (-sīn'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECONSIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECONSIGNING.] [Pref. pre and consign.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

Pre-con-sol'i-dat-ed, a. Consolidated beforehand.

Pre-con-sti-tute, v. t. [Pref. pre and constitute.] To constitute or establish beforehand.

Pre-con'tract, n. [Pref. pre and contract.] A contract previous to another.

Pre-con-tract', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRECONTRACTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRECONTRACTING.] To contract or stipulate previously.

Pre-con-tract', v. i. To make a previous contract or agreement.

Pre-con-trive', v. t. To contrive previously.

Pre-cor'di-al, or **Pre-cor'di-al** [Fr. précordial, Lat. praecordia, from prae, before, and cor, cordis, the heart.] Pertaining to the praecordia, or parts before the heart.

Pre-cur' [Lat. praecurrere, from praecurrere, praecursum, to run before; from prae, before, and currere, to run.] A forerunning. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pre-cur'sive, a. Preceding; introducing, or introductory; forerunning; precursory. *J. Taylor.*

Pre-cur'sor, n. [Lat. praecursor; It. precursore, Sp. precursor, Fr. précurseur. See supra.] A forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes an event, and indicates its approach.

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy precursors of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

Syn. — Forerunner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

Pre-cur'so-ry, a. [Lat. praecursorius. See supra.] Preceding as the harbinger; forerunning; indicating something to follow; as, precursory symptoms of a fever.

Pre-cur'so-ry, n. An introduction. [Obs.]

Pre-da'ceous, a. [Lat. praeda, prey.] A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

Pre-da'ceous (-shus), a. [Lat. praeda, prey; It. predace.] Living by prey; predatory. *Derham.*

Pre'dal, a. [Lat. praeda, prey.] Pertaining to prey; plundering; predatory. *Boyle.*

Pre-date', v. t. To date by antedating; to affix an earlier date than the actual time; to antedate; as, to predate a lease.

Pre-da'tion, n. [Lat. praedatio, plundering; from praedari, to plunder.] A pillaging or plundering. [Obs.] *J. H. L.*

Pred'a-to-ri-ly, adv. In a predatory manner.

Pred'a-to-ry, a. [Lat. praedatorius, from praeda, prey; It. predatorio.]

1. Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging; as, predatory excursion; a predatory party.

A predatory war commenced. *Kennedy.*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as predatory spirit or appetite. *Bacon.*

Pre-date', v. [Lat. praedari, from praeda, prey.] To take prey; to prey. [Obs.] *Holland.*

Pre-de-cay', n. Premature or previous decay.

Pre-de-cease', v. t. [Prefix pre and decease.] To decease before; as, if children predecease progenitors. *Hale.*

Pre-de-cease', n. Death previous to something else. *Brougham.*

Pre-de-ces'sive, a. Going before; preceding. "The predecessive studies." *Massinger.*

Pred-e-ces'sor, n. [Lat. praedecessor, from prae, before, and decessor, lit. one who withdraws from the province he has governed, predecessor, with ... leave before ... successor, from decedere, to go away, depart, withdraw; It. predecessore, Pr. & Pg. predecessor, Sp. predecesor, Fr. prédécesseur.] One who precedes; a person who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like; one whom another follows, or comes after.

A prince who was as watchful as his predecessor had been over the interests of the state. *Prescott.*

Syn. — It is distinguished from ancestor, which is of the same blood; but a man, perhaps, becomes ... and ... it.

Pre-de-lin'e-a'tion, n. A delineation made beforehand, or previously.

Pre-de-clare', v. t. To declare or announce before hand; to preannounce. "This brief clash ... power of predeclaring the eternal destiny of every living layman." *Milman.*

Pre-de-fine', v. t. To define beforehand.

Pre-de-lib'er-a'tion, n. Previous deliberation.

Pre-de-lin'e-a'tion, n. Previous delineation.

Pre-de-sign (-zīn' or -sīn'), v. t. To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine. *Mitford.*

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an, n. [See ...] One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism, n. Principle of predestination.

Pre-des'ti-nate, a. [Lat. praedestinatus, p. p. of praedestinare. See infra.] Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

... gentleman or other shall escape ... predestinate scratched face. *Shak.*

Pre-des'ti-nate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREDESTINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREDESTINATING.] [Lat. praedestinare, praedestinatum, from prae, before, and destinare, to determine; It. predestinare, Pr. Sp. & Pg. predestinar, Fr. prédestiner.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii. 29.*

Syn. — To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-des'ti-na'tion, n. [Lat. praedestinatio; Fr. prédestination, Pr. predestinacio, Sp. predestinacion, It. predestinazione.]

1. The act of predestinating or foreordaining; fore ... tion.

Predestination ... overruled their will. *Milton.*

2. (Theol.) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; ... the pre-ordination ... allotment of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre-des'ti-na'tive, a. Determining beforehand; predestinating. *Coleridge.*

Pre-des'ti-na-tor, n. [Fr. prédestinateur, Sp. predestinador.]

1. One who predestinates, or foreordains.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; predestinarian. *Cowley.*

Pre-des'tine, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREDESTINED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREDESTINING.] [Fr. prédestiner. See PREDESTINATE.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate.

Have the ... souls ... in the ... ... that, Predestinate future actions. *Young.*

Pre-des'ti-ny, n. Predestination. [Obs.] *Chaucer.*

Pre-de-ter'mi-na-ble, a. Capable of being determined beforehand. *Aristotle.*

Pre-de-ter'mi-nate, a. Determined beforehand; as, the predeterminate counsel of God.

Pre-de-ter'mi-na'tion, n. [Eng. pref. pre, and determination; Fr. prédétermination, Sp. predeterminacion, It. predeterminazione.] The act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as, the predetermination of God's will. *Hammond.*

Pre-de-ter'mine, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREDETERMINED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREDETERMINING.] [From pref. pre and determine; Fr. prédéterminer, Sp. predeterminar, It. predeterminare.]

1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or plan.

If God foresees events, he must have predetermined them. *Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

Pre-de-ter'mine, v. i. To make a previous determination.

Pre'di-al, a. [Lat. praedium, a farm, estate; Fr. prédial, from praedium, It. prediale.]

1. Consisting of land or farms; as, predial estate, that is, real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, predial slaves.

3. Growing or issuing from land; as, predial tithes.

Pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being predi

may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind, authoritative example

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only *Hooker*

2 A preceding circumstance or condition, an antecedent, hence, a prognostic

3 A rude copy which precedes a finished copy; a rough draught [*Obs*]

4 (*Law*) A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; an authority to be followed in courts of justice; forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases *Wharton*

Syn.—Example, antecedent.—PRECEDENT, EXAMPLE An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature and *precedents* in law

So hot a speed with such advice disposed,
Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example* *Shak.*

No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*,
And many an error, by the same *example*,
Will rush into the state. *Shak.*

Prĕç'e dent-ed, *a.* Having a precedent, authorized by an example of a like kind

Prĕç'e-dĕn'tial, *a* Of the nature of a precedent, having force as an example for imitation, as, *precedential* transactions.

Wherefore all their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity *Fuller*

Pre çĕd'ent-ly, *adv* Beforehand, antecedently

Pre çĕl', *v t.* [See PRECELLENCE] To surpass, to excel [*Obs*]

Pre çĕl'lence, } *n* [O Fr *precellence*, Lat. *præ-*
Pre çĕl'len-çy, } *cellentia*, from *præcellens*, p pr of *præcellere*, to excel, surpass, O. Fr *précceller*] Excellence. [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Pre çĕl'lent, *a* Excellent, surpassing [*Obs*]

Pre çĕn'tor, *n* [Lat, from *præcinere*, to sing before, from *præ*, before, and *canere*, to sing, *cantor*, a singer; It *precentore*, Fr *precenteur* and *préchantre*] A leader of music, a directing singer, as, (*a*) The leader of the choir in a cathedral,—called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir. *Hook.* (*b*) The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of Scottish churches

Pre çĕn'tor ship, *n* The employment or office of a precentor.

Prĕ'çept, *n* [Fr *précepte*, Sp *precepto*, It. *precetto*, Lat *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct, teach, from *præ*, before, and *capere*, to take]

1 Any commandment or order issued by an authoritative rule of action, especially, a rule respecting moral conduct; an injunction, a direction to be followed

No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law*) A command in writing, a species of writ or process *Burrill*

Syn.—Commandment injunction, mandate order, law, rule direction, instruction, doctrine, principle, maxim.

Pre-çĕp'tial (-sĕp'shal), *a* Consisting of precepts [*Obs*] *Shal*

Pre-çĕp'tion, *n* [Lat. *præceptio* See *supra*.] A precept [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pre-çĕp'tive, *a.* [Lat *præceptivus*, Fr *préceptif*, Sp *preceptivo*, It *precettivo* See *supra*.]

1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct, containing precepts, as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures

2 Directing in moral conduct, of the nature of precepts, didactic.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us *L'Estrange.*

Pre-çĕp'tor, *n* [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, to teach, Fr *précepteur*, Sp *preceptor*, It *precettore*. See PRECEPT]

1 A teacher, an instructor, the head of a school, a principal teacher.

2 The head of a preceptory, among the Knights Templars

Prĕ'çep tō'ri-al, *a* [Fr *préceptoral*, Sp *preceptoral*.] Pertaining to a preceptor.

Pre-çĕp'to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* Giving precepts, preceptive *Anderson*

Pre-çĕp'to-ry, *n.* [L Lat. *præceptoria*, an estate assigned to a preceptor, from Lat. *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher, L Lat procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars See PRECEPTOR] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London, under the government of an eminent knight It usually stood on a manor or estate belonging to the order, on which was also a church, and other necessary buildings, as, the *Preceptory* of Templestowe *Hook.* *W Scott*

Pre-çĕp'tress, *n.* A female teacher.

Pre-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Fr *précession*, Sp *precesion*, It. *precessione* fr Lat. *præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before See PRECEDE] The act of going before, or forward

Luni-solar precession, that part of the precession which depends on the sun and moon alone.—*Planetary precession*, that part which depends on the action of the planets alone.—*Precession of the equinoxes* (*Astron.*) the slow backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50″1 annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation —so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion

Pre çĕs'sion-al, *a* Belonging to precession; as, the *precessional* movement of the equinoxes

Pre-çĕs'sor, *n* A predecessor [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Prē'çi dā'ne oūs, *a* [Lat *præcidere*, to cut off in front.] Cut off before [*Obs*]

Prē'çinct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *præcinctus*, from *præcingere*, *præcinctum*, to gird about, to encompass, from *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird, surround, It. *precinto*]

1 The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place, boundary, confine, limit of jurisdiction or authority "The *precincts* of light" *Milton*

2 A district within certain boundaries, a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, especially, a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support

In case of non acceptance [of the collector] the parish, or *precinct*, shall proceed to a new choice. *Laws of Massachusetts*

Prē'ci-ŏs'i ty (prē'shi-ŏs'i tĭ), *n* Preciousness, value. [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prĕ'çioūs (prĕsh'us), *a* [O Fr *precious*, *precieus*, *precius*, *precios*, N Fr *précieux*, Pr *precios*, *pretios*, Sp & Pg *precioso*, It *prezioso*, Lat *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value See PRICE and PRAISE]

1 Of great price, costly, as, a *precious* stone

2 Of great value or worth, very valuable; highly esteemed

She is more *precious* than rubies *Prov.* iii 15

Many things which are most *precious* are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker*

3 Worthless, contemptible, as, this is a *precious* mockery; —so used in irony or reproach *Burke*

Congregation of the Most Precious Blood (*Rom Cath Church*) an order of clerks or priests established to promote the Perpetual Adoration of the Sacrament It was introduced into the United States in 1844 from Germany The members of the order educate persons for the ministry, and also act as missionaries There are also nuns of this order who devote themselves to the education of females, and the care of orphans —*Precious metals*, gold and silver,—so called on account of their value —*Precious stones*, jewels

Prĕ'çioūs ly, *adv* 1 Valuably, to a great price

2 Contemptibly,—in irony

Prĕ'çioūs ness (prĕsh'us-), *n* Valuableness, great value, high price *Wilkins*

Prĕç'i pe, *n* See PRECIPE and PRECEPT

Prĕç'i piçe, *n* [Fr *précipice*, Sp *precipicio*, It. *precipizio*, Lat *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong, from *præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis* the head]

1 A sudden or headlong fall. [*Obs*] "Whose *precipice* they suspected" *Fuller*

2 Hence, a headlong descent, a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, an abrupt declivity "Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew" *Dryden*

Pre-çĭp'i-ent, *a* [Lat. *præcipiens*, p pr of *præcipere*, Fr *precipient* See PRECEPT] Commanding, directing

Pre-çĭp'i ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being precipitable

Pre-çĭp'i-ta-ble, *a* [See PRECIPITATE] Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution

Pre-çĭp'i tançe, } *n* [From *precipitant*] The
Pre-çĭp'i tan-çy, } quality of being precipitant or precipitate, headlong hurry, haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation "Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth" *Swift* "Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment" *Watts*

Pre-çĭp'i-tant, *a* [Lat *præcipitans*, p pr of *præcipitare*, Fr *précipitant*, It *precipitante* See PRECIPITATE]

1 Falling or rushing headlong, rushing down with velocity

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth *Philips*

2 Urged with violent haste; hasty

Should he return, the troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear wou'd wing their flight. *Pope*

3 Rashly hurried or hasty, as, *precipitant* rebellion. *K Charles*

4 Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

Pre-çĭp'i tant, *n* (*Chem*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom, in a concrete state

Pre-çĭp'i tant ly, *adv.* With great haste, with rash, unadvised haste, with tumultuous hurry.

Pre-çĭp'i tant-ness, *n* The quality of being precipitant, precipitation

Pre çĭp'i tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECIPITATED; *p pr* & *vb n* PRECIPITATING] [Lat *precipitare*, *præcipitatum*, from *præceps*, headlong, It. *precipitare*, Sp *precipitar*, Fr *précipiter* See PRECIPICE.]

1. To throw headlong, to cast down from a steep declivity, or precipice, or height

She and her horse had been *precipitated* to the rebel region of the river *H. Ward*

2 To urge or press with eagerness or violence, to hasten, to hurry rashly

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous *Bacon*

Her royal benefactor she recalls,
Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps *Crown*

Agitated by these thoughts he *precipitated* his journey *W. Scott*

3 To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been *precipitated* by the cold and covered all the trees with a fine crystallization *H. Ward*

Pre-çĭp'i tāte, *v i* 1 To fall headlong

2 To hasten without preparation *Bacon*

3 To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution *Bacon*

Pre-çĭp'i tate, *a* [Lat *præcipitatus*, p p of *præcipitare*, It. *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado*, Fr *précipité*]

1 Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior*

2 Headlong, over-hasty, rashly hasty, as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war

3 Lacking due deliberation, hurried, hasty, rapid, as, a *precipitate* measure "Blinded by the rapidity of our too *precipitate* course" *Lord*

4 Terminating speedily in death, hasty, violent, as, a *precipitate* case of disease *Arbuthnot*

Pre-çĭp'i tate, *n* [N Lat. *præcipitatum*, It *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado*, Fr *précipité*] (*Chem*) A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring in another liquor

Red precipitate, the red oxide or protoxide of mercury prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury till it is decomposed or by heating metallic mercury Prepared in the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se*

Pre-çĭp'i tate ly, *adv* In a precipitate manner, headlong, hasty

Pre-çĭp'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præcipitatio* Fr *précipitation*, Sp *precipitacion*, It *precipitazione*]

1 The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated "In peril of *precipitation* from the rock" *Shak.*

2 A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity "The hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water" *Woodward*

3 Hence, great hurry, rash, tumultuous haste, rapid movement

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame *Pope*

4 The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution

Pre-çĭp'i tā'tor, *n* [It *precipitatore*. See *supra*.] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness *Ham ond*

Prĕç'i pĭ'tioūs (-pĭsh'-), *a* Precipitous [*Obs*]

Pre çĭp'i toūs, *a* [Lat *præceps*, It & Sp *precipitoso* O Fr *précipiteux*. See PRECIPICE]

1 Very steep, as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain "Hills as steep as they could be, without being *precipitous*" *W. Scott*

2 Headlong, directly or rapidly descending, as, a *precipitous* fall

3 Hasty; rash; quick, sudden; precipitate "Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold" *Dryden*

A childish laugh
Which even Maman's low, *precipitous* hush
Had vainly interposed to put away *E B Browning*

Pre çĭp'i-toūs ly, *adv* With steep descent, in violent haste

Pre çĭp'i toūs ness, *n* 1 Steepness of descent

2 Rash haste *Hammond*

Précis (prā-sē'), *n* [Fr] A precise or abridged statement or view, hence, an abstract, summary "Containing, in the moderate compass of two folio pages, the *precis* of a supplementary quarto manuscript" *W Scott*

Pre çīse', *a* [Lat *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise, p p of *præcidere*, to cut off in front, to cut off, from *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut, It & Sp *preciso*, Fr *précis*]

1 Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, exact in thought or expression; having determinate limitations; definite, exact, nice, as, *precise* rules of morality *Bacon*

The law in this point is *precise*
For the hour *precise* exacts our parting *Byron*

2 Over-strictly adhering to rule, excessively nice, punctilious in conduct or ceremony, formal, ceremonious *Addison*

Syn.—Accurate, exact definite, correct, nice, scrupulous, punctilious particular, formal, finical *See* ACCURATE

Pre çīse'ly (110), *adv.* 1 In a precise manner, with exact conformity to truth or rules, nicely, accurately

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another *W. Scott*

2 With excess of formality; with scrupulous

era t s or punctilio usi in bel vi r o cere m y

Pr cis n s n. 1 Th q lity f b i g precise rectl y, x ctly ac racy th *pre ise* ness f w d or expressi n

I will di it rul h the cows though give m l ve l handling them, ot to se Ge them w th too much precisenes. *Locke.*

2 Excessi regar l to f rm or rules rectl f n lity

Syn.—Precisi exact p fect n curacy See Pa on

Pre-cis ian (-sh h an) n 1 O who limits o re l (Obs.) *A k*

2 A precise person o rigi lly cere m l ly x l in the b ers f r l s r ma l t.

Th most l solute ex llers stood against al th disord te ness of th cous pated *puritans.* *Macaul y*

Pre-cis ian ism (-sh h an i m) n Th q lity of bei g precis an the act r eo d rt f precl fan exce n x l per ti rigor *Id l*

Pr -cis ian i t (-sh h n s n s) precise person

Pr cis i n (-sh h) [F pr ciso Sp pre ciso It. p ecisi L L. p ecisio p sujetus.] Th qu lity of bei g predec act limitatio acts ac ra y

Syn.—Precise s ict ess ce racy ect —*Precise I ac s. Pre ise ly* m ans a nic conformi y to rule opposed to every thing same in definite or l tal di ic sed good man a. precisi n f thought or l ngage *precise* in mil itary vol tions, dis. *Punctilious* is frequently taken in bad sen s, especially when pp l (to pe ons or th in *cor ec d ating an ess of bel f m l* ssag rs, &c., f cess n m n times ppled *indi ni ial* the acts where the *scrupulo* vi ilen. It ma ttl k f the rd b ser eral l l. ess of y parti ula pect *of* hesitat h be hank of it will nd w h out p ic t th me thus. *Lock* When you h *ll ad proper hours for parole in ladies* keep to th m or th ser tous *punctilious* but with some good degree of h ma con tano *Harte.*

I ci iv n [It. & Sp *p ecisiro* See PRECISE] Ex tly limiti g prod f g preci l r ec ne as *precis e* b ten tl (Ob) *H th*

Pre-clud v t [mp & p p p CL DED p p & vb PRE LUD ing] [Lat. p *ecludere* fr *pre* bef re and *claudere* *clude* to bol It. *precl der*]

1 To hat up or h t out to stop [*Rare*]

The nave *precludi* th blood from entering the vil *Darwin.*

2 T sh t by anti ip tive action to prevent by n cess p con q ence Impli ati to c f access l j rm l f ac to h c f to hind *"Prescot* th j rel f o adve e rice *Beatt*

Pre-clu sion (klu h) [Lat p *ecl ne* see *pre*] Th act f preci lt g *i* th tal f bel g p re d a hutting t.

Pr -cl iv a 1 Ex lt g h.

2 *Ere t thing or tendi d to preci d* bl f el g by pre ion *B Ch*

P ci lv ly ad T preci ive m n

I e See *ci.* Precoci (Ob) *D* were f w rd nd *precocity* the. *Evelyn*

Pr -cō ion (k h) n. [Lat. *pracox pracoci* a d *pracoquis* from *praecoquere* L cook rip n b rul d, f om p w b f d coquere to cook. Fr *pr* Sp *pracoz* It. *precoce*]

1 Ripe before the proper natural tim ly or premature rely ti dev loped as, *precocious* *wit* [*f we*] *Brown*

2 H ri g the f culti d v loped mo than i p i ral r on, (a) given ge ceedi *y* wh t is to b expected f *o g* too forward p ema l re as, *precocious* bird

Pr -cō ious ly adv. In *precocl us* manner wit p n ripe f wardness

Pre-cō ioū n [F *precocl* It. *pre* *i cō ità*] f Sp *precocl* L *pre* *ipe*] Th q ality or st of bei g *p* cocl n tin ly ripe or premature evelopment premature

I c not learn th th ear la his co h. *ear evidence* f that *precocity* hch sometimes dislaigs hes *mommon* genius. *H n.*

P o v t [mp & p p ROS ING] [Lat *pre* b f re ros wi h *ascus* g] 1 bel ri g to so t pre to i th t of *ch one* wh i ve b f with [Ma and re e] *Fa l r*

Pre-cōg it tate v t [Lat. p *accogit re pracogitatum* from *pre* before ad *cogi re* to think It. *precogitare* O Fr *pre gitar*] T con d r or co tr before hand [*Rare*] *Sherwood*

Pr -cōg ni ti n n. [Lat. p *precognitio* See *co pre.*] Previ th ght or com l re n *Foley*

P -cōg nō sc v t See I recō

I e og ni ti n (k ng h n) n. [Lat. p *cognitio* from *precogn ocere*, p forekno f *pre* bef r ad I *cognosce* k k o p. *precognoscere* It. *pre cognoscere.* See CO RT] 1 Pre l cognitl teed t knowl ge g and Mon *B Ch ris*

2. (Scotch *Pro tice*) A prel minary s mina f crimin l case, and the circumstances attend g it b ascertain wh h there i gr ol f prosecution *Crang Z shine*

The writing report, or *precognition* as t is tech fully ca d, w ich the parties of Scotland has rahat ol f cerne lequent. *W Scott*

Pre col ite n A oll ct n previou lymad

I e on pō v t [Imp & p p PRECOMPOSED] [PRECOMPOSING] [From *pre* and *compo*] T c mpose bef rehand *J Hunton.*

P -con-ceit (Prefix *pre* and *con* f Of in *fru*] A pre ion nce c p i y n pin ion both n previous ly f rm d *Hooker*

P -con-ceiv v t [Imp & p p PRECONCEIVED p. p & b. n CO CEIVING] T re ce ve pre ci ly to f rm l he mind bef rehand t form pre ion ol n o id of

I dread qu th w sorm th longer because th eye ha precon ed *harder than th ear is.* *Burke.*

Pre con-ceptō n n Th act f pre ceiving no pti pl to pre i n ly f rm d

Pre n-cert (lt v t [Imp & p p PRECONCERTED p p & b PRECO CERTING] (Prefix *pre* *d concert*] T ar rt bef ehand to settl by preli agreement.

Pre-con c rt son ething *certed* b f reha d a pre b an agreement.

I e on-ce t d ly ad B preco rt.

Pre o -cert ed n n Th q lity or di ti f b i g preco certed Th *j recon rted* as f B ll ghrok subtem *Coleridge*

P -con-cert ū n n Th act f preco rti preco rt. *Dwight*

Pre on-di man (k dim'), v t T d man b forehand

Pre-con dem nā ti n Previo s co d m tion

Pre on di tion (-dī h) A previ n t t k diti preliminary

P e con fu nnd Pr vious ly confounded co f rmed by w f anticipatio *De Quincey*

Pre c n form i ty n Pr vi tiep ti conformi y *Col ridge*

Pre-con i t v t. T proclaim to p bli h ale to mmon l call [Obs]

Pre-con i ta tion (Fr pre *ination*, from *pre i ter* (from Lat. *praeco* m rying t i public from *pra e* a tie b rald] A p ublishing by proclamatio preci mati n [Ob]

Pre-con qu (pre-k pk t T co q bo forehe d.

Pre on nt n. A pri ne t. *South y*

Pre on sign (-sī) v t [Imp & p p n co d o D p pr & vb n. o C L] [Prefix *pre* d *consign*] 1 con ign b forehand to mak A pecious from i f

Pre n ti i-de t d a Co solid ted before nd

P -con-ti-dēnt t [Prefix *pre* d *confidente*] T confide to tell b bef hand.

Pre-con tra t [Prefix *pre* I *contract*] A co tract previ l eth *Shak*

Pre-con t t [Imp & p p PRECONTRACTED p p & vb n CO TRACTING] T tract stipulate previ ly

Pre con t t n. T m ke previ us co tract *Aylif*

I e n t t T co tro pre ly

Pre-cō dī ti al Pr -cōrd ial a [Fr *précordial* fr Lat. *praecord* from *pre* b f re as I *cor co d* heart] F rtaini g t the *praecordia*, parts b f re th h rt.

Pr -cōr ser [Lat. *praecursus*, from *pre* *cursus* p *ccur cum* to ru bef re f-*cum pre*, bef re and *curre* h ru] A forerunning (Ob) *Bacon*

Pre-cūr I I pre l g and l ed g t m rod *ctory* f *cur* ing proc *ctory* *J Taylor*

Pr -cūr'so n [Lat p *ecursor* It. *precursore* Sp *precursor* Fr *précu se* See *pre*] A fore ru n fi h bing who th which p cedes an ent d ti de its approach.

E ll liberal *ts are by* forti fic. *ary precursors* of all p ssions and *aspir ts* of the soul. *Gentleman*

Syn.—Forerunner h ribinge messenge i prec cesso om ens.

Pre-cūr' so ry a. [Lat *praecursorius* See *pre.*] Preceding th ha bingr f rerun i g i di I g *sum* thi g to f L w *s, precursory* ymptoms f s f v

Pre-cūr'so ry n. An introduction [Ob]

Pre-dā an, n [Lat *praeda* prey] A ravenous animal *Ashby*

P -dā cre ous (-sh s) a. [Lat. *praeda*, prey, *ci pertinens*] 1 q by prey; predatory *Dark m*

Pre'd i [Lat. *praeda* prey] Pertaining to prey pl ni t g predatory *Fo'e*

Pre dāte t Sp date by tie'pah h to ath an arlie hath th actual date to antedate *Sir* *predated* bat r

P -dāt n [Lat. *praedatio* plundering from *praedari* to plunder] A pill ging or plundl i g (Obs) *J H H.*

P d a to ry a. [Lat *pr* n v from *praeda* p y It. *predatorio*]

1 Ch acterized by pl deri g Pract. g rapin pt d ciag pl ag ng as a predatory b ear *a predat ry pa y*

A predatory war commenced. *Macaulay.*

2. H gre ra a *pre d ry* pl a r practice

Pr d e i (Lat. *predari* from *praeda* p y] To tak prey to prey (Obs.) *Hacket*

Pré d -e y n (ren t re or previous decay

Pré de-cēase t [Prefix p a d *decease*] To die soo tha *"If children predece a* progenitors *Bacon*

Pré fe-cēa Death previou t ommedi g lee *Fro sham.*

P d e-cē siv a. G i g befo preced i g Our *pred cessor* students " *Mason gr*

P ād e-cē or n. [Lat. *praedecessor* f om *pre* b f re and *decessor* lit L wh w h raw from th pre ince ha go rned pred cessor w th ex i sive reference o hi cesso from *decedere* to go w y d part, wi hdraw It. *predecessore* Fr & I g *predecesor* Sp *predecesor* P *predecessor*] In wh preco ion a pr n who has pre ced d another in y tate positi ffice tha lik whom anoth f l w mes *fore* A pri who was as wa l f l as hi *predecessor* had been over th t reats f th state *P ott.*

☞ It is distinguished from *ance stor* wh is of ha an blood *but* ma perhaps be omettim *sed for it.*

Pré-dēd i a tion n. A ded c th tna before hand p ecio ly

Pré d -clare v T declare or mou re bef e hand pream Th i i d f as bl pow *I predeclare ig the eternal d ati y f cry living le an"* *Milman*

I ēd ūn t To d ñ b forehand

I ēd lib a tion Previou d liberati n.

Pré d lib ā tion n. Pre ion d li

Pré d -sign (in or in) v T d sign or p rpos b f rehand to predetermi *A. Ward*

P dē ti nā t n n. [see PREDES TIN] On who bell ve t the doct f pred st *ar*

Pre-dē ti nā i an a F ntaini g t pre l stinati

Pr -d ti n t a. [Lat. *praedestinat* p p of p *edestinare* See *inf*] I redesti ted I ordain d f ted

Some pr ttesan or other shall escape *predestinate* scratched him. *Shak*

Pre-d ti n'i v t [Imp & p p PRED STI NED p p & vb PREDESTINA ING] [Lat. p *ed i* r p *edest nare*, from p *re* b fore, d *st* nare to d t rmine It. p *edestin* Fr sp & I g *predest* n F *predestiner*] T predetermine f ordain to appoint ordain be f ha d by ar a ha good p rpose

Whom he d fore ew h also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Acts* ch. viii.

Syn.—T predetermine; determine precedes de cre predestin foreclose.

Pre-dē ti nā ti n, n [Lat. p *ed tinatio* Fr *predestination* Sp *predestinacion* It. *predestinazione*] 1 Th act f p ordestinating of f reordaining e ta

Predestination is d ctrinal tho m. *R Hom.*

2. (Theol.) Th p rpos of God from eternity re pecting all events fo th pre-ssig nment also men f mech to eve la t h ph pl ce nal ty

Pr -d ti na tiv Determin g b forehand pred tin ta *Coleridge.*

Pre-d ti nā to [F *predestinateur* Sp *predestinador*]

1 On who p destin t a f reordai n.

2 O who h ld to th d ctri f predesti n ti predestil arian. *Cowley*

Pre-d ēlin (-lin) v t [Imp & p p p r DIS LINED p p & vb n DE TI LINING] T decre before h nd fr ordai to pred nat

Here the st I ma is connect, *predestine* that, *Predestinate* future actions. *Young.*

Pre-dē ti nāy n Predesti ntio (Ob) Ch or *Eph* d r'ed na-ti n. Capali ct be g deter mi ed bef reh d. *Coleridge*

Pré d tēr'mi-nat a Determined bef rehand. b *predeterminate* co *sel* of God

Pre d tēr'mi nā ti n [Lat. p *ed ter pre*, and *determi ni* Fr *predétermination* It. *predeterminazione*] The act f ordain det rmi ion, purpose f rmed bef rehand, a th *predet rmination* (God n t. *Hamm* I

P d tēr'mīn v t [Imp & p p r REDETER MINED p p & vb n r DETER MIN ING] [F om *pred* pre and *determine* Fr *predéterminer* Sp *predet rm nar* It. *pred terminare*]

1 T d termine beforehand to settle in purpose or plan

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Gale*

2. T doom by pred t decree.

Pré de-tēr'mine, a. Q mak previous dete mi tion

Pré di-al n [Lat. *praedium* firm state Fr *pre d* n Sp *pre d*] *predial.*]

1 Con i g of land or farms as *predial* estate this is real state

2 Attached to land or farms as, *predial* *serva.*

3 A ising or leaving from land as, *predial* t bes

P d i-al bil ty n The q ll y of being pre...

may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind, authoritative example

I samples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only *Hooker*

2 A preceding circumstance or condition, an antecedent, hence, a prognostic.

3 A rude copy which precedes a finished copy: a rough draught [*Obs*]

4 (*Law*) A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases, an authority to be followed in courts of justice; forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases *Wharton*

Syn —Example, antecedent.—PRECEDENT EXAMPLE An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law

So hot a speed with such advice disposed,
Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example *Shak*

No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*
And many an error by the same *example*,
Will rush into the state *Shak*

Prĕc'e-dent-ed, *a* Having a precedent, authorized by an example of a like kind

Prĕc'e-dĕn'tăl, *a* Of the nature of a precedent, having force as an example for imitation, as, *precedential* transactions

Wherefore all their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity *Fuller*

Pre-cĕd'ent-ly, *adv.* Beforehand, antecedently

Pre-cĕl', *v t* [See PRECELLENCE] To surpass, to excel [*Obs*]

Pre-cĕl'lence, } *n* [O Fr *precellence*, Lat. *præ-*
Pre-cĕl'lĕn-cy, } *cellentia*, from *præcellens*, p pr of *præcellere*, to excel, surpass, O Fr *precceller*] Excellence [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Pre-cĕl'lent, *a* Excellent, surpassing. [*Obs*]

Pre-cĕn'tor, *n* [Lat., from *præcinere*, to sing before, from *præ*, before, and *canere*, to sing, *cantor*, a singer; It *precentore*, Fr *précenteur* and *préchantre*.] A leader of music, a directing singer, as, (*a*) The leader of the choir in a cathedral,—called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir *Hool* (*b*) The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of Scottish churches

Pre-cĕn'tor-ship, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor

Prē'cept, *n* [Fr *précepte*, Sp *precepto*, It *precetto*, Lat *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct, teach, from *præ*, before, and *capere*, to take]

1 Any commandment or order int authoritative rule of action, especially, respecting moral conduct, an injunction, tion to be followed

No arts are without their *precepts* *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) A command in writing, a species of writ or process *Burrill*

Syn.—Commandment, injunction, mandate order law rule, direction, instruction, doctrine, principle, maxim.

Pre-cĕp'tăl (-sĕp'shal), *a* Consisting of precepts [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pre-cĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *præceptio*. See *supra*] A precept [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pre-cĕp'tive, *a* [Lat *præceptivus*, Fr *préceptif*, Sp *preceptivo*, It *precettivo* See *supra*.]

1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct, containing precepts, as, the *precepture* parts of the Scriptures

2 Directing in moral conduct, of the nature of precepts, didactic

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us *L'Estrange*

Pre-cĕp'tor, *n* [Lat *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, to teach, Fr *précepteur*, Sp *preceptor*, It *precettore*. See PRECEPT.]

1 A teacher, an instructor, the head of a school, a principal teacher

2 The head of a preceptory, among the Knights Templars

Prē'cep tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *préceptoral*, Sp *preceptoral*] Pertaining to a preceptor

Pre-cĕp'to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* Giving precepts, preceptive. *Anderson*

Pre-cĕp'to-ry, *n* [L Lat. *præceptoria*, an estate assigned to a preceptor, from Lat *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher, L Lat procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars See PRECEPTOR] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London, under the government of an eminent knight It usually stood on a manor or estate belonging to the order, on which was also a church, and other necessary buildings, as, the *Preceptory* of Templestowe *Hook W Scott*

Pre-cĕp'tress, *n* A female teacher

Pre-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *précession*, Sp *precession*, It. *precessione*, fr Lat *præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before See PRECEDE] The act of going before, or forward.

Luni-solar precession that part of the precession which depends on the sun and moon alone —*Planetary precession*, that part which depends on the action of the planets alone.—*Precession of the equinoxes* (*Astron*), the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50″ annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth s equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation,—so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion

Pre-cĕs'sion al, *a* Belonging to precession, as, the *precessional* movement of the equinoxes

Pre-cĕs'sor, *n* A predecessor. [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Prē'ci dā'ne-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *præcidere*, to cut off in front] Cut off before [*Obs*]

Prē'cinct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *præcinctus*, from *præcingere*, *præcinctum*, to gird about, to encompass, from *præ* before, and *cingere*, to gird, surround It *precinto*]

1 The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place, boundary, confine, limit of jurisdiction or authority "The *precincts* of light" *Milton*

2 A district within certain boundaries, a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, especially a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support.

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or *precinct* shall proceed to a new choice *Laws of Massachusetts*

Prē'ci ŏs'i ty (prē'shi-ŏs'i ty), *n* Preciousness; value [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prē'cioŭs (prĕsh'os), *a* [O Fr *precious*, *precieus*, *precaus*, *precios*, N Fr *précieux*, Pr *precios*, *prestios*, Sp & Pg *precioso*, It *prezioso*, Lat *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value See PRICE and PRAISE]

1 Of great price, costly, as, a *precious* stone

2 Of great value or worth, very valuable, highly esteemed

She is more *precious* than rubies *Prov xx 15*

Many things which are most *precious* are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid *Hooker*

3 Worthless, contemptible, as this is a *precious* mockery,—so used in irony or (we usually *Burke*

Congregation of the Most Precious Blood (*Rom Cath Church*) an order of clerks or priests instituted in 1814 to promote the Perpetual Adoration of the Sacrament. It was introduced into the United States in 1844 from Germany The members of the order are secular persons for the ministry, and also act as missionaries There are also nuns of this order who devote themselves to the education of females and the care of orphans —*Precious metals* gold and silver,—so called on account of their value —*Precious stones*, jewels

Prē'cioŭs ly, *adv* 1 Valuably, to a great price

2 Contemptibly,—in irony

Prē'cioŭs ness (prĕsh'us-), *n* Valuableness, great value, high price *Willins*

Prē'çi pe, *n* See PRECIPE and PRECEPT

Prĕç'i-pice, *n* [Fr *précipice* Sp *precipicio*, It *precipizio*, Lat *præcipitium* from *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong, from *præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head]

1 A sudden or headlong fall [*Obs*] "Whose *precipice* they suspected" *Fuller*

2 Hence, a headlong descent, a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place, an abrupt declivity "Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew" *Dryden*

Pre çip'i-ent, *a* [Lat *præcipiens*, p pr of *præcipere*, Pr *precipient* See PRECEPT] Commanding, directing

Pre-çip'i ta-bil'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being precipitable

Pre-çip'i-ta ble, *a* [See PRECIPITATE] Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution

Pre çip'i tance, } *n* [From *precipitant*] The
Pre çip'i tan-cy, } quality of being precipitant or precipitate, headlong hurry, haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose, precipitation "Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth" *Swift* "Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment" *Watts*

Pre-çip'i-tant, *a* [Lat. *præcipitans*, p pr of *præcipitare*, Fr. *précipitant*, It *precipitante* See PRECIPITATE]

1 Falling or rushing headlong, rushing down with velocity

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth *Philips*

2 Urged with violent haste, hasty

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope*

3 Rashly hurried or hasty, as, *precipitant* rebellion *K Charles*

4 Unexpectedly brought on or hastened

Pre çip'i tant, *n* (*Chem*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom, in a concrete state

Pre-çip'i tant-ly, *adv* With great haste, with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry

Pre-çip'i tant-ness, *n* The quality of being precipitant, precipitation

Pre-çip'i tāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRECIPITATED, *p pr. & vb n.* PRECIPITATING] [Lat *præcipitare*, *præcipitatum*, from *præceps*, headlong, It. *precipitare*, Sp *precipitar*, Fr *précipiter* See PRECIPICE]

1 To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep declivity, or precipice, or height

She and her horse had been *precipitated* to the gulf below on of the river *W Irving*

2 To urge or press with eagerness or violence, to hasten; to hurry rashly

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous *Bacon*

Her royal benefactor the result,
Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps *Young*

Agitated by these thoughts he *precipitated* his pace *W Scott*

3 To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been *precipitated* by the cold and covered all the trees with its ice crystallization. *W Irving*

Pre çip'i tāte, *v i* 1 To fall headlong

2 To hasten without preparation *Lucas*

3 To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution *Prior*

Pre çip'i tate, *a* [Lat *præcipitatus*, p p of *præcipitare*, It *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado* Fr *précipité*]

1 Falling, flowing, or rushing, with a sep descent

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Pope*

2 Headlong, over hasty, rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war

3 Lacking due deliberation, hurried; hasty; rapid; as, a *precipitate* measure "Blinded by the rapidity of our too *precipitate* course" *London*

4 Terminating speedily in death, violent, as, a *precipitate* case of disease *Arbuthnot*

Pre çip'i tate, *n* [N Lat *præcipitatum*, It *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado*, Fr. *précipité*] A substance which, having been dissolved in acid separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring in another liquor

Red precipitate, the red oxide or protoxide of mercury prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury until it is decomposed, or by heating metallic mercury In the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se*

Pre çip'i tate ly, *adv* In a precipitate manner, headlong, hastily

Pre-çip'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præcipitatio*, Fr *précipitation*, Sp *precipitacion*, It *precipitazione*]

1 The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated. "In peril of *precipitation* from off the rock" *Shak*

2 A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity "The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water" *Woodward*

3 Hence, great hurry, rash, tumultuous haste, rapid movement

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame *Burke*

4 The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution

Pre çip'i tā'tor, *n* [It *precipitatore* See *supra*] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness *Hammond*

Prē'çi pi'tioŭs (-pĭsh'-), *a* Precipitous [*Obs*]

Pre çip'i toŭs, *a* [Lat *præceps*, It & Sp *precipitoso* O Fr *précipiteux* See PRECIPICE]

1 Very steep; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain "Hills as steep as they could be, without being *precipitous*" *W Scott*

2 Headlong; directly or rapidly descending, as a *precipitous* fall

3 Hasty; rash, quick, sudden, precipitate "Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold" *Dryden*

A childish laugh
Which even Marian s low, *precipitous* hush
Had vainly interposed to put away *E B Browning*

Pre çip'i toŭs-ly, *adv* With steep descent; in violent haste

Pre çip'i toŭs ness, *n* 1 Steepness of descent

2 Rash haste *Hammond*

Précis (prā-sē'), *n* [Fr] A precise or abridged statement or view, hence, an abstract, summary "Condensing, in the moderate compass of two foolscap pages, the *precis* of a supplementary quarto manuscript." *W Scott*

Pre çīse', *a* [Lat *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise, p p of *præcidere*, to cut off in front, to cut off from *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut, It & Sp. *preciso*, Fr *précis*]

1 Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, either in thought or expression, having determinate limits, definite, exact, nice, as, *precise* rules of morality

The law in this point is *precise*
For the hour *precise* *Massinger*
Exacts our parting

2 Overstrictly adhering to rule; excessively nice, punctilious in conduct or ceremony, formal, ceremonious *Addison*

Syn —Accurate, exact, definite, correct, nice, scrupulous, punctilious, particular, formal, finical See ACCURATE

Pre çīse'ly (110), *adv* 1 In a precise manner with exact conformity to truth or rules, nicely, accurately.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another *Wotton*

2 With excess of formality; with scrupulous

exa i es or pun tll uanese i b avio or re m

Pre-cis'n n. 1. Th q ality of b i g preci o rigid l i et xactne y th pre iso n s of w rd pre io s

I will disti g h t ease th ugh give m le ve han d g the n, not to se as them w h to m h pre ueness. *Bacon.*

2. Excessive regard t f rm rule rigid for m lity.

Syn. —Precision; ex ti s Ire u cura e See Pr ci i

Pre-cis'ian (-sĭzh'an) n. 1. O o who limits res ra n [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. er pre ise p rson on rigidly vere-ly ex ct in th obs rv ce of rules f

The most disso to cavaliers stood aghast th dissol te- pu ed precisian *Macaulay.*

Pre-cis'ian-ism (h an i m) n. Th q lity of being a precis an th or co d ct of p ecis excessi e as per i i eligi *Milman*

Pre-cis'ian-ist (-al h an) y precis pre

Pre-cision (-sĭzh') n. [Fr *précision*, Sp. *pre-ci i n*, It. *preci i* Lat. *p ecisio* See *supra.*] The quali y of being preci e sei limitatio ; ex ctness precy.

Syn. —Pre ision; ct Accuracy; nicety —Pr ci i n Pre ex ss *Precisio* denot a n l conf rm t rule opposed t ver thing vague t definite, ex ss al II w y a d good sense precision f ought or langu ge precisi in all t s lio n &c. *Precis ess* is freq ently taken in bad se se, especially wl pplied to persons their conduct denoti g an cess of nicety formal manners, &c. *Prec se* is also som time ;plied indi t is in th same o e se strik scrup lo in trifles. It has th w of being b fore t o th w ne of y particular parti ns of being w h can hi k of it with ind w the ual pr uci at th sam ti *Locke.* Wh ye hav fix proper hours for particula st dies, keep t them, not with p ecision f e s with some good degree of regular on a m *Watts.*

Pre-ci'sive [It. & p preci ivo S e PRECE] Ex tly limi e preci i g precis to sec y as, *preci e* tract [*Obs.*] *h the*

Pre-clūde' v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECLUDING.] [Lat. *p ae cludere*, fr. *prae* befo and *cl de e cludere* to hut. It. *precludere.*]

1. To shut up or shut out; to stop. [*Rare.*]

The cu se precludes th blood from entering the vein. *Darwin.*

2. To shut out by anti ipa ve acti ; to prevent by necess ry co seq ence; to impede; to hinder access to; to ju e; s ; t ; s to *Preclude* th bot ; al ; ; *Bentley.*

Pre-clūsion (-klū' h n) n. [Lat. *prael n.*] The act of precluding, or th state f being precl ; hinder i g t

Pre-clū'sive a. Tending to preclude; hindering by previ us t *in t*

Pre-cōce a. If ly y f y pr i manner **Pre-co**ce'ness n. Precoci [*Obs.*] Divers for ward and precocy th *Evelyn.*

Pre-cōcious (-kō' h n) a. [Lat. *p aecox pracco*-cis, *praecoquus*, from *praecoquere*, to cook o ripe bef re; d f om *prae* b f ro d *coquere* to cook. F *précoce* Sp. *precoz*. It. *p ecoce*.]

1. Ripe bef re th proper at al ti ; early or pre t rel ripe r d vel p d as precoc us [*R e.*] *Browne.*

2. H i g th faculties devel ped m ti is bel o i s gi en; ex oe ling wh t is expected f ye years too f ward prema precoc child

Pre-cō'cious-ly adv. precocious manner with precocious matur rip f r w rd ss

Pre-cŏc'i-ty (-kŏs' -tȳ) n. [F *précocité*, It. *pre-coc ità*, *precoc ità*, Sp. *precocidad*. See *supra.*] The quality or state of being precoci us ripe ess p m tu development f p — mat re

o of learn tal h gave lu hi ve th y end ess of that precocity hich sometimes dis nguishes common genius *I n.*

Pre-cōg'i-tate v. t. [Lat. *prae* b re cos with and at ge] to bri g t ; t the pre- vi us th t f ; *n* *F ller*

Pre-cŏg'i-tāte v. t. [Lat. *praecogitat s*, *p aecogita-* from *prae* b f re nd *cogitare* to think. It. *precogitato*. Of F *précogit*] To consi ider or think b forehand. [*Rare.*] *Sherwood.*

Pre-cŏg'i-tā'tion n. [Lat. *praecogitatio* See *supra.*] Previous thought con d rati *Bailey*

Pre-cŏg'ni-ta pl. See PRE CO NITA

Pre-cŏg-ni'tion (-kŏg-nĭsh' n) n. [Lat. *praecog-nitio* from *praecognoscere* to f eknow f *prae* be f re and *cognoscere* to know. Sp. *precognición*. It. *precog izione*.]

1. Previous cognition antecedent knowledge. *Scotch law.*

2. (*Scots Law*) A prelimin ry examin t n of a case, and the circumstan attending

it, to ascertain whether there is ground of prose tion. *Craig, Dict.*

The writ en report, or *precognition* ( ) is ta Scally as bee wh h h he prac d of hunt and ha be fitted for two or dissent. *G. Scot.*

Pre-col-lĕc'tion n. A coll tion previ usly made.

Pre-com-pōse' v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECOMPOSING.] [*pre* and *compose*.] To compose bef rehand. *Johnson.*

Pre-con-ceit' n. [*pre* and conceit. Cf. *pre-conceit.*] A previ us notion or conception previ usly formed. *Hooker.*

Pre-con-ceive' v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONCEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONCEIVING.] To conceive previ usly; to form in the mind beforehand; to form a previ us notion or idea of.

In a dead plain, th way seems th longer because th eye h s preconceived it shorter than th truth. *Bacon.*

Pre-con-cĕp'tion n. The act of preconceiving; conception previously formed.

Pre-con-cĕrt' v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONCERTING.] [Pref. *pre* and *concert*.] To concert or settle by previ us agreement.

Pre-con'cert n. Something concerted b forehand or previous agreement.

Pre-con-cĕrt'ed-ly adv. By preconcert.

Pre-con-cĕrt'ed-ness n. The quality or condition of being preconcerted. The *preconcertedness* of Boll strok hem *Coleridge.*

Pre-con-cĕr'tion n. The act of preconcerting. *Dwight.*

Pre-con-dĕmn' (-kon-dĕm') v. t. To condemn beforehand.

Pre-con-dem-nā'tion n. Previous condemnation.

Pre-con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh' n) n. A previous antecedent condition; preliminary.

Pre-con-fĭg'ured a. Previously configured or formed b w y f antit; ; *De Quincey.*

Pre-con-fŏrm'i-ty n. Previous conformity. *Coleridge.*

Pre-cōn'ize v. t. To proclaim to publish; also to summon publicly. [*Obs.*]

Pre-con-i-zā'tion n. [F *préconisation*, from *préconiser* from Lat. *praeco* m, ery ; public from *praeco* a herald.] A publishing by proclamation; proclamation. [*Obs.*]

Pre-con-quer (pre-kŏnk' er) v. t. To conquer beforehand.

Pre-con-sent' n. A previous consent. *Southey.*

Pre-con-sign' ( ) v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONSIGNING.] [Pref. *pre* and *consign*.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

Pre-con-sŏl'i-dā'ted a. Consolidated beforehand.

Pre-con-stĭt'ūte v. t. [Pref. *pre*- and *constitute*.] To constitute to establish beforehand.

Pre-con'tract n. [Pref. *pre*- and *contract*.] A contract previous to another. *Shak.*

Pre-con-trăct' v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECONTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECONTRACTING.] To contract or stipulate previously.

Pre-con-trīve' v. t. To make previous contract agreement. *Ayliffe.*

Pre-con-trīve' v. t. To contrive previously.

Pre-cor'di-al Pre-cor'di-al a. [F. *précor-dial*, fr. Lat. *praecordia* from *prae* before and *cor*, *cordis* the heart.] Pertaining to the praecordia, parts before the heart.

Pre-cŭr'se n. [Lat. *praecursus* from *praecurrere*, *praecursum*, to run before; from *prae*, bef and *currere* to run.] A forerunning. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pre-cŭr'sive a. Preceding and leading to introductory; forerunning; precursory. *J. Taylor.*

Pre-cŭr'sor n. [Lat. *praecursor*; It. *precursore*, Sp. *precursor*, Fr. *précurseur*. See *supra*.] A fore-runner; harbinger; one who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach.

Evil thoughts are th invisible, airy precursors of ll th storm and tempest of th ss *Buckminster.*

Syn. —Forerunner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

Pre-cŭr'so-ry, a. [Lat. *praecursorius*. See *supra*.] Preceding as the harbinger; forerunning; indicating something to follow; as *precursory* symptoms of fever.

Pre-cŭr'so-ry n. An introduction. [*Obs.*]

Pre-dā'ceous a. [Lat. *praeda* prey.] A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

Pre-dā'ceous (sh) [Lat. *praeda* prey; It. *predace.*] Living by prey; predatory. *Derham.*

Pre'dal a. [Lat. *praeda*, prey.] Pertaining to prey; plundering; predatory. *Boyle.*

Pre-dāte' v. t. To date by anticipation; to affix an earlier date than the actual one to; to antedate; as, to *predate* a bill.

Pre-dā'tion n. [Lat. *praedatio* plundering, from *praedari* to plunder.] A pillaging; plundering. [*Obs.*] *J. H.*

Pred'a-to-ri-ly adv. In a predatory manner.

Pred'a-to-ry a. [Lat. *praedatorius* from *praeda*, prey; It. *predatorio.*]

1. Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging; as *predatory* party.

A predatory war was maintained *Macaulay.*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits of appetite. *Bacon.*

Pre-dē'ate v. t. [Lat. *praedari* from *praeda* prey.] To take prey; to prey. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Pre'de-cay' n. Premature or previous decay.

Pre-de-cease' v. t. [Pref. *pre* and *decease*.] To decease sooner than. If children *predecease* progenitors. *Blackstone.*

Pre-de-cease' n. Death previous to something. *Brougham.*

Pre-de-ces'sive a. Going before; preceding. (*predecessive* tud) *Massinger.*

Pred'e-ces'sor n. [Lat. *praedecessor*; from *prae* before and *decessor* lit., one who withdraws from his post, one who has gone before, predecessor, with reference to his successor; from *decedere* to go away, depart, withdraw. It. *predecessore*, Pr. & Sp. *predecesor*, Sp. *predecesor*, F. *prédécesseur*.] One who precedes; a person who has preceded another in the same office, or the like; one whom another follows.

A prince who was as much of a statesman as his *predecessor* had been of th interests of the state. *Prescott.*

It is distinguished from ancestor, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it.

Pre-de-dĭ'cāte, **Pre-ded-i-cā'tion** n. A dedication made before or previously.

Pre-de-fine' v. t. To define beforehand. *Milman.*

Pre-de-lin'e-āte v. t. To delineate beforehand; to prearrange; to predispose. The blind fatal power of *predelineating* the pattern and destiny of every living being. *Milman.*

Pre'de-fine' v. t. To define beforehand.

Pre'de-lib-er-ā'tion n. Previous deliberation.

Pre'de-lin-e-ā'tion n. Previous delineation.

Pre'de-sign (n or) v. t. To design or purpose beforehand to predetermine. *Mitford.*

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an n. [See PREDESTINATE.] One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an a. Pertaining to predestination.

Pre-des'ti-nate a. [Lat. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare*. See Pref.] Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Some gentleman or other shall scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shak.*

Pre-des'ti-nate v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDESTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDESTINATING.] [Lat. *praedestinare*, *praedestinatum*, from *prae* before and *destinare* to determine. It. *predestinare*, Sp. & Pr. *predestinar*, F. *prédestiner*.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii. 29.*

Syn. —To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; destine; predestine; foredoom.

Pre-des'ti-nā'tion n. [Lat. *praedestinatio*; F. *prédestination*; Pr. *predestinacio*; Sp. *predestinacion*; It. *predestinazione*.]

1. The act of predestinating; the act of foreordaining events.

Predestination had overruled their will. *Milman.*

2. (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; the pre-assignment of mankind to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre-des'ti-na-tive a. Determining beforehand; predestinating. *Coleridge.*

Pre-des'ti-nā'tor n. [F. *prédestinateur*; Sp. *predestinador*.]

1. One who predestinates or foreordains.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Cowley.*

Pre-des'tine (-tĭn) v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDESTINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDESTINING.] [Fr. *prédestiner*. See PREDESTINATE.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain; to predestinate.

Here he sits in council, ponders fate, Predestines future action. *Young.*

Pre-des'ti-ny n. Predestination. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pre'de-tĕr'mi-na-ble a. Capable of being determined beforehand. *Coleridge.*

Pre'de-tĕr'mi-nate a. Determined beforehand; as the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

Pre'de-tĕr'mi-nā'tion n. [Eng. pref. *pre*, and *determination*; Fr. *prédétermination*; Sp. *predeterminacion*; It. *predeterminazione*.] The act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

Pre'de-tĕr'mine v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREDETERMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREDETERMINING.] [From pref. *pre* and *determine*; F. *prédéterminer*; Sp. *predeterminar*; It. *predeterminare*.]

1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or plan.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

Pre'de-tĕr'mine v. i. To make a previous determination.

Pre'di-al a. [Lat. *praedium*, a farm, estate. Fr. *prédial*; Sp. *predial*; It. *prediale.*]

1. Consisting of land or farms; as, *predial* estate, that is, real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves.

3. Growing or issuing from land; as, *predial* tithes.

Pre'di-ca-bil'i-ty n. The quality of being predi

cable, or affirmable of something, or attributed to something *Reid*

Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *a* [Fr *prédicable*, Sp *predicable*, It *predicabile*, Lat *prædicabilis* See PREDICATE] Capable of being affirmed of something, attributable

Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *n* 1 Any thing affirmable of another; especially, a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals, a general abstract notion, a universal

2 (*Logic*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident

Pre-dic'a-ment, *n* [Fr *prédicament*, It & Sp *predicamento*, L Lat *prædicamentum* See PREDICATE] Class or kind described by any definite marks, hence, condition, particular situation or state, especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition "O woful sympathy, piteous *predicament*" *Shak*

☞ A *predicament*, or *category* constitutes one of the highest classes or most general designations of all the things that could possibly be predicated of any existing objects, one of the most extensive classes into which things, as named could be distributed Of these, Aristotle held there were ten, namely substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion time, place, situation, and habit Other philosophers have sought to reduce the number and have questioned whether the classification of Aristotle was not a classification of parts of speech rather than of real or metaphysical conceptions The five *predicables* are logical, the *predicaments*, or *categories*, are real attributes, in the most general expression

Syn —Category, condition, state, plight. See CATEGORY

Pre dic'a-mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to a predicament *Hale*

Prĕd'i-cant, *n* [Lat *prædicans*, p pr of *prædicare* See PREDICATE] One who predicates

Prĕd'i-cant, *a* Uttering as an affirmation, preaching "Missions conducted by the Romish *predicant* orders" *N Br Rev*

Prĕd'i-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PREDICATED, *p pr & vb n* PREDICATING] [Lat *prædicare*, *prædicatum*, to cry in public, to proclaim See PREACH]

1 To assert to belong to something, to affirm, as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow

2 To rest upon for proof, or as an assertion or opinion, to found, to base [*U S*]

Syn —To affirm declare assert —To PREDICATE, FOUND, or BASE Some able men among our lawyers and statesmen use *predicate for found* or *base* as to *predicate* an argument on certain principles to *predicate* a statement on information received This is wholly opposed to English usage *Predicate* is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely when we affirm one thing of another Similitude is not *predicated* of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only *Cudworth*

Prĕd'i-cāte, *v t* To make an affirmation *Hale*

Prĕd'i-cate, *n* [Lat *prædicatum*, from *prædicatus*, p p of *prædicare* It *predicato*, Sp *predicado*, Fr *prédicat* See *supra*]

1 (*Logic*) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject In these propositions, "*paper is white*," "*ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink

2 (*Gram*) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject

Syn —Affirmation, declaration

Prĕd'i-cate, *a* Predicated

Prĕd'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *prædicatio*, Fr *prédication*, Pr *predicatio*, Sp *predicacion*, It *predicazione*]

1. The act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another, assertion *Locke*

2 The art of delivering sermons, preaching "His [illegible] *predication*" *W Scott*

Expressing affirmation or predication, a *predicative* term

Prĕd'i-ca-tō'ri-al, *a* [Lat *prædicatorius*, O Sp [illegible] ative, positive *Bp Hall*

Prĕd'i-cāt, *v t* *p p* PREDICTED, *p pr & vb n* PREDICTING [Lat *prædicare*, *prædictum*, to say tell, It *predicare predire*] To foretell, to prophesy, to presage, to prognosticate presage, [illegible] *Shak*

Pre-dĭc'tion, *n* The act of foretelling, a prediction, a presage [illegible] "The *prediction* [illegible] *Bacon*

Pre-dĭ-gĕst', *v t* To digest beforehand

Pre-dĭ-gĕs'tion, *n* *Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of disease *Bacon*

Prē-dĭ-lĕct', *v t* To elect or choose beforehand

Prē-dĭ-lĕc'tion, *n* [Fr *prédilection*, Sp *predileccion*, It *predilezione*, Lat *pre*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love] A previous liking, a prepossession of mind in favor of something, predisposition to choose or like, partiality *Burke*

Prē-dis-cŏv'er, *v t* To discover beforehand

Prē-dis-cŏv'er-y, *n* A discovery previously made *Dana*

Prē-dis-pō'nen-cy, *n* The state of being predisposed, predisposition [*Obs*]

Prē-dis-pō'nent, *a* Disposing beforehand, predisposing

Predisponent causes (*Med*), causes which render the body liable to disease *Dunglison*

Prē-dis-pō'nent, *n* That which predisposes

Prē-dis-pōse', *v t* [*imp & p p* PREDISPOSED, *p pr & vb n* PREDISPOSING] [Eng prefix *pre* and *dispose*]

1 To incline beforehand, to give a previous disposition to, as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship *South*

2 To fit or adapt previously, as, debility *predispose* the body to disease *Burnet*

Prē-dis-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *disposition*, Fr *predisposition*, Sp *predisposicion*, It *predisposizione*]

1 The act of predisposing, or the state of being predisposed, previous inclination or propensity, —applied to the mind

2 Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose, —applied to material things, as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease, the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases

Pre-dŏm'i-nance, } **Pre-dŏm'i-nan-cy,** } *n* [Fr *predominance*]

1 The condition or quality of being predominant, prevalence, superiority, ascendency "The *predominance* of conscience over interest" *South*

2 (*Astrol*) The superior influence of a planet

Pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a* [Fr *predominant*, It & Sp *predominante* See *infra*] Prevalent over others, superior in strength, influence, or authority, predominating, as, a *predominant* color, *predominant* beauty or excellence, a *predominant* passion

Those helps were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon*

Foul subornation is *predominant* *Shak*

Syn —Prevalent superior, prevailing, ascendent, ruling, reigning, controlling, overruling

Pre-dŏm'i-nant-ly, *adv* With superior strength or influence *Browne*

Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PREDOMINATED, *p pr & vb n* PREDOMINATING] [Lat *pre* before, and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule, It *predominare*, Sp *predominar*, Fr *predominer* See DOMINATE] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority, to be superior, to have controlling influence, to prevail, to rule

So much did love to her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel*

The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest. *Newton*

Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v t* To rule over

Pre-dŏm'i-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *prédomination*, Sp *predominacion*, It *predominio*] The act of predominating, predominance *Browne*

Pre-doom', *v t* To doom in anticipation, or antecedently *Coleridge*

Pre-dōr'sal, *a* [Lat *pre*, before, and *dorsum*, the back] (*Anat*) Anterior to, or in front of, the back *Dunglison*

Prē'dy, *a* Cleared and ready for engagement, as a ship *Smart*

Preed'y, *adv* With ease, easily [*Prov Eng*]

Prē'-e-lĕct', *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *elect*] To choose or elect beforehand

Prē'-e-lĕc'tion, *n* Choice or election by previous determination

Pre-ĕm'i-nence, *n* [Eng prefix *pre*, and *eminence*, Fr *préeminence*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *preeminencia*, It *preeminenzia*, *preeminenza*, Lat *præeminentia* See *infra*] The state or quality of being pre-eminent, superiority in excellence, distinction above others in quality, position, or the like, rarely, in a bad sense, superiority or notoriety in evil, as, *pre-eminence* in honor or virtue, *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill "The *pre eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme" *Addison*

Painful *pre-eminence* yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too *Pope*

Pre-ĕm'i-nent, *a* [Eng prefix *pre* and *eminent*, Fr *préeminent* Sp *preeminente*, Lat *præeminens*, p pr of *præeminere*, to be prominent, to surpass]

1 Eminent above others, prominent among those who are eminent, superior in excellence distinguished for something commendable or honorable "in goodness and in power *pre-eminent*" *Milton*

2 Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities, as, *pre-eminent* in crime or guilt

Pre-em'i-nent-ly, *adv* In a pre-eminent degree; as in superiority or distinction above others

Pre-em-plōy', *v t* To employ beforehand "*Pre-employed* by him" *Shak*

Pre-ĕmpt', *v t* or *i* [*imp & p p* PREEMPTED, *p pr & vb n* PREEMPTING] To take the lead, or as land, with a right of preemption under the laws of the United States [*U S*]

Pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕm'shun, 84), *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *emption*, Fr *preemption*] The act or right of purchasing before others, as, (*a*) The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 12 Charles II [*Eng*] (*b*) The right of a settler on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold

Pre-ĕmp'tīve, *a* Having power, or tendency, to preempt, preempling

Pre-ĕmp'tor, *n* One who preempts; especially one who takes up land, with the privilege of preemption

Preen, *n* [Scot. *preyne*, *prene*, *preen*, *prine*, *pryn*, a pin made of wire, A S *preon*, n clasp, bodkin, Icel *prion*, a knitting needle, pin, Dan. *prøn*, a bodkin, punch, L Ger *prēn*, *prēm*; D *prēm*, Ger. *pfriem*, *pfreme*, n punch, bodkin, awl] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth

Preen, *v t* [*imp & p p* PREENED, *p pr & vb n* PREENING] [Scot *proyne*, *prunnie*, to deck, to trim, applied to birds, O Eng *proine* See PRUNE]

1 To dress with, or as with, n preen, to keep in order, as the feathers, —said of birds. *Derham*

2 To dress up, as trees, to prune *Holtzapffel*

Prē'-en-gāge', *v t* [*imp. & p p* PREENGAGED, *p pr & vb n* PREENGAGING] To engage by previous contract or influence, to bind, attach, attract, or occupy, previously

To Cipsus by his friends his suit he moved,
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties *Dryden*

Prē'-en-gāge'ment, *n* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise, a previous attachment binding the will or affections

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Lock*

Prē'-e-rĕct', *v t* To erect or set up beforehand

Prē'-es-tăb'lish, *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *establish*] To establish or settle beforehand *Coverdale*

Prē'-es tăb'lish-ment, *n* Settlement beforehand

Prē'-e tĕr'ni-ty, *n* Time without end, infinite previous duration [*Obs*]

He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *eternity* *Charnock*

Prē'-ex ăm'i nā'tion, *n* Previous examination

Prē'-ex ăm'ine, *v t* [*imp & p p* PREEXAMINED, *p pr & vb n* PREEXAMINING] To examine beforehand

Prē'-ex ĭst' (prē'egz-ĭst'), *v i* [*imp & p p* PREEXISTED, *p pr & vb n* PREEXISTING] To exist beforehand, or before something else

Prē'-ex ĭst'ence (-egz ĭst'ens), *n*

1 Existence previous to something else

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth *Ind*

2 Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed, —a doctrine held by certain philosophers

Prē'-ex-ĭst'en cy, *n* The same as PREEXISTENCE, q v [*Obs*]

Prē'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope*

Prē'-ex ĭs'ti mā'tion, *n* Previous esteem or estimation [*Obs*] *Trot ad*

Prē'-ex'pec tā'tion, *n* Previous expectation

Prĕf'ăce, *n* [Fr *préface*, Sp *prefacio*, *prefacion*, It. *prefazio*, *prefazione*, Lat *præfatio*, from *præfari*, to speak or say beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatus*, to speak] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, a proem, an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks

This superficial tale is but a *preface* of her worthy praise. *Shak*

Syn.—Introduction, preamble, proem, [illegible] prologue

Prĕf'ăce, *v t* [*imp & p p* PREFACED (-fĭsht), *p pr. & vb n* PREFACING]

1 To introduce by preliminary remarks to a *preface* a book or discourse

2 To face, to cover, —used humorously "Not *prefacing* old rags with plush" *Clarendon*

Prĕf'ăce, *v i* To say something introductory, to make a preface

Prĕf'a cer, *n* The writer of a preface *Dry ton*

Prĕf'a tō'ri al, *a* Serving to introduce or preface, as, *prefatorial* remarks *Gilpin*

Prĕf'a to ri-ly, *adv* By way of preface

Prĕf'a to ry (50), *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface, introductory to a book, essay, or discourse

Prē'fect, *n* [Lat. *præfectus* from *præficere*, *præfectus*, to set over, from *præ*, before, and *facere*, to make, Fr *préfet*, Pr *prefet*, Sp & Pg *prefecto*, It *prefetto*]

1 A Roman officer who was over, or who superintended, a particular command, charge, department, and the like Of this class there were several, as the *prefect* of the aqueducts, the *prefect* of a camp, of a fleet, of the city guard, of provisions, and the

Ek. The pretorian prefect was commander of the pretorian guards.

2. The superintendent of departments din La[illegible] of the kingd[om], who has the direction of its police, [illegible], together with [illegible] usual powers of [illegible] regulation. [France.] [illegible]

Pre'fect-ship (-ship), n. [Lat. pre[illegible] **Pre'fec-ture** [illegible] pre[illegible] fare Sp. prefectura, It. prefettura. See Preport.]

1. The office of a chief magistrate comm[anding] [illegible] vision.

2. The jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fer' v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREFERRED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREFERRING.] [Lat. præferre, from præ, before, and ferre, to bear, carry; Fr. préférer, Sp. preferir, It. preferire.]

1. To regard or esteem more than another; [illegible] especially of persons, pray[illegible] and sometimes followed by above, before, or to.

Thou [illegible] prefer strange wives [illegible] *Byron.*

2. To set forward; to advance; to raise; as, to prefer [illegible] to [illegible] officers [illegible] the rank of general.

I [illegible] prefer him to a better place. *Shak.*

3. To set before; to offer; [illegible] to present [illegible] taking to regard some before another [illegible] them to view [illegible] often followed by before or above.

Then, O Lord, [illegible]
Before our tongue the [illegible] heart! *Milton.*

4. To proffer. [Rare.]

He spake, and to her hand preferred the bowl. *Pope.*

He turned [illegible] took [illegible] takes [illegible] before [illegible] preferred. [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Syn.—To choose; select; elect. See Choose.

Pref'er-a-ble, a. [Fr. préférable, fr. préférer.] Preferable [illegible] before [illegible] something [illegible] more eligible [illegible].

Pref'er-a-ble-ness, n. The quality or state of being preferable. [illegible]

Pref'er-a-bly, adv. In preference; by choice; preferably.

He [illegible] preferably [illegible] *Dennis.*

Pref'er-ence, n. [Fr. préférence, Sp. preferencia, It. preferenza.]

1. The act of preferring one thing before another; [illegible] with [illegible] before the thing [illegible] named.

Leave the [illegible] to make [illegible] the pref[illegible] *Dryden.*

The [illegible] of things [illegible] preference [illegible] *Locke.*

2. The state of being preferred.

3. That which is preferred; a person or thing [illegible] highly [illegible] chosen.

Pref'er-en'tial, a. Giving [illegible] a preference; preferential [illegible]

Pre-fer'ment, n. [It. preferimento.]

1. The act of preferring [illegible] dignity [illegible] state of being [illegible] promotion; [illegible] granted [illegible] of rank; [illegible]

[illegible] *Bentley.*

2. The act of preferring or setting [illegible] preference. [Rare.] [illegible]

3. That which [illegible] placed [illegible] preferment [illegible] position [illegible] [Rare.] *Fuller.*

Pre-fer'rer, n. One who prefers.

Pre-fer'ring, n. [illegible] A previous trust [illegible] [Obs.] *Fox.*

Pre-ful'gent, a. [Lat. præfulgens, p. pr. [illegible] from præ, before [illegible] fulgere, to [illegible]] [illegible] *Boyle.*

Pre-fig'u-rate, v. t. [Lat. præfigurare, to prefigure, from præ, before, and figurare, to form, fr. figura.] [illegible] To show by antecedent representation; to prefigure. [R.]

Pre-fig'u-ra'tion, n. [Lat. præfiguratio, Sp. prefiguracion, It. prefigurazione.] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and prefigurations had their punctual accomplishment in the [illegible] of this institution. *Norris.*

Pre-fig'u-ra-tive, a. Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes; prefiguring.

Pre-fig'ure (-fig'yur), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREFIGURED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREFIGURING.] [Fr. préfigurer, Sp. prefigurar, It. prefigurare, Lat. præfigurare. See Prefigurate.] To show by antecedent representation; to exhibit by types and similitudes. Whom [illegible] types prefigured.

Pre-fig'ure-ment, n. The act of prefiguring; prefiguration; also, that which is prefigured. *Cardinal.*

Pre-fine', v. t. [Lat. præfinire, from præ, before, and finire, to limit, bound, from finis, limit, boundary; Fr. préfinir, Sp. prefinir.] To limit beforehand. [Obs.] *Knolles.*

Pre-fin'ite, a. Pre-arranged; definite. [Obs.] [illegible] *Pulteney.*

Pre-fi-ni'tion (-nish'un), n. [Lat. præfinitio, Sp. prefinicion, See Prefine.] Previous limitation. [Obs.]

Pre-fix', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREFIXED (pre-fikst'); p. pr. & vb. n. PREFIXING.] [Lat. præfigere, præfixum, fr. præ, before, and figere, to fix; It. prefiggere, Sp. prefijar.]

1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to prefix a syllable to a word; to prefix an advertisement to a book or an article [illegible].

2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. [Rare.]

A time prefix, and [illegible] of mankind. *Sandys.*

I would prefix some certain boundary between [illegible] *Hale.*

Pre'fix, n. [Lat. præfixum. Fr. préfixe, It. prefisso, n. See Prefix, v.] A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word, or combined or united with it at the beginning, [illegible] signification; as, pre in prefix, con in conjecture, [illegible]

Pre-fix'ion (-fik'shun), n. [Obs. Fr. préfixion.] The act of prefixing.

Pre-flo-ra'tion, n. [Lat. præ, before, and flos, floris, flower; Fr. préfloraison.] (Bot.) The disposition of the petals within the flower-bud; æstivation.

Pre-fo'li-a'tion, n. [Lat. præ, before, and folium, leaf.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the partial leaves within the bud; vernation. *Henslow.*

Pre-form' v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREFORMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREFORMING.] [Lat. præ, before, and formare.] To form beforehand. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Pre-form'a-tive, n. A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

Pre-ful'gen-cy, n. [Lat. præfulgens, p. pr. of præfulgere, to shine forth; to shine before, from præ, before, and fulgere, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency. [Rare.] *Barrow.*

Pre-gage', v. t. To engage beforehand. [Obs.] By [illegible] is preengaged to the pope. [illegible]

Pre-gla'cial (-gla'shal), a. (Geol.) Prior to the glacial drift period. *Dana.*

Preg'na-ble, a. [Fr. prenable, from prendre, to take, Lat. prendere, prehendere.] Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable. [R.] *Cotgrave.*

Preg'nance, n. Pregnancy. [Obs.]

Preg'nan-cy, n. [See Pregnant.]

1. The condition of being pregnant; the state of being with young.

2. The quality of being heavy with important contents, [illegible] consequence or significance [illegible] pregnancy of parts [illegible] with the [illegible] *Tickler.*

Preg'nant, a. [Lat. prægnans, [illegible] pregnant, from præ, before, and genus, to be born; Fr. prégnant, It. pregnante; [illegible] Fr. pregnante. [illegible] pregno, from [illegible]]

1. Being with young, as a female; great with child; breeding; teeming; gravid; prepared to bring forth.

2. Heavy with important contents; full of consequence or unusual significance; as, pregnant causes.

A [illegible] and pregnant instance how far [illegible] *Woodward.*

There is nothing of the [illegible] a [illegible] pregnant [illegible] *A. Everett.*

3. Of an exalted ability; full of promise; excellence. [Obs.]

The [illegible] there had [illegible] more pregnant [illegible] *Burton.*

Pregnant construction, one in which more is implied than is said or expressed [illegible] from these dens, that is, come forth trembling.

Preg'nant, n. One who is pregnant with child. [Rare.] [illegible]

Preg'nant, a. [Fr. prenant. Cf. [illegible]] [illegible] receiving; admitting [illegible] You [illegible] most pregnant [illegible] and [illegible] *Shak.* [illegible] pregnant to good [illegible] *Shak.*

Preg'nant-ly, adv. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully; plainly; clearly.

Pre-grav'i-tate, v. i. [Lat. prægravare, [illegible] from prægravis very heavy, from præ, before, and gravis, heavy.] To bear down; to depress. [Obs.] *Bp. Hall.*

Pre-grav'i-tate, v. i. To descend by gravity. [Obs.] *Boyle.*

Pre-gus'tant, a. [Lat. prægustans, p. pr. of prægustare, to taste beforehand; from præ, before, and gustare, to taste; It. pregustare, Fr. prégustateur.] Tasting beforehand. [Rare.] *Ed. Rev.*

Pre-gus-ta'tion, n. [Lat. prægustatio.] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste.

Pre-hend', v. t. [Lat. prehendere. See Prize.] To lay hold of; to seize; to take. [Obs.]

Pre-hen'si-ble, a. [Lat. prehensus, prehendere.] Admitting of being seized.

Pre-hen'sile, a. [Fr. préhensile, It. prensile.] Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping; as, the prehensile tail of a monkey.

Pre-hen'sion (-shun), n. [Lat. prehensio, Fr. préhension.] A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other member.

Pre-hen'so-ry, a. Adapted to seize or grasp; prehensile.

Pre-his-tor'ic, a. Relating to a time before that described in written history; as, the prehistoric ages.

Pre'hn-ite (pren'it), n. [illegible] after Colonel Prehn, who first discovered it at the [illegible] Cape of Good Hope.] (Min.) A pale-green mineral, of a fibrous [illegible] occurring in botryoidal and mammillary or reniform masses, also prismatic crystals. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some water. *Dana.*

Pre-in-dis'pose', v. t. To render indisposed beforehand.

Pre-in-struct', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREINSTRUCTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREINSTRUCTING.] To instruct previously. *T. More.*

Pre-in'ti-ma'tion, n. Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. [illegible]*

Pre-judge', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREJUDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDGING.] [Lat. prefix pre and judge; Fr. préjuger. See Prejudice.] To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or condemn by anticipation; to condemn beforehand.

The committee of council [illegible] had prejudged the whole case by [illegible] *Swift.*

Pre-judg'ment, n. [Also prejudgement.] Act of prejudging; decision before trial or examination.

Pre-ju'di-ca-cy, n. Prejudice; prepossession. [Obs.] *Blount.*

Pre-ju'di-cal, a. Pertaining to the determination of some matter [illegible] not yet decided; as, prejudicial inquiry or action at law.

Pre-ju'di-cate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREJUDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDICATING.] [Lat. præjudicare, præjudicatum, from præ, before, and judicare, to judge; It. pregiudicare. See Prejudice.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudge.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business. *Shak.*

Pre-ju'di-cate, v. i. To form a judgment beforehand without due examination. [illegible]

Pre-ju'di-cate, a. [Lat. præjudicatus, p. p. of prejudicare.]

1. Formed before due examination; prejudged and premature. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Biased by premature and unexamined opinions; [illegible] *Browne.*

Pre-ju'di-cate-ly, adv. With prejudice; in a prejudicate manner.

Pre-ju'di-ca'tion, n. 1. The act of prejudging; a judging beforehand without due examination of facts and evidence.

2. (Rom. Law.) (a) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belonged to [illegible] (b) A precedent [illegible] previous [illegible] and decision [illegible] point.

Pre-ju'di-ca-tive, a. [It. pregiudicativo. See Prejudicate.] Forming an opinion or judgment without due examination; prejudging. *Henry More.*

Prej'u-dice, n. [Lat. præjudicium, from præ, before, and judicium, judgment; Fr. préjudice, It. pregiudizio, pregiudicio, Sp. perjuicio.]

1. Foresight. [illegible] judgment or foreight. [Obs. and rare.] *Spenser.*

2. An opinion or decision of mind formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; an unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge.

Though often [illegible] by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. *Macaulay.*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.

[illegible] the [illegible] be prejudice [illegible] to the understanding of the sacred Scripture. *Locke.*

It [illegible] affection of [illegible] the [illegible] of her [illegible] *Swift.*

Syn.—Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

Prej'u-dice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREJUDICED (-dist); p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDICING.] [Fr. préjudicier, Sp. perjudicar. See supra.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind of, by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

A [illegible] beloved study is [illegible] your mind so far as to [illegible] *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by previous bias of the mind; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair. [illegible] seek how we may prejudice the foe. *Shak.*

I am not to prejudice the cause of my fellow-poets, though I [illegible] *Dryden.*

Prej'u-di'cial (-dish'al), a. [Lat. præjudicialis, Fr. préjudiciel, It. pregiudiziale, Sp. perjudicial. See Prejudice.]

1. Biased; blinded by prejudices. [Obs.] *Holyday.*

2. Tending to obstruct or impair; hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental.

His going away the next morning, with all his troops was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs — *Clarendon*

One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work, so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudical* to its manufactures — *Addison*

Prĕj'ū-dĭ'cial-ly, *adv* In a prejudicial manner, injuriously, disadvantageously

Prĕj'ū-dĭ'cial-ness, *n* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness

Prē-knŏw'lĕdge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n* Prior knowledge

Prĕl'a-cy (110), *n* [L Lat *prælatia*, from *prælatus* See *infra*]

1 The office or dignity of a prelate, government by prelates, church administration by high functionaries

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices — *Aylliffe*

How many are there that call themselves Protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible! — *Swift*

2 The order of prelates taken collectively, the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries. "Divers of the reverend *prelacy* " — *Hooker*

Prĕl'ial, *a* [Lat *prelum*, a press] Of, or pertaining to, printing, typographical [*Obs and rare*] "*Prelial* faults " — *Fuller*

Prĕl'ate, *n* [L Lat *prælatus*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer; It *prelato*, Sp *prelado*, Pr *prelat*, Fr *prélat* See PREFER] A clergyman of a superior order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c , a dignitary of the church, — often, with the words derived from it, used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the Established Church system

Hear him but reason in divinity
You would desire the king were made a *prelate* — *Shak*

Prĕl'ate, *v i* To act as a prelate, to fill a high ecclesiastical office [*Obs*]

Pight *prelating* is busy labouring and not lording — *Latimer*

Prĕl'a tĕ'l-ty, *n* The same as PREFACY [*Obs*]

Prĕl'ate ship, *n* The office of a prelate — *Harmar*

Prĕl'a-tess, *n* A female prelate — *Milton*

Pre lăt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy,
Pre lăt'ic al, } as, *prelatical* authority.

Pre-lăt'ic al-ly, *adv* With reference to prelates

Pre lā'tion, *n* [Lat *prælatio*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer, Fr *prélation*, Pr *prelacio*, Sp *prelacion*, It *prelazione*. See PREFER] The setting of one above another, preference [*Obs*] "A direct preference, or *prelation*, a preferring also before grace " — *Bp Taylor*

Prĕl'a tĭsm, *n* Prelacy, episcopacy [*Obs*]

Prĕl'a tĭst, *n* [From *prelate*] An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops, a high churchman

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist* — *T Scott.*

Prĕl'a tīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRELATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRELATIZING] To bring under the power or influence of prelacy

Laud was busy with his more important plan of *prelatizing* the church of Scotland — *Lathrey*

Prĕl'a tīze, *v i* To uphold or encourage prelacy, to exercise prelatical functions.

He indeed [Cyprian] succeeded into an episcopacy that began then to *prelatize* — *Milton*

Prĕl'a try, *n.* Prelacy, prelacy [*Obs*]

Prĕl'at ūre, } *n* [Fr *prelature*, Pr , Sp , &
Prĕl'at-ūre shĭp, } It *prelatura*, L Lat *prælatura*] The state or dignity of a prelate — *Bailey*

Prĕl'a ty, *n* [L Lat *prælatia* See PRELACY] Prelacy,—usually in an invidious sense — *Milton*

Pre lĕct', *v t* [Lat. *prælegere*, *prælectum*, from *præ*, before, and *legere*, to read] To read publicly, as a lecture or public discourse. — *Horsley*

Pre lĕct', *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* PRELECTED; *p pr.* & *vb n* PRELECTING] To discourse publicly, to lecture

Spottiswood was shown to be a very difficult act and publicly *prelected* upon about the same time, in the same great capital. — *De Quincey*

Pre lĕc'tion, *n* [Lat. *prælectio*, Fr *prélection*, Sp *prelección* See *supra*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company — *Hale*

Pre lĕc'tor, *n* [Lat. *prælector* See *supra*] A reader of discourses; a lecturer — *Sheldon*

Prĕ'lĭ bā'tion *n* [Lat *prælibatio*, fr *prælibare*, to taste beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *libare*, to taste, Fr. *prélibation*]

1 A tasting beforehand by anticipation, foretaste of [illegible] — *Lately bliss.*

2 [illegible] manner

Pre [illegible] Sp. *prel*- [illegible] before, and [illegible] *Bacon*, *temp*- [illegible] *pressions*, [illegible] *Addis* [illegible] *Bacon*

Pre [illegible]

Pre [illegible]

Prĕ lĭm'it, *v t* To limit previously

Pre-lōōk', *v i* To look forward, to direct the eye or the sight forward [*Obs*] — *Surrey*

Prē'lūde, or **Prĕl'ūde,** *n* [Fr *prélude*, It & Sp *preludio*, L Lat *preludium*, from Lat *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play See *infra* and PRELUDIUM]

1 An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter, a preliminary movement, play, strain, or the like, especially, a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis — *Addison.*

2 Something which indicates a future event, a preface, a preliminary.

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact — *Whewell.*

Syn —Preface, introduction, preliminary, forerunner, harbinger

Pre-lūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p.p* PRELUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRELUDING]

1 To introduce with a previous performance, to play before, as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air

2 To precede, as introductory, as, a lively air *preludes* the concert

Pre lūde', *v i* [Lat *preludere*, *prælusum*, from *præ*, before, and *ludere*, to play, Fr *préluder*] To serve as an introduction, to play an introduction, to give a prefatory or introductory performance

The musicians *preluded* on their instruments — *W Scott*

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point. — *Jeffrey*

Pre lūd'er, or **Prĕl'ūd-er** (Synop , §130), *n* One who plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music

Pre lūd'i al, *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude, introductory [*Rare*]

Pre lūd'i-ŏūs, *a* Previous, introductory [*Obs*]

Prē-lūm'bar, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin] (*Anat*) Situated before the loins — *Dunglison*

Pre-lū'sive, *a* [See PRELUDE] Previous, introductory, indicating that something of a like kind is to follow

The clouds
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow — *Thomson.*

Pre-lū'sive ly, } *adv* Previously, introductorily
Pre lū'so ri ly, }

Pre-lū'so ry, *a* [See PRELUDE] Previous, introductory, preludive — *Bacon*

Prē'ma tūre' (53), *a* [Lat *præmaturus*, from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe, It & Sp *prematuro*, Fr *premature*]

1 Ripe before the natural or proper time, as, the *premature* fruits of a hot bed

2 Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time, preceding the usual season, too early, as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn, a *premature* birth, a *premature* opinion, a *premature* measure

3 Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence, as, *premature* report, news, or intelligence

Prē'ma tūre'ly, *adv* 1 In a premature manner, too soon, too early before the proper time, as, fruits *prematurely* ripened, opinions *prematurely* formed, measures *prematurely* taken

2 Without due evidence or authentication, as, intelligence *prematurely* received

Prē'ma-tūre'ness, } *n* [Fr *prematurité*]
Prē'ma tū'ri-ty, } 1 The quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural time, maturity at an early period, or before the usual time, as, the *prematurity* of genius — *Thackeray*

2 Too great haste, unseasonable earliness

Pre măx'il-la-ry, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *maxillary*] (*Anat*) A bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone — *R Owen*

Pre-mē'di tāte, *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *meditate*] To advocate, as a cause [*Rare.*]

Pre mĕd'i tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREMEDITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREMEDITATING] [Lat *præmeditari*, *præmeditatum*, from *præ*, before, and *meditari*, to meditate, It *premeditare*, Sp *premeditar*, Fr *premeditier*] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand, to contrive and design previously, as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery

With words *premeditated* thus he said — *Dryden*

Pre mĕd'i tāte, *v i* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate, to exercise by previous thought or meditation

Pre-mĕd'i tate *a* [Lat *præmeditatus*, p p of *præmeditari* See *supra*] Contrived by previous meditation, premeditated [*Obs*] — *Burnet*

Pre-mĕd'i tate-ly, *adv.* With previous meditation — *Feltham*

Pre mĕd'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præmeditatio*, Fr *préméditation*, Sp *premeditacion*, It. *premeditazione*]

1 The act of meditating beforehand, previous deliberation

Swift's thought must be higher than nature can raise [illegible] *premeditation* [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] contrivance or design formed; as, the [illegible] of a crime

[illegible] *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *merit*] To [illegible] beforehand. [*Obs*] — *K. Charles.*

Prĕ'mi al, } *a* [Lat *præmium*, reward] Serving
Prĕ'mi ant, } to reward [*Rare*] — *Bacon*

Prēm'i-ęes, *n pl* [Fr *premices*, Pr *primeces*, *primecas*, Sp. & Pg *primicias*, It. *primizie*, Lat. *primitiæ*, *primices*, from *primus*, the first] First fruits. [*Obs.*] — *Dryden*

Prē'mi er, *a* [Fr *premier*, from Lat *primarius*, of the first rank, principal, from *primus*, the first Pr. *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, Sp *primer*, *primero*, Pg *primeiro*, It *primiero*]

1 First, chief, principal, as, the *premier* peer, *premier* minister — *Camden*

2 (*Her*) Most ancient, — said of any peer of any degree by creation — *Crabb*

Prē'mi er, or **Prēm'ier** (prēm'yer), *n* The first minister of state, the prime minister

Prē'mi er-ship, or **Prēm'ier ship,** *n* The office or dignity of the first minister of state

Prē'mil-lĕn'ni al, *a* Previous to the millennium

Prē'mi-ŏūs, *a* [Lat *præmiosus*, from *præmium*, premium, q v] Rich in gifts — *Clark*

Pre mīse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREMISED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREMISING] [Lat. *premittere*, *præmissum*, to send before, fr *præ*, before, and *mittere*, to send]

1 To send before the time [*Obs*] — *Shak.*

2 To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject, to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows, especially, to lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. — *Addison.*

3 To use or apply previously "If venesection and a cathartic be *premised* " — *Dorsal*

Pre mīse', *v i* To make or state antecedent propositions — *Sanderson*

Prēm'ise, *n ; pl* PREMISES [Written also, less properly, *premiss*] [Fr *prémisse*, Sp *premisa*, *premessa*, from Lat *premissus*, sent before, p p of *premittere* See *supra*]

1 A proposition antecedently supposed or proved, something previously stated or assumed as ground for further argument

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion — *Decay of Piety*

2 (*Logic*) Each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn, as,

All sinners deserve punishment;
A B is a sinner

These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.

3 (*pl*) (*Law*) That part in the beginning of a deed the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed, and all that precedes the *habendum*, as, a thing demised or granted by a deed,—hence applied to a building and its adjuncts

Prēm'iss, *n* See PREMISE — *Whately*

Pre mīt', *v t* [See PREMISE] To premise [*Obs*] — *Wells*

Prē'mi ŭm, *n ; pl* PRE'MI-ŬMS [Lat *præmium*, originally what one has before or better than others, from *præ*, before]

1 A reward or recompense, a prize to be won in competition, reward or prize to be adjudged, a bounty, as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, and the like "So as to think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory " — *Burke*

2 Something offered or given for the loan of money, sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in advance of the capital, or sum lent.

People were tempted to lend by great *premiums* and large interest, and it concerned them to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money — *Burke*

3 A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind

Prē-mō'lar, *n* (*Odontology*) A tooth back of the canines, preceded by a deciduous or milk tooth, and commonly called a *grinder*

Pre mŏn'ish, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PREMONISHED (pre-mŏn'isht), *p pr.* & *vb n.* PREMONISHING] [Prefix *pre* and *monish*, Lat. *præmonere*, fr *præ*, before, and *monere*, to remind, warn] To forewarn, to admonish beforehand

Better it is, *premonished* for to shun
A sin, than fall to weeping when its done — *Fleet*

Pre mŏn'ish ment, *n* Previous warning or admonition previous information

Prē'mo nĭ'tion (-mo nish'un), *n* [Lat. *præmonitio*, O Fr *premonition*, It. *premonizione*, Sp *premonicion* See *supra*] Previous warning, notice, or information, as, they had *premonitions* of their good fortune

Pre-mŏn'i tor, *n.* One who, or that which, gives warning beforehand. "Some such like *premonitors*, to awaken our security " — *Bp Hall*

Pre mŏn'i to ri ly, *adv* By way of previous warning

Pre mŏn'i to ry, *a* [Lat *præmonitorius* See PREMONISH] Giving previous warning or notice

Pre mŏn'stra nt, *n.* [Fr *premontré*, from *premontré*, O Fr *premonstré*, Lat *pratum monstratum*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order founded at Premontré in Picardy in 1120, and introduced into the United States in

Al′ve-ā′ted, *a.* Having a [illegible] cell-like structure, [illegible] *Planet.*

Al′ve-o-lar, *a.* [Lat. *alveolus*, a small hollow [illegible]] [illegible] *Owen.*

[illegible]

Al′ve-o-late, *a.* [Lat. *alveolatus*, Fr. [illegible]] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a [illegible] *Gray.*

Al′ve-o-lite, [illegible] **Al-ve′o-lite,** *n.* [Fr. *alvéolite*, [illegible] Lat. *alveus*, *alveolus*, and Gr. λίθος, stone [illegible]] A genus of coral zoophytes, [illegible] composed of little cells. [illegible] *Dana.*

Al-ve′o-lus, *n.*; *pl.* **AL-VE′O-LI.** [Lat. *alveolus*, a [illegible] of *alveus*, a hollow, [illegible], Fr. *al*[illegible]]

1\. [illegible]

2\. [illegible] in which a tooth is fixed.

Al′ve-us, *n.* [illegible] 1. [illegible] A canal or duct [illegible]

2\. [illegible] *Ogilvie.*

Al′vine, *a.* [From Lat. *alvus*, belly, Fr. *alvin*.] [illegible] the lower belly or intestines, as, *al*[illegible]

Al′wär-grim, *n.* (The indigenous name in the [illegible]) (*Ornith.*) [illegible]

Al′wāy, [illegible] A.-S.

Al′wāys. [illegible] all ways, hence all [illegible] ALWAYS.]

1\. [illegible] Perpetual [illegible] continually, [illegible]

[illegible]

2\. [illegible]

[illegible]

Am-a-bil′i-ty, *n.* [illegible]

Am′a-dou, [illegible]

[illegible]

A-mal′gam, [illegible]

[illegible]

Am′an-dine, *n.* [Fr. from *amande*, almond, q. v.] A kind of cold cream prepared from almonds, for chapped hands, &c.

A-măn′do-la, *n.* [It., prop. It. & Fr., an almond, q. v.] (*Min.*) A green marble, with white spots, having the appearance of honey-comb. *Brande.*

A-măn′i-tine, *n.* [Gr. *amanitai*.] The poisonous principle of some fungi. *Ogilvie.*

A-măn′u-en′sis, *n.*; *pl.* **A-MAN-U-EN′SES.** [Lat., from *a*, prefix, and *manus*, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written; a copyist.

Am′a-ranth, *n.* [Fr. *amarante*, Lat. *amarantus*, Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfading, amaranth, from α priv. and μαραίνειν, to wither, decay; so called because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.]

1\. (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental annual plants (*Amaranthus*) of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in [illegible] clusters. *Loudon.*

2\. (*Poet.*) An imaginary flower that never fades. [illegible] *Milton.*

3\. A color inclining to purple.

Am′a-rănth′ine, *a.* 1. Belonging to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, amaranth.

2\. Never fading, or resembling the fabled amaranth of the poets.

The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue. *Cowper.*

The amaranthine flower of Faith. *Wordsworth.*

3\. Of a purplish color. *Buchanan.*

Am′a-rănth′us, *n.* Same as AMARANTH.

A-măr′i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter, O. Fr. *amaritude*.] Bitterness. [*Rare.*] "Amaritude or acrimony . . . in choler." *Harvey.*

A-măr′u-lence, *n.* [Lat. *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

A-măr′u-lent, *a.* Bitter. [*Obs.*] *Pasley.*

Am′a-ryl′lis, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] (*Bot.*) A family of plants [illegible] for their beauty, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and others. *Loudon.*

A-măss′ (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMASSED (a-măst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMASSING.] [Fr. *amasser*, Pr. *amassar*, It. *ammassare*, L. Lat. *amassare*, *amassare*, from Lat. *massa*, lump, mass, heap.] To collect into a mass or heap, to gather a great quantity of, to accumulate, to amass a treasure, to amass words or phrases.

The life of Homer has been written by amassing all the traditions [illegible] the writers could meet with. *Pope.*

Syn. — To accumulate; heap up; pile.

A-măss′, *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

A-măs-sette′, *n.* [Fr. See AMASS.] An instrument of horn used for collecting painters' colors on the stone, &c. *Ogilvie.*

A-măss′ment, *n.* A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An amassment of imaginary conceptions. *Glanville.*

Am′a-the′to-ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], together, and [illegible], free.] Uniting all the elemental [illegible] into one; as, [illegible] a certain kind of love, amative. *Sir J. Herschel.*

A-māte′, *v. t.* [Prefix *a* and *mate*, q. v.] 1. To accompany. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[illegible]

2\. To terrify; to confound; to daunt; to dishearten. [*Obs.*]

[illegible]

Am′a-teur′ ([illegible]), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator*, lover, [illegible]] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting, one who has a taste for the arts, [illegible] *Wraxall.*

Am′a-teur′ship, *n.* [illegible]

Am′a-tive, *a.* [illegible] Full of love, [illegible]

Am′a-tive-ness, *n.* [illegible]

Am′a-to′ri-al, *a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Am′a-to′ri-al-ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Am′a-to′ri-an, *a.* [illegible]

Am′a-to′ri-ous, *a.* [illegible]

Am′a-to-ry, *a.* [illegible]

[illegible]

A-māze′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMAZING.] [Prefix *a* and *maze*, q. v.] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse with terror and astonishment; [illegible]

[illegible] the great player's custom whose [illegible]
[illegible]
In every way [illegible] *Jonson.*

Syn. — To astonish; confound; perplex; [illegible] Astonish. We are *amazed* at what is [illegible] we are *astonished* at what is great [illegible] high degree. Both words express surprise [illegible] each however under its peculiar [illegible] [illegible] in a good sense, as applied to what gives [illegible] [illegible] degree of pleasure, [illegible] to persons or things which we regard [illegible] or reprobation. In the [illegible] governed by the etymology, and there [illegible] either word may be employed [illegible] [illegible] sense. Thus we may speak [illegible] of being *astonished* at the [illegible] of Providence [illegible] [illegible] provisions of divine grace, [illegible] which we wish to [illegible] awakened by [illegible] We may be *amazed* at a man's folly when we [illegible] account for his being betrayed [illegible] *tished* at it when struck with moral [illegible] When the Duke of Bedford reproached Lord Thurlow [illegible] the House of Lords as a mere lawyer [illegible] been elevated to the peerage, the Lord [illegible] claimed "I am amazed, my Lords, I am amazed [illegible] Grace's speech. He can not look before [illegible] him, on one side or the other, without [illegible] [illegible] who owes his seat in this House to his [illegible] exertions in the profession to which [illegible] Lord Bull [illegible] the same [illegible] from amazed to carry on the war against [illegible] Lord Chatham broke forth "I am astonished [illegible] such principles expressed! I am shocked [illegible] avowed in this House or in this country," [illegible] the word chosen exactly represented the [illegible] found in the speaker's mind.

A-māze′, *n.* Perplexity, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; confusion.

The wild bewildered gaze
Of one [illegible] *Byron.*

[illegible] is chiefly used in poetry, [illegible] *amazement*.

A-māz′ed-ly (60), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Rare.*] [illegible]

A-māz′ed-ness, *n.* The state of being amazed, or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder. [illegible]

A-māze′ful, *a.* Full of amazement. [illegible] *Sylvester.*

A-māze′ment, *n.* 1. The state or condition of being amazed, astonishment; extreme [illegible] or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder.

He answered [illegible]
[illegible]

2\. Infatuation; madness. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

A-māz′ing-ly, *adv.* In an amazing [illegible]

Am′a-zon, *n.* [Lat. *Amazon*, Gr. [illegible]] [illegible] the fable that the Amazons cut off the [illegible] breast, that it might not incommode them [illegible] [illegible] and hurling the javelin. In works of art [illegible] right breast is, therefore, usually [illegible] a fabulous race of female warriors, who [illegible] [illegible] on the coast of the Euxine [illegible] like or masculine woman; a virago.

[illegible]

Am′a-zō′ni-an, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon; bold, of masculine manners [illegible]

[illegible]

2\. (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the river [illegible] [illegible]

Amb. [L. [illegible]] [illegible]

Am-bā′ġes, *n.* [Lat. *ambages*, [illegible]] [illegible]

[illegible]

Am-bā′ġi-nous, [illegible]

Am-bā′ġi-ous, [illegible]

Am-băs′sa-dor, [illegible]

[illegible]

Am-băs′sa-dor, *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

Am-băs′sa-do′ri-al, *a.* [illegible]

Am-băs′sa-dress, *n.* [illegible]

1146. The m mbers of the rd who are alled I Wh t Canon h e h to Wi const d ar gaged i missionary l b rs

Pr mŏn t ăt v t [Lat. *præmonst ar præ monstrat* from p æ bef e, d *mon tra e*, to h w It *premostrar*] T sh w befor h d to f h w [P] *Herbert*

P mŏn t a t n lan n A Premon tr t. [L r]

P ĕ mon-st ā tion n [Lat p *æmonst tio*] A t wi g b fo l nd [P r] *Shef ard*

P mŏn stra to n O wh or th t which prem tr te f how

I mō a, [Lat p æ s p p f *præ sor* r to bit ff fr m p æ bef re, and *mor lere* to bite] T rmin ted I ptly r as if b tten ff

Premorse t or l es (*Bot*) h s h a brupt, ro u t l t regular l mi ation as if b en ff ort *Lindley*


Premorse Leaf.

Prĕ m t a. R l i g t th tim bef re that of Mose as y e m ac hi ry

Pr mō tion n [E g prefix *pre* d *moti* P *p ēmotio* fro n L t ; *amover* p *æmot* m to mo b f h d t sti gr tly] Previ us m tio itement t tio

I n ll I e (ttt), See Pr v uc r

P ĕn ll nite t [Lat. p *em lre p em* It *m* to f rtify fro t, from *præ* b f re d re, to f tify Fr *pré*] T guard against objection to f rtify [*Ob*]

P ĕ m n ni tio (tab n) [Lat. *prem muse*, F p m *itum*. S *si pre.*] An a ticip tion of bjecti ns

P n ll u i to-ry a. Of bei g g t a premu it s p *e* *il g* prac

P n d [F p re i t ke, from Lat. pr *hen re* t tak] (*Law*) T p er right f t ki g th g b f it is off red *B vell*

P mō n. [Lat *p ano us*] S Pre o

P ŏm i nāt e t [L t *prænomi re præ nom* *n* from *p æ* *nomen*] T f re am

Pre nō i ant a. [Lat *p a omu*] F d d om t eim n th k

I nŏm i na tio n Th act f pre r the of bei g p omi st d ih pri il ge f bei g m d first *B urn*

P nŏ tice, n [Lat *pre no* to k w b f re hand. S Pre vor] A p an sile [*Ob*]

P nŏt t [N e Pre rion] T ote t l gm t befor h d

P ō tion [l at *pr notio* from *prænoscere* t forek w f m *p æ* b f l *noscere* to kn w Fr p *ot on* Sp *pr notion* It *pren zione*] A otice n ll whi h prec ed m l t g lad f l tm pr. l u t o t i ht f k wl edge *L ce*

P n ă ti n, [L t *p e tio* f om *prens re prehen ere*, to gr p s l verb f eq tat fr *prensare*, p *hen der*] Th act f sei i g with vi [*Ob*] *B rrow*

Pr tie n [Co racted f om *apprentice*.] An pprentice [*Ob* *ling*]

P n tice-hi n [L act l from *apprentice ship*] Appre ti hip [*Ob* *o tur*]

P nŭn ti ā tion (-shi h) n [Lat. *præ tati* from *præ ncia e*, to n ce or tell b f l d from *præ* b f r *re*, to f om m *ge message*] Th act f t i g b fore [*Ob*]

I re nŭn tion (-sh) n A ing bef re f d g d [*Obs*] *Bl unt*

Pr ō-bāin v t T ei beforeha d

Pre-ŏ u pan-cy [See i *fr*] A t o ight of taki g poss b f re anoth as th prop ty f so ucupied t d its stad by p occupancy

P ŏ u păi v t [Lt. *præoccupar* p *æ* *cc pat m* f oc p *æ* b f re nd *occupare*, t tak p se i f to occ y, It *preoc pare* Fr *pre occuper* Sp *preocu r* Fr *preocc per* See Par]

1 T tdip i t tak b f r *F* on

2 T o p pos ss to fill with pr j d ce. *Hole n.*

Pr ŏc u pāti n n [Lat *præoccupatio* Fr *p occup tion*, Sp *preoc paci* It *preoccupa zione*]

1 Th act f preoccupyi ug r t state f bei g preoccup d taki g posse sion bef anoth p i r occup ti pr pos e.

2 A tiipatio f jecti n *South*

Pre-ŏc u py v t [imp & p p PREOCCUPIED; p p r & vb n PREOCCUPYING] [See P occu pate]

1 T t ke posses i n of bef re anoth as, to *preoc py* co try r lant not bef re occupi d

2 T prepossess to oc py b rill ipati or prej dice

I thi k i more respectful to he reader to leave somet i to r ob erv than t pr occupy his judgment. *Arbuthnot*

Pre-ŏm i nāt t [Lat *pre*, be re and *omi nare* no um to forebod] T prognosticate to gath b for hand. from om ns

These m ny rumors were see be Alexander entered Babylon hey re sought to premonsh his death. *Browne*

P ē o pĕr'cu l [Se f *fro*] (*I h h*) P r tai i g to, or si i d i th front part of the oper l m See OPERCULAR.

Prē o pĕ u l āno a. [Lat *præ* before nd *percul m* co er] (*Bot*) Th f rolli opere l m l mosses.

Prē o pin ion (pī yŭn) n. Opini n previously f rmed prepo se ion *B owne*

Pr ŏp ti n n Right of fi st el oice *Stackhouse.*

P ē -dai v t [Pr h p e and *ord* in It. *pre o dine* Sp p *rd n* F *prĕordin er*] T d i o ppoint bef rehand to p edeternal to f rdai as ll things re supposed to be pre din d by God

Pr -ō di a cy [Pref *pre* and *ord na ce* F *prĕordonnance*] Antecedent d cree deter min tion *Shak*

P -ŏr'di n t [Pref *pre* nd *ord at* Lat *præ* d *nat* d ed bef hand pre rd i ed] F reordai ed [*Ob*]

Pre-ŏ di nā ti n [Pref *pr* and *rd nation*; Fr *preord ati* Pr *p oord cio* Sp *preord nacio* It *preord nazione*] Th act f f reo dai i g p t and terminati

P ē păl at l [Pref *pre* d *palat*] (*Anat*) J i teria to th pal as, th *prepalatal* pr t re

P pā a bl, a [S PR PARE] C p bl f bei g prep ed *Boyle.*

Pr p n tion n [Lat *p epa tio* F *prép ration* l *prep racio* Sp *preparacio* It. *prepa razi* b P EPARE.]

1 Th act f p p ring fitti g f p rti l p rpos reloe diti p eri g t al ptati th *prep ratio* f land f rop f et ent the p *paratio* f troop f mpaig

2 Th s f being p p red g t r ady pre p redues ad pt d ess as n U in good p *ep aratio* f wa

3 That which p p any thi g whi h m k ady prep re b w y r i trod pr par tory f m asure

I will sh w the *preparations* there are t sture for t is discu ue *Burne*

4 Accomp ll hment q lifi ati [*Obs*] *Sh k*

5 Th t whi h is p pa d mad comp d f p rti l p rpos mbi atio eo fee tic

I wish he chemist had bee more part g wh in th ir *preparations*. *Browne*

6 (*Anat*) A p rt of animal body prep ed d preserved as speci

7 (*Med*) A y m di inal substance fitted f th use f th p ti t.

8 (*Mus*) Th i disposition f th h rm y by which discord are l wfully i trod ced It l th t m pl yi g h arra gem t that, by m thi g co q tai in what p ecedes di co d m y be re d ed b rch to th ear th t t y w uld be witho ch prep

P pă'n ti [It & Sp *prepa ativo* P *prĕ ratif*] T di g to prep re o mak read h i g th pow f p pari g q alifying dis ti g f y thi g prepar to y

If spent much time in quest of k wledge preparative to this work. *South.*

Pr păr'a ti e 1 That whi h has t pow f preparing r pre m ly fitting f p pose th which p par f *prepa ation* ear m *Hooker*

2 That which i done to prepare p paration Necessary p *eparat ves* f voyag *Dryden*

P păr'a-tiv ly *adv* By w y f p para ion.

Pre-păr'a t O who prep re bef hand b ost for disease pecim f r preserva ti l collecti on i th t ant

Pre păr'a to ry [It. *præparatorius*, It. & Sp *prepa torio* F *pr paratoire*] Preparing the w y f y thi g by p ection as ma ro f adapta ti tecod d d pted to wh t f ll w pre liou i trod t ry

Pre pāre t [imp & p p PREPA ED; p pr & vb n PREPA ING] [Fr *préparer* Pr *Sp* & Pg *preparar* It. *preparare* Lat. *præparare* from *præ* bef re d *parare*, to mak ready]

1. T fit, ad pt, qualify f particula pu pose to make ready to p t into tate f r se or pplicatio

B ts not et prepared for ope fight.
Thi d countsh p under th shad of ug t. *Dryden.*

2 T procure as uitabl to get ready to pro vi t *prepare* ... pro is ions fo troops to *prepare* ships fo defence.

Prepare
F entertainment to render our k *Milton.*

Syn —T fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; pro vide make.

P pā e i 1 To m k all things rea y to ng to suitable ; as to p epar fo d nner

2 T mak one's self rea y t get ready to tak the necessary previous mea res *Wh* pre p re *Ecclesiastes*

Pre pāre Prepar ion [*Obs* and *rare*] *Shak*

Pre-păr'ed ly *adv* W th previous measu res *Shak*

Pre pār' d ness n The state f bei g prepared r readi ss *South.*

Pre-pār' O who or that whi h, prepares fits mak ready

Pre-pāy t [imp & p p PREPAID; p pr & vb n PREPAYI] T p y i a be rehand as the po ag f lett

Pre p y'n nt n l yment in ance as of posta

Pr pĕn a. [See *fra*] D vised co tr t plan ed t f rehan ; prem ditated a. rethought —u u ly plac d fi t th word it q alifies.

This has arisen from y misinterpretation or *pre ense* *Sellary*

P p n t [Lat. p æ bef re and *pendre*, p sum to w gh ; c sid r] T weigh to id b f re hand. [*Ob*] *E E lyn*

Pre-pēn t T d liberate bef rehand. [*Ob*]

Pr pēn ly *ad* I p emeditated ma r

P e-pŏl i nc } Th q ality f bei g prepol
I pŏl t n-cy } h i perior y of pow pre i en [*Rare*] *C c le*

P pŏl'l nt a. [Lat. *prepollen* p p *of prepol le* t pas in pow be ry pow rf l, from p æ, bef re d *poller* t b tr g or powerf l] It i g pe io inf pow prev i ng [*Ra*] *F y*

P e-pŏn d t To w igh to pr pond ate [*Obs*] *H n*

P pŏn d nc } [Fr *prépondéran* Sp
P e-pŏn d an cy } *preponderancia* It. *pre ponder*]

1 The tai q lity f bei g prep derant o p po d i g peri rily f w igh , i p w w ight g Th *preponderancy* f great gr n f prob bl i y *Locke*

t he had the relative position of all the sta Europe ed the eq ilibri m th prepo der he had destroyed. *Macaulay*

3 (*Mil*) Th f w ight f that part f b ar f th trun ion that is f them

P e pŏn d ant [F *prépondérant* Sp & It. *p epo der* La *præponderans* See *infra*] repo d ting (weight) g

P pŏn d ant ly *ad* I prepo dera t m th mal the gre t d k ly

P pŏn d r-āt t [imp & p p PREPO DERATED p pr & vb n PREPONDERATING] [Lat. *præponderare* *præponderat m* from *p æ* bef re and *ponderare*, w igh f *m pond* po dere weight, from *pend re* to w igh It *p ponderare* Sp *prepond rar* Cf PREPO]

1 T w igh to o rpow by w ight to have great w ight th

A considerable weight distance from the centre of the balance will preponderate greater magnit des, *kilns*

2 T verpower by tronge inf e or moral pow

3 to prefe to decide. [*Obs*]

The desire to spare Christian blood preponderates him for peace. *Fuller*

Pre-pŏn d āt v i 1 T ex e d i weight hence to incli descend as th scale of bal

That is just balance in which the heaviest side will most preponderate *Wilkins.*

2 T exceed in influe ce r pow ; hence t lt to ne sid

By putting every argument, on one side and the other, into the balance, to form judgment which prepon derates *Locke*

Pre pŏn d ăt ing ly *ad* In a preponder ing m er prepo derantly

P pŏn d ā'ti n n [Lat. *præponderatio* I. *p eponderazione*] The act or tate f prepondera ti g f utweighi g any th g r eli g to id

Pre pōse t [Fr *préposer* Fr *preposat* from Lat. *præponere* *præpositum*, to put bef r from *præ* bef re and *ponere* *positum* to po , to fl ed by Lat *pausare* to pa se Cf APPOSE] T p l bef re. [*Obs*] *Ful er*

Prĕp'o si tion (h) [Lat *prepositi* i, *præ posit* n, l *prepositio* Sp *preposicion*, It. *pre posizione* See *pre*]

1 (*Gram*) A part le governing d generally placed bef re but or pr noun whi h it puts an oblique case and expressing relation the action or state d noted by some other wor]

2. Propositio post harangu orat discourse. [*Ob* and *rare*]

The Bishop of p es between the two princes, both spoke he preposition *Fox*
He made preposition and articles. *Fuller*

Pr ĭpo-si tional (h al a f p prep sitional, F *prépositionnel*] Pertaining to or h in the r of prepos

Pre pŏs'i tiv a. [Lat *præpositivus* It. & *prepositivo*, Fr *prepositivo* Fr *prépositif* POSE] Put b f re plac d; as pr p tive particle

P pŏs'i tive n A word or particle put bef re anot er w rd

Pre pŏs'i tor n. [See PREPOSE. A

preser tible.] Depending d rived from prescription proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scrip'tion n. [L. p escri F. *prescription* Pr *prescripcio* Sp. *prescripcion*, It. *prescrizione*.]

1. The act of prescribing directing that which is prescribed specially th direction f remedies to disease and the manner of taking th m recipe

2. (*Law*) A prescribing f title the claim f title to th g by rea f immemorial usage and prescription right t e required by po al had during the time and in the manner fixed by law

The speculator in the f indefinitely that prescribed to science f nd prescription which has long been hereditary of Kin Hermes. *Macaulay*

☞ *Prescription* differs from custom which is local usage w th *prescription* is personal annexed to th person only *Prescription* only rel to incorporeal rights such as commons, ways, &c. What the law gives f same ex is not t. subject of *prescription*. *Blackstone.* "Prescr. Acts f been h w *prescription* is employed in the sense in which *dominion* is used in Eng and A. perhaps named prescriptions that opera tion of h lapse of time by w h obligation are extinguished or titles protected. *Kent Kirkman*

Pre-scrip'tive a. [Sp. *prescriptivo*, Pr. *prescriptiu*, Co t ing h ancient lived by immemorial use and enjoyment t as, *prescriptive* right r t la pleasing th consent and authority f tom.

The right to be drawn I protected and has become prescriptive. *J. M. Mason.*

Pre'g ance n. [Fr *prégnance* See PREGNANT] Pr rity f plant th t g (*Obs.*) *Correc*

Pre-lect' t. [L. p ae bef reha d as I re *prælectatus* I r lmulanos observation by d m ent *Ure*

Pre'g nt [F *présent*, Pr *present*, *presen* p p *presenca*, It. *presente*, L. *praesens* p p *praesens* see PRESENT]

1. The ent co ition f being present being a pl t with in hit or ll at hand in th same parts t divisible f space th lik — opposed t absence

2. The recto t which one is present sh part f pass wit one k call, t d ce e be lik substantial with th in erre d (any thing th forbid int reverse approach thee to fare nearer

Wrath sh l be so near,
But in thy presence joy en ter *Milton.*

3. Specifically ight rehearsed to on of superior r nal d rank also, presence-chamber

I know not th what power I am made hold
In such presence here to plead my tho ts. *Shak.*
A person; great, th ns great exchanges
Ask this presence. *Shak.*

4. The person f superior

The Seven *Presence* th replied
Was she lady dead, the three dead her obey? *Milton.*

5. A number assembled bef re great person.

Other of all this presence there contain,
Gem or pearl which may match most fair. *Dryden.*

6. Port mie air pe sonal appearance deportment

Prince is best in bed, but in presence and that has rather dignity of presence than lies f of aspect *Bacon.*

A grateful presence bespeaks acceptance. *Cather*

Presence mind, calm collected st of th m nd with h there h ve control d st rbed state of the thoughts, which enables person to ar ak or act without disorder or still resentment in ocurred diff tion freedom from to distracting or d tracting influences which arise from fear or x ciation f any kind.

Present, not to be swalled, do it d
Their best redress from presence of the mind. *Waller*

Pre'sence-ch'am'ber n. The room in which **Pre'sence-roo m** give ipa tonage receive company *Addison.*

Pre-sen-sib'i-ty n. [Fr sensibilité pre d *sensibilité*] Pre lar sensibility or feel g s. ensel ; also called *Mores*

Pre-sen'se n. [Lat. p sensus from *praesentire* to feel or perceive bef rehand, from *prae* before and *sentire*, to feel perceive.] Prevision perception [Ob] *Browne.*

Pre'sent a. [F *présent* Pr p *sent*, *presen*, Sp Pg & It. *presente*, Lat *praesens* that l before or at hand, p p f p *sum* to be before from *prae* bef re and *sum* to be.]

1. Being in the place within reach call within certain contemplated limit or ll lit not away — opposed to *absent*

The things have I spoken to you, being yet present with you. *John xiv. 25*

2. Now t ef or in process neither ended n yet to be gin t past future as, th present sensel bd gress th *present* yes r age.

3. Being in w h i w i ent attitude

Th lin g give to the present business. *Shak*

4. Not d l yet immediate in cant. "A present recompense *Shak.*

There an embassador
From M'ln that desires present audience. *Massinger*

5. Ready t hand qu. k in an rgency as, present wit.

The high pot f philosophy and virtue for me to be present to time *J. Barrow*

6. F o ly attentive not heedless propitious.

Nor could I hope, th may place bon there.
I find goi so present to my prayer *Dryden.*

Present tense (*Gram.*) the tense or form of sub which expresses action being in the present time as, I am write

Pr g' ent n. [F *présent* Pr *present*, *presen* Sp Pg & It. *presente* See present pre

1. Present time time in process w t th m m t co t implied in th th phrases at this *present*, at that *present*

2. (*pl.*) (*Law*) Present letters or instrument d ed f co v yance lease bill f ex f the writ g as f the phrase "Know all m by these *presents*, that is, by th writ g itself *per hæc literas præsentes*;—in this sense rarely used i the singular

At present i the present time now — *in presence*, once, wise d in with them. *present* it if his kingdom th re to follow i his death. *Mason.*

Pre-sent' t. [Imp & p p PRESENTED p. pr & vb. PRESENTING.] [F *présenter* Pr *presentar* It. *presentare*, Lat. *præsentare*, from *præsens* a.]

1. To place i th presence f om one especially f peri to g f rmal rod ti to to set bef re to make known t offer f acceptance as, *present* an envoy to th king — wh and w h th reciprocal pronouns to com into th presence f person

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord. *Job i. 6.*

2. To exhibit to view o ffice tat y bef re perceptl cognizance to set f rth to f

O how what to my mind first th rights present *Milton.*
It is certain to present to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

3. To pass over especially i ceremonious manner to give to charge possession to d liver to make re

So bid at I nuptials sweet their lot bid
Present the poor and arm him for the fight *Pope.*

4. To make gift d tio f to bestow to give, to grant to confer

5. Hence to endow bestow gift pon to favor as with dow tion. [Ob]

Orra is presented th poet for his admirable elegy on his son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

6. I pecific uses, (a.) To nomi a to ecclesiastical ben fice to f to th bish p dinary candidate for lastitution

To patron of church one present level k to parsonage or living that is, one offer him to the bishop of to d cese to be instituted. *Encyclopedia.*

(b.) To nominate for appointment school *Lamb* (c.) To lay bef re public body I consider rail as bef re I giet care re ct f judicature, corporation, the lik as to *present* mem rial petition remonstrance, indictment. (d.) To ha be ore co rt as object of inquiry to give no tice officially f so g n e to find or represent judicially as, grand j ry pre *sent* certain offences whatever th y thi k to be public injurie ( ) 2 i dict. (e) (f.) To point di ect, as weapon part larly some person f fire-arms as, to *present* m ak s to th breast f mouth

To *present* *arms* (*Mil.*) to hold th m out in token of respect, as g ready t ceil, or them p.

Pre'g nt n. That which is presented gi as gift d native.

He dare to answer by his master's commands, he must carry the *present* to her lady *Scott*

Syn.—Gift donation donative benefaction. See Gift

Pre-g nt a bl [Fr *présentable* Sp *presentable*.]

1. Capable being presented exhibited to be exhibited represented or offered fit to be brought forward or set forth properly prepared to be introduced to ano her to go to society

2. Admitting of the presentation f bergyman as church *presentable*. [*Rare.*]

Pr g n tá'ne-ous a. [Lat. *præsentaneus* It. & Sp *presentaneo* see PRESENT a.] Ready, q i k immediate as *presentaneous* poison [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

Pr g n-tá'tion n. [Fr *présentation*, Pr *presentacion* Sp *presentacion*, It. *presentazione* Lat. *præsentatio*.]

1. The act f presenting or be stat f being presented setting forth as first g historical Prayers are sometimes *presentations* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

2. Hence exhibition representation display

Those presentations of God as the stage are necessary to produce the effects of no house pla *Dryden.*

3. (*Eccl. Law.*) The act f ff ( ) g a) rymen to th bishop ordinary fo ins t to fa benefice the righ f presenting ce gyn a.

If the bishop admits the patron presentation, th w so admitted ed to be instituted ed by ins. *Blackstone*

4. (*Obstetrics.*) A particular position of the child d ri g bor relation to passages through which it is to be brought forth.

Presentation copy cop of work presented to some such the other as testimony of respect.

Pre-g'nt a-tiv 1. (*Eccl.*) Having the right of presentation or offering cl rgyman to the bish p f instit tio a revenues are *presentative* col latives or d st

A *presentative* prerogative is where the patron h th right of presentation to Lo bish or ordinary *Blackstone.*

2. Admitting th pres tation of a bergyman *presentative* pa are *Burnet.*

3. (*Mech.*) Capable f bei g directly kn w by p ve d to th mind i ti directly p lion bis — pplied to b ects cautl f p pecha di g — pplied to faculties.

Th latter term, *presentative* faculty I use as you will see, in strictness and accordance to representation for iv *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pr g nt-e n. [Fr *présenté* p p. f *présenter* see PRESENT f.] One pre ented to ha fice

Pre g'nt n. O who *present*

Pre-sen'tial, [L. Lat. *præsentialis*.] Implying actual presence present immediat [Ob]

God mercy is mad presential to us. *Bp. Taylor*

Pre'g n-tiál i ty n. The state of being actually prese t. [Obs.] *Cudw.*

Pre-sen'tial ly adv. I a way which proves act l presen [Obs] *Hen y M re*

Pre-g n-tá'ti (n bl-t,) v t. To mak present. [Ob] *Cotgr.*

Pre-sen-ti'ment (n h , n. [Lat. *præsentiens* p p. f *præsentire* See PRESENT.] Perceiving bef hand

Pre g n-tím'i } a. [Lat. *præsens* *presentis*, **Pre g n-tím'i nt** } p. pr. t, and *sentire* to make.] Making presen [Obs]

Pr g n-tím'i ty adv I sen h m er ss to mak presen t. [Ob] *Henry More*

Pre-sent'i m nt n. [F pref pre and sentiment F *pressent ment* p presentiment It. *presentimento* Cf. PRESENT.]

1. Previo one pho sensation t, e opinion previous pprehension *Butler*

2. Especially antecedent impression conviction f some thi g bout to happen particularly f someth g pl asant or disheartening anticipation f vil f rebod g

Pr s nt i mén'tal a. Relating to, or i th nature f, presentiment f rebuding (R) (*Obs.*)

Pre-sent'ly n. The same PRESENT. [Obs]

Pr g nt ly d 1. At prese t g tha tim w [Ob]

Th town and forts you presently have. *Bacon.*

2. At once without delay in a ly m re often soo bef re long after a little time by and by

I will send him hither to you presently *Shak.*

Pre-g'nt ra nt, n. 1. The act f presenting or th at f being presented presentation. The be t I my *presentment* *Shak*

2. Seeing g h rub to view delineation a pearance representation exhibition.

Prove to heat the eye with blear illusion,
A gro a false presentment. *Milton.*

3. (*Law*) ( ) The lak by grand j ry f any offense from th l w kn w edge o- servation with an bill f indictment at la I be bre them as the *presentment* f charge lled, th lik an i qui ition f fact d to inte l tal accusation pr sented to tribunal by th grand jury i an indictment, or th act l offending bd tant also the l d cume itself (*b*.) Th official notice in court which th trend ver gives f th surrend of sep k id estate. *Blackstone*

Pre'g nt ne n. Th quality f being present pre ce. "*Presentness* I mind in da gr " (*Obs.*) *Cudworth*

Pre-sent' ir (p ē zing twēr') n. [Fr.] An ornamental cup ry shaw w and having ta ed or riched stem. *Fairholt.*

Pre ẽrv'a bl [See PRESERVE.] Capable of be g pre rved admitting of preservation.

Pr g vá'tion n. [F preserved on Pr *preservacion* Sp *preservacion*, It. *preservazione*] The act f preserving keeping sa , the sta bed g pres rved k pt from in ry destru ti , or de- secure ta *preservation* f li heal h the preserved w f hand, ge from f rdecay k *preservation* f fruit or pla ts

Give us the particulars of your preservation. *Shak.*

Pre-sẽr'a tive a. [F p., & Pg *preservativo* Pr *preservatiu*, F *preservatif*.] Hav ri k the power to ng ally of preserving keep good f om injury decay or decay ne di g to preserve

Pre ẽrv' tiv n. That which preserves, t has the pow f preserv g that which te ds to secure from i jury destruction decay corruption prevent (*inf* rv or decay

It hath been accordingly l ed to wear tablets of arsenic as preservative against the plague. *Bacon.*

Pre-gẽrv'a-to ry a. Havi g the power or a tendency to preserve preservative

Pre-g'rv'-to-ry n. That which has the pow r f preserving a p overn k *Milton.*

Pre-sẽrve' (pre-zẽrv') v. t [ar & p p PRESERVED; p pr & vb n. PRESERVING.] [F p e *preserver* Pr ep. & Pg *preservar* It. *preservare* Lat. *præservare*, from *prae* bef re and *servare* to save, preserve.]

1. To keep or ve from ir ry or d struction to

pointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars; a monitor *Todd*

Pre pōsi tūre (53), *n* [Lat *præpositura*, It & Sp *prepositura* See PREPOSE] The office or place of a provost, a provostship

Pre-pos sĕss' (-pos sĕs', *or* -poz zĕs'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREPOSSESSED (103), *p pr* & *vb n* PREPOSSESSING]

1 To preoccupy, as ground or land, to take previous possession of *Dryden*

2 To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things, hence, to bias or prejudice, to give a previous inclination to, for or against any thing, — more often in a fit or bad manner

It created him enemies, and *prepossessed* the lord general *Fenlon*

Pre pos sĕs'sing (-pos sĕs'sing, *or* -poz zĕs'sing), *a* Tending to invite favor, having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love, as, the countenance, address, and manners of a person are sometimes *prepossessing* on a first acquaintance

Pre pos sĕs'sing ly (-pos sĕs'-, *or* -poz zĕs'-), *adv* In a prepossessing manner

Pre pos sĕs'sion (-pos sĕsh'on, *or* -poz zĕsh'un), *n*

1 Preoccupation, prior possession *Hammond*

2 Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed, preconceived opinion, previous impression, whether favorable or unfavorable — sometimes equivalent to *prejudice*, but in general, conveying a less odious idea

He rejected at what he would fain have called the prejudices and *prepossessions* of the country *W Scott*

Syn — Bent, bias, inclination, preoccupancy, prejudgment See BIAS

Pre-pos sĕs'sor (-pos sĕs'-, *or* -poz zĕs'-), *n* One who prepossesses, one who possesses, or occupies, beforehand or previously

Pre pōs'ter-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *præposterus*, from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after, later, It & Sp *prepostero*, O Fr *prepostère*]

1 Having that first which ought to be last, inverted in order

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature *Woodward*

2 Contrary to nature or reason not adapted to the end utterly and glaringly foolish, unreasonably absurd, perverted, wrong, "Most *preposterous* conclusions" *Shak*

Though the error be easily follen into, it is manifestly *preposterous* *J Taylor*

Syn. — Absurd perverted, wrong, irrational, foolish, monstrous See ABSURD

Pre pōs'ter ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a preposterous manner, in a wrong or inverted order, absurdly, foolishly

Pre-pōs'ter-ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being preposterous, wrong order or method; absurdity, inconsistency with nature or reason

Pre pō'ten cy, *n* [Lat *præpotentia*, Fr *prépotence*, Sp *prepotencia*, It *prepotenza*] The quality or condition of being prepotent, superior power, predominance [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pre pō'tent, *a* [Lat *præpotens*, from *præ*, before, very, and *potens*, potent, powerful, It & Sp *prepotente*] Very powerful [*Obs*] *Playfere*

Pre prŏp'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *præproperus*, from *præ*, before, beyond, and *properus*, quick, hasty] Over hasty, precipitate [*Obs*] "*Preproperous* passions" *Fuller*

Prē'pro vīde', *v t* To provide in anticipation "The materials *preprovided*" *Fuller*

Prē'pūce, *n* [Fr *prépuce*, Pr *prepuce*, Sp & Pg *prepucio*, It *prepuzio*, Lat *præputium*, from *præ*, before, and Gr κόειν, diminutive of -κοδη, the foreskin] (*Anat*) A prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans, the foreskin

Pre pū'tial (-pū'shal), *a* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin

Pre răph'a-el-ism, *n* A theory in painting which gives preference to a style that prevailed before the days of Raphael, in which the principal characteristic was a careful and even rigid adherence to natural forms and effects, in contradistinction to the style or rendering of any particular school of art *Fairholt*

Pre răph'a el ĭte, *a* Pertaining to the style of art before the time of Raphael

Pre răph'a el ĭte, *n* One who favors or practices art as it was before Raphael, one who favors or advocates pre raphaelism

Pre-rēg'nant, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *regnant*] One who reigns previously, a sovereign predecessor

Prē're mōte', *a* More remote in previous time or prior order

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced one of them may be termed the *pre-remote* cause the other the post remote effect. *Darwin*

Prē're quīre', *v t* To require previously

Pre rĕq'ui-sīte (-rĕk'wi zĭt), *a* [Eng prefix *pre* and *requisite*] Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end, as, *prerequisite* conditions of success

Pre-rĕq'ui sīte, *n* Something that is previously required or necessary to an end proposed

Prē're sōlve', *v t* or *n* [*imp* & *p p* PRERESOLVED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRERESOLVING] To resolve previously *Sir L Dering*

Pre rŏg'a-tīve, *n* [Fr *prérogative*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *prerogativa*, from Lat *prærogativa*, precedence in voting, preference, privilege, from *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, from *prærogare*, to ask before another, from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask] An exclusive or peculiar privilege, prior and indefeasible right, fundamental and essential possession, — used generally of an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or account ability is to the fact and the manner of its exercise "The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man, — the powers of abstraction and imagination" *I Taylor* "An unconstitutional exercise of his *prerogative*" *Macaulay*

☞ The term occurs most frequently in the history of the conflicts between the Crown and Parliaments of Great Britain, especially in the time of the Stuarts

Prerogative court (*Eng Law*), a court which, before the recent changes in the probate system of England had authority in the matter of wills and administrations, where the deceased left *bona notabilia* or effects of the value of five pounds, in two or more different dioceses *Brande Blackstone Wharton* — *Prerogative office*, the office in which wills proved in the Prerogative Court are registered

Syn — Privilege, right See PRIVILEGE

Pre rŏg'a tīved, *a* Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pre rŏg'a tīve-ly, *adv* By exclusive or peculiar privilege

Prĕ'sage, or **Prĕ-sāge'**, *n* [Fr *présage*, It & Sp *presagio*, Lat *præsagium*, from *præsagire* See *infra*]

1 Something which foreshows a future event, a present fact indicating something to come, prognostic, omen, token "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory," *Milton*

2 Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power, foreknowledge, presentiment.

If there be ought of *presage* in the mind,
This day will be remarkable in my life. *Milton*

Syn. — Prognostic, omen, token sign

Pre sāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESAGED; *p pr* & *vb n* PRESAGING] [Fr *presager*, It *presagire*, Sp *presagiar*, Lat *præsagire*, from *præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive acutely or sharply.]

1 To have a presentiment of, to feel beforehand, to forebode

3 To foretell, to predict, to prophesy, to foreshow, to indicate

If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand *Shak*

Pre sāge', *v i* To form or utter a prediction [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Pre sāge'ful, *a* Full of presages, containing presages *Tennyson*

Pre sāge'ment, *n* [*Rare*] 1 The act of presaging, a foreboding, foretoken

2 That which is presaged, anticipated, or foretold, prediction

Pre sāge'er, *n* One who presages, a foreteller, a foreshower *Shak*

Prĕs'by-ōpe, *n* [See *infra*] One who is long-sighted, one who is affected by presbyopia

Prĕs'by-ō'pi-a, *n* [Fr *presbyopie*, from Gr -πρεσβυς, old, an old man, and ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye, face, from the root ὀπ, whence ὄψομαι, fut of ὁρᾶν, to see] (*Med*) A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distinct ones more plainly, — called also *presbytia*

Prĕs'by-ŏp'ic, *a* Affected by presbyopia, long-sighted

Prĕs'by-ō'py, *n* The same as PRESBYOPIA

Prĕs'byte, *n* [Gr. -πρεσβυτης, an old man] One whose vision (like that of many old persons) is confused as to near objects, while those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished *Dunglison*

Prĕs'by-ter, *n*. [Lat *presbyter*, an elder, from Gr -πρεσβυτερος, compar of πρέσβυς, old, Sp *presbytero* and *preste*, O Fr *presbtre*, *prestre*, N Fr *prêtre*, Pr *prestre*, It *preste* Of PRIEST]

1 (*Anc Church*) An elder having authority to instruct and guide in the church

2 (*Church of Eng*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry, — called also *priest*

I rather term the one sort *presbyter* than "priest." *Hooker*
New *presbyter* is but old priest" writ large *Milton*

3 A Presbyterian [*Obs*] *Butler*

Pres-bȳt'er al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a presbyter or presbytery, presbyterial

Prĕs bȳt'er ate, *n* [Lat *presbyteratus*, It *presbiterato*, Sp *presbiterado*, Fr *presbytérat*, *presbyterat*] Presbytery, also, presbytership *Heber*.

Prĕs'by ter-ess, *n* A female presbyter

Prĕs'by tē'ri al, } [Fr *presbytéral*, *presbytérien*, Sp *presbiteral*, *presbiteriano*, It *presbiterale*, *presbiteriano*]
Prĕs'by-tē'ri an, }

1 Pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters

2 Consisting of presbyters, as, the government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*

Prĕs'by tē'ri an, *n* [Fr. *presbyterien*, It & Sp *presbiteriano*]

1. One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters

2 One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters

Prĕs'by tē'ri an ism, *n* [Fr *presbytérianisme*] That form of church government which leaves presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them.

Prĕs'by tē'ri an ly, *adv* After the manner, or in accordance with the principles of, a presbyterian, the presbyterians [*Rare*]

Prĕs'by tē'ri um, *n* [Gr πρεσβυτέριον See PRESBYTER] (*Arch*) That part of a church where divine service is performed, the presbytery, C. B

Prĕs'by ter ship, *n*. The office or station of a presbyter

Prĕs'by ter-y, *n* [Fr *presbytère*, It & Sp *presbiterio*, L Lat *presbyterium*, Gr πρεσβυτέριον See PRESBYTER]

1 A body of elders in the Christian church

Neglect not the gift that is in thee which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery *1 Tim* iv 14

3 (*Presbyterian Church*) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the minister This body receives appeals from the church sessions, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod *Tyler*

3 The presbyterian religion *Tyler*

4 (*Arch*) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests *Gwilt*

Pres bȳ'ti a, *n* [See PRESBYTE] (*Med*) The state of being long sighted presbyopy

Pres-bȳ'tic, *a* Affected by presbyopia presbyopic

Prē'sci-ence (prē'shi ens) (§ 130), *n* [Lat *præscientia*, Fr & Pg *presciencia*, Sp *presciencia*, It *prescienza*, Lat *prascientia* See *infra*] Foreknowledge of events before they take place, foresight

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature *prescience* is certain *South*

Prē'sci-ent (prē'shi-ent), *a* [O. Fr *presciant*, Fr *presciente*, It *prasciens*, p pr of *præscire*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to know] Having knowledge of events before they take place, foreknowing

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope*

Pre sĕind', *v t* [Lat *præscindere*, from *præ*, before, and *scindere*, to cut asunder, It *prescindere*, Sp & Pr *preseindir* Fr *prescinder*.]

1. To cut off, to abstract [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 (*Metaph*) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis

We may, indeed be said to *prescind*, but not to abstract Thus, let A, B, C, be three qualities of an object We may, A in abstracting it from B and C but we can not, without impropriety, simply say that we abstract A *Sir W Hamilton*

Pre sĕind'ent, *a* [Lat *præscindens*, p pr of *præscindere* See *supra*] Cutting off, abstracting [*Rare*] *Glanvill*

Prē'scious (prē'shus), *a* [Lat *præscius*, from *præ*, before, and *scius*, knowing from *scire*, to know] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge, foresight, prescious of ills *Dryden*

Pre scribe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESCRIBING] [Lat *præscribere*, from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write, It *prescrivere*, Sp *prescribir* Pg *prescrever*, Pr *prescrire*, Fr *prescrire*, O Fr *prescriber*]

1 To lay down authoritatively for direction, to give as a guide, direction, or rule of action, to impose as a peremptory order, to direct

Prescribe not us our duties *Pope*

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to rise *Dryden*

2 (*Med*) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient

Syn — To appoint, order, command, direct, ordain, institute, establish

Pre-scribe', *v i* 1. To give law, to exercise arbitrary influence, to dictate, to give directions

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others *Locke*

2 (*Med*) To write or give medical directions, to indicate remedies, as, to *prescribe* for a patient in fever

3 To influence by long use [*Obs*] *Bacon*

4. (*Law*) To claim by prescription, to claim a title to a thing on the ground of immemorial usage and enjoyment, — with *for* *Greenleaf*, *A Am Cyc*

Pre-scrib'er, *n* One who prescribes

Prē'script, *a* [Lat. *præscriptus*, p p of *præscribere*, Fr *prescrit*, Sp *prescripto*, *prescrito*, It *prescritto* See *supra*] Directed, prescribed *Sp Taylor* "*prescript* form of words"

Prē'script, *n*. [Lat *præscriptum*, O. Fr *prescript* It *prescritto*]

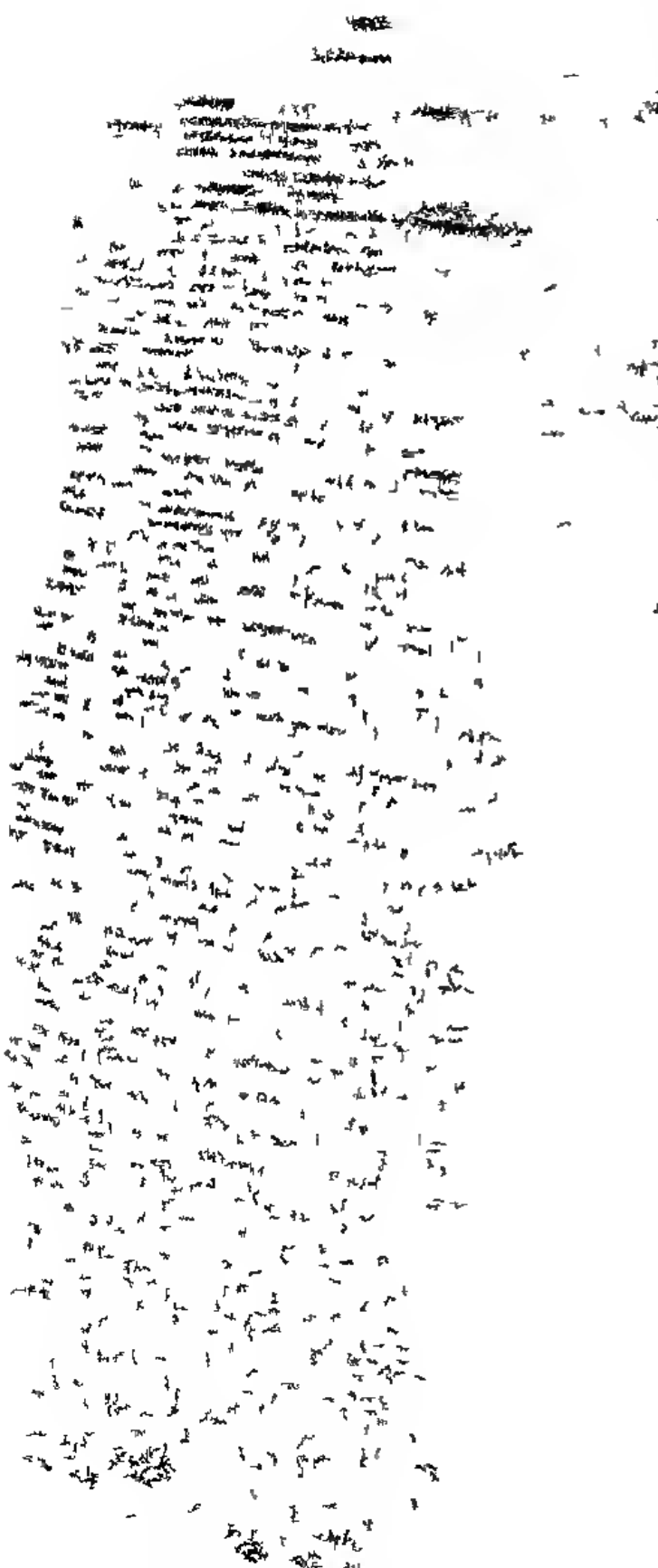
1 Direction precept, model prescribed *Milton* "divine *prescript*"

2 A medical order for the use of medicines, a prescription

Pre-scrip'ti-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being prescriptible

Pre-script'i ble, *a* [Fr. & Sp *prescriptible*, It

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, short, cāre, fär, lăst, fall, what, thēre, veil, tĕrm, pique, fīrm, dōne, fôr, dg, wolf, food, foot,



L wh that which i derived
t or nly small tt d
l evidence or pool iv prout
likes f mpt
Liesal drafted." Black
wh would it hern
wi h thi gal hal pre
rit or may be d l aing
the death f the u

presumpti sup-
B L
s, 91) a. [Lat pre
ud Fy presumptuoso
ung tuo F p d-
r]
w f g ve -co fl
y I b ds of d
daci taki g
presumpt uous

then whom age ha ut
Buckminster

p oceeding from
) by fals p esumpt
M lt
h fid i
; as p esu ptu

l h presuming

In p sumptu
tly l l tly
re violati of
ly
quali y f bei g
I re t b ld

From E g p fi
reel ly f rmed
Hooker
t [imp & p p
PREs PPOS]
l presupposer
T ppose ha
prvitak f gr t-

essary thi go
hand. Hooker
[E g prefi p
re p pres po-

ttle te

l l ppo-

d surmf]
Shak

PRETEND p p
en le p ele
l on and l t-
L Fg pret nder

rward to
ght alw y
Spenser
to pl t to

ang and pretende
Shak

ak er
a ll f some-
acti ns.

Milton.

as somethi g n
d tly f th
to f ign

pre end
Milton.

n ntl to t pre-

y pretend. Dryden.
truly f lecly
rl the coun-
trl th t pretend
Swift
fmant. W'dewin
pe ra en rep-

pertendi g pre-
De el
d ud also lates,

the roy l family f
t of G eat Britain
Burnet
t o l tm f th
Swift
y presumptu

se f Lat p se
pert adere Sp
lez O rr x]
ring to th

som thing fal feigned presentation f wh t is doe pti or hypoc tical f l low im l ti —som times p eceded by on; as on pretense f re enging (e r' d th. Middlet n.

Let not Trojans, wi h feigned pretense
O proffered peace, d l d he Latian pri se. Dryden.

2 Th t which is p te d d f lse deceptl hypocritical how p ete t. Pret se of lan g Sh L

3 Th et f p etending o layi g claim lam laid ase mp ion

Primoge t re can ot hav y pretense to ri ht of ialy l here prope y po Locke.

I to Lambe h w th E R. Brown pre ense l t war-denship of Merton C l ge U ford. L el n.

Syn —Ma k ppear nce ; colo ; how prete t ex se.—Ma k, show, pretext. A p etense is som thi g h ld out real whe it is not so, th f lsif g tr th. A prete t is something w en up in ler to or conceal one tru mot e the nd of ion. The piety of th Pha sees w ll p et nse d t l king p y rs w pretext to conceal th hypo ri y Crabb tes in yl th pret xt is alw ws g and are to h d sum hi g seriously p or icked. W do i most se seth w rd in bad en nd y l w co ld peak f person t com l any m king pr text for l h room witho im plying th t h w guilty of y thing ulp ble or wick d so doing

W h dying pod, and seemi g great pretense
Came run ing in se ger Spenser

H mad pretext hat I hould only go
A d h l con y his freigh bu thoug t of sa Ch pman.

Pr ten ed (pre t nd d) Pr end d f ign d as pret n ed right to la d [Ob]

Pr tew dly l Pret d dly [Obs] Dry

Pr t n ful Abou di g i p te ed

Pr t n i (pre t n h) n. [F prétentio Sp pretension, It pretensione. S P z o]

1 Th act f prete di go holdi g f rth o that wh h i p t ded; p l xt fictitio how; deceptl heat. [Obs]

Thi was b ln smile and pretension given t b th Spaniard Bacon.

2 Th act f prete di g layi g l im h ld ing o t th pp arance f right to thi g

Th array pretensions f Glo gary contrib ted to res tore B dis sual Macaulay.

3 Claim l id right lleged o assumed

The common d mand that h consulship hould b l common to th pretensions f Roman. S y

Men i dulge those pinions d practices that favor their pretensions. L'Estrange.

P t n T Noth i g maki g p te es

Pr tent a tion [E g prefi pre and t nt from Lat. pretent feel try b f had from pre b f d tent e to feel tou h try attemp] Cap bl f b i g p vio ly t i d r att mpted [Rar] Wotton.

Pr t n ti h (p s h n (F p t tieux See i n] F ll f prete si dispo d to l y laim to mor han is d p ss ming as mi g [Recent]

Pre ten ti u ly ad I p te tio mann

Pr t n tiou n ss Th quali y f bei g pre-te ti

Pre t A p fi fr m th Lat. preter ed in th compo iti f m E glish w rds and ha i g th signific t f past beyond b re beside re.

Pre t hu man [E g prefix preter d h man] M re th h m pe h man

P t l ent Pas i hrough pre l

P t l imperf t [Eng p fi p ete d imperfe Lat. p eter beyo d and f perfe t imp rfect.] (G) A t bsol tely diatl ctly pas pl th t d ign t g th t me whi h p acti bei g i pe fectly past, and whi h i m re lly all d th impe fect tense

P et I t [Lat. p eter beyo d past.]

1. On w ose hi f i terest is i the past one wh ga l h past with m t i l r off vo

2 (Theol) O wh believ ll p phecl f th Apocalyp to have bee lready f lfill d.

P et it P e t it (Synop § 130 [Writ te also preterit and preterite] [Lat preter t s, p p f preterire to go Pass by from preter bey nd by d ire, to go preterit al [l mp], i grammar, th p t preterit te se F. preterit P pret rit Sp l g., & It. preter] Past — pplied to th tense i grammar which exp se acti or being perfectly past r fi i hed ft tha whi l is ju past completed b t wi hout a partic lar f im d which l lled in th perfect tense as scripsi I have written

☞ W y I have written h er to m corr spondent l whi se ce th m is p oced t be m d te t not specified, l t he l m i men tioned we us he imperfect tense so called, a, I w ote to my correspondent yes erda l of preterit or perfect tense th English d ers from h French, in w j'ai écrit hier is correct but I ha written yesterd y would be ery bad E gli

Pret it Pre t it n. (Gram) The past perf ct te se

P t i P e teri t o.k n. Ti sam ne

P et ite n or P e t it n ss, n The me as PRET TENSE

P eter i ti n (preter i h on) n. [Lat p aeteritio

i g t g se t g se git; tl as l liuge lingk; th as l thine

defend from evil, harm, danger, or the like, to keep, to guard

Now good angels *preserve* the king *Shak*

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like, to season and prepare for preserving, as fruits, meat, &c, to maintain in a sound state

You can not *preserve* it from tainting *Shak*

3 To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances *Junius*

To preserve game, to prevent from hunting or killing it

Syn —To keep save, secure uphold sustain, defend, spare; protect, guard, shield See KEEP

Pre sĕrve' (-zĕrv'), *n* 1 That which is preserved, fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation

2 A place for the shelter or preservation of animals designed for sport or food, as game, fish, or the like

Pre-sĕrv'er, *n*. 1 One who, or that which, preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil "Camillo, *preserver* of my father" *Shak*

2 One who makes preserves of fruits

Prē-shōw', *v t* To show beforehand, to foreshow

Pre sīde', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRESIDED, *p pr* & *vb n*. PRESIDING] [Fr *presider*, Sp *presidir*, It *presedere*, *presiedere*, Lat *præsidere*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit.]

1 To be set for the exercise of authority, to occupy the place of ruler, moderator, principal director or the like, to direct, control, and govern, as chief officer, as, to *preside* at a public meeting

2 To exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector

Some over the public magazines *preside* *Dryden.*

Prĕs'i-dence, *n* The same as PRESIDENCY

Prĕs'i-den cy, *n* [Fr *présidence*, It, Sp, & Pg *presidencia*, It *presidenza*]

1 The act or condition of one who presides, superintendence, inspection and care *Ray*

2 The office of president, as, Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors

3 The term during which a president holds his office, as, the *presidency* of Madison

4 The jurisdiction of a president, as in the British dominions in the East Indies

Prĕs'i-dent, *a* Occupying the first rank or chief place, having authority, presiding [*Rare*]

His angels *prendent* In every province *Milton*

Prĕs'i dent, *n* [Fr *président*, Pr *president*, Sp, Pg, & It *presidente*, Lat *præsidens*, from *præsidens*, p pr of *præsidere*. See PRESIDE] One who is elected or appointed to preside, a presiding officer, a chief authority, a superintendent, as, (*a*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, board, institution, society, and the like (*b*) The chief executive of the republic in certain countries, as, the *president* of the United States

Prĕs'i dĕn'tial, *a* 1 Presiding *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or belonging to a president, as, the *presidential* chair *Walsh*

Prĕs'i dent ship, *n* 1 The office and place of president *Hooker*

2 The term for which a president holds his office

Pre-sĭd'er, *n* One who presides

Pre-sĭd'i al, } *a* [Lat. *præsidialis* and *præsidia-*
Pre-sĭd'i a-ry, } *rius*, from *præsidium*, a presiding over, defense, guard, from *præses*, *præsidis*, sitting before, presiding, from *præsidere*, Fr *presidial*, Sp *presidial*, It & Sp *presidiario* See PRESIDE] Pertaining to a garrison, having a garrison [*Rare*]

Presidio (prā-se'dĭ-o), *n* [Sp] A place of defense, a garrison or guard house *Velasquez*

Pre sĭg'ni fi-kā'tion, *n* [Lat *præsignificatio* See *infra*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand

Pre sĭg'ni fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESIGNIFIED; *p pr*, & *vb n* PRESIGNIFYING] [Lat. *præsignificare*, from *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand, to show previously

Pre-spī'nal, *a*. [Lat *præ*, before, and *spina*, spine] (*Anat*) Situated before or in the front of the spine

Prĕss, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESSED (prĕst), *p pr*. & *vb n* PRESSING] [Fr *presser*, It *pressare*, from Lat *pressare*, to press, from *premere*, *pressum*, to press, D & Ger *pressen*, Dan *presse*, Sw. *pressa*]

1. To urge with force or weight to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion, to squeeze, to crush, to compress as, we *press* the ground with the feet when we walk, we *press* the couch on which we repose we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms, the smith *presses* iron with his vise.

2 To squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of; to express liquor from

From sweet kernels *pressed*,
She tempers dulcet creams *Milton.*

3 To squeeze in or with suitable instruments, in order to make smooth, as to *press* paper cloth, and the like

4 To embrace closely; to hug

Lengthen chase
And *press* the Paleman close in her arms. *Tate*

5 To oppress; to bow down, to distress; to straiten [*Obs*]

O my lord, *press* not a fallen man *Shak*

6 To urge with earnestness or importunity, to exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain, to force, to compel

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you *Dryden*

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts* xviii 5.

7. To drive with violence, to hurry, to urge on, as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race

8 To inculcate with earnestness, to urge, to enforce, as, to *press* divine truth on an audience

9 To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *pressed* *Dryden.*

☞ *Press* differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force

Prĕss, *v i* 1 To exert pressure, to bear heavily, to push, bear down, crowd, or urge with steady force

2 To move on with urging and crowding forward, to make one's way with violence or effort, to bear onward forcibly, to crowd, to throng, to encroach

The insulting victor *presses* on the more *Dryden*
Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass *Dryden*

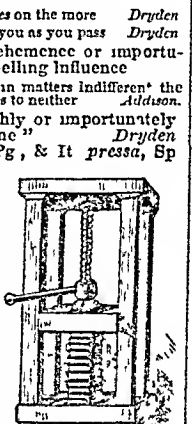
3 Hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity, to exert strong or compelling influence

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither *Addison.*

4 To approach unseasonably or importunately "Nor *press* too near the throne" *Dryden*

Prĕss, *n* [Fr *presse*, Pr, Pg, & It *pressa*, Sp *prensa*, Dan & Ger *presse*, Sw *pressa* See *supra*]

1 An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed, sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses



Press

☞ *Presses* are differently constructed for various purposes in the arts their specific uses being commonly designated by a prefix, as, a packing-*press*, a wine-*press*, a cider-*press*, a copying *press* and the like

2 Specifically, a machine for printing, a printing press

3 Hence, the art or business of printing and publishing, hence, the publications issued from the press, taken collectively, as, a free *press* is a great blessing to a free people, a licentious *press* is a curse to society.

4 A case, or closet, for the safe keeping of articles

5 The act of pressing or pushing forward

Which, in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves *Shak*

6 Urgent demands of affairs, urgency, as, a *press* of business

7 A multitude of individuals crowded together, a crowd of single things, a throng

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press* *Mark* ii 4.

8 A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy

I have misused the king's *press* *Shak.*

Liberty of the press the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous seditious or morally pernicious matters —*Press of sail* (*Naut*), as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit.

Prĕss'-bĕd, *n* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet

Prĕss'er, *n* One who presses

Prĕss'-găng, *n* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service See IMPRESS-GANG

Prĕss'ing, *p a* Urgent, distressing, importunate, crowding for attention or treatment

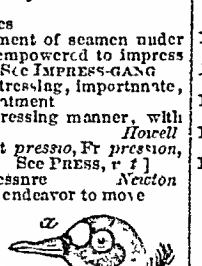
Prĕss'ing-ly, *adv* In a pressing manner, with force or urgency, closely *Howell*

Prĕs'sion (prĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *pressio*, Fr *pression*, O. Sp *presion* It *pressione* See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, pressure *Newton*

2 (*Cartesian Philos*) An endeavor to move

Prĕs'si rŏs'ter, *n* [Fr *pressirostres*, from Lat *pressus*, pressed, p p of *premere* and *rostrum*, beak See PRESS, *v t*] (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a compressed or flattened beak *Brande.*



Press rosters
a plovers & lapwings
c, long do ters

Prĕs'si rŏs'tral, *a* (*Ornith*) Of, or pertaining to, the pressirosters, having a compressed or flattened beak;—applied to certain birds, as the lapwing *Partington*

Prĕs'si tant, *a* [See PRESS, *v t*] Gravitating heavy [*Obs*] *More*

Prĕss'ly, *adv*. [Lat *pressè*.] Closely; with compression [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Prĕss'man, *n*; *pl* PRESS'MEN 1 (*Print*) One who manages, or attends to, the press,

2 One of a press gang who aids in forcing men into the naval service *Chapman*

Prĕss'-mŏn'ey, *n* Money paid to a man impressed into public service See PRESS-MONEY. *Bacon*

Prĕss'ness, *n* The state of being pressed; compression. [*Obs*] *Young*

Prĕss'-păck, *v t* To pack, or compress, as by packing by means of a press

Prĕss'ūr ăge (prĕsh'ūr-ej), *n* [Fr]

1 The juice of the grape, extracted by the press

2 A fee paid for the use of a wine press

Prĕss'ūre (prĕsh'ūr), *n* [O Fr *pressure*, It & Lat. *pressura*, from Lat *premere* See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed, an urging with force, a squeezing or crushing

2 (*Mech*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force

3 A constraining force or impulse, that which urges or compels the intellectual and moral faculties to conviction or action, as, the *pressure* of motive on the mind, or of fear on the conscience

4 That which afflicts the body, or depresses the spirits, severe affliction, distress, calamity, straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion, as, the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the *pressure* of afflictions or sorrow

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous *K Charles*

To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his *pressures* *Hooker*

5 Urgency, as, the *pressure* of business

6 Impression, stamp, character impressed "All inns of books, all forms, all *pressures* past" *Shak*

Atmospheric pressure, the amount by which the atmosphere presses upon objects immersed in it equivalent upon a given area at the earth's surface, to the weight of a column of mercury of the same area and about thirty inches in height, being about 14 7 pounds upon a square inch

Prĕss'-work (wŭrk), *n* That part of printing which consists in impressing the sheets upon the type

Prest, *imp* & *p p* of *press*, —sometimes used instead of *pressed* See PRESS

Prĕst, *a* [O Fr & Fr *prest*, N Fr *prêt*, Sp, Pg, & It *presto*, from Lat *præstus*, ready] [*Obs*]

1 Ready, prompt *Fairfax*

2 Neat, tight *Tusser*

Prĕst, *n* [O Fr *prest*, from O Fr *prester*, N Fr *prêter*, Sp *prestar*, It *prestare*, to lend, from Lat *præstare*, to stand before, to fulfill, offer, supply, from *præ*, before, and *stare*, to stand, Pr *prestar*, *presta*, It *presto*, *presta*] [*Obs*]

1 A loan *Bacon*

2 (*Law*) A duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands *Cowel*

Prĕst'a-ble, *a* Payable [*Scot*]

Pres tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præstatio*, a performing, paying, from *præstare*, Fr *prestation*, Sp *prestacion*, It *prestazione*] (*O Eng Law*) A payment of money, a toll or duty, the rendering of a service *Burrill*

Prestation money, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop

Prĕs'ter, *n* [Gr πρηστήρ, from πρήθειν, πρήσειν to kindle or burn, and πρηδειν, to blow up, swell out by blowing] [*Obs*]

1 A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire

2 (*pl.*) The veins of the neck when swollen with excitement

Prĕs'ter (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *presbyter*, Fr *prêtre* See PRESBYTER] A priest [*Obs*]

Pres tĭs'sĭ-mō (-tĭs'sĭ-mō), *n* [It See PRESTO] (*Mus*) Quickness of movement or execution, rapidity.

Prĕs'ti-dĭg'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præstigiatio*, prestigiation

Prĕs'ti-dĭg'i tā'tor, *n* [Lat *præstigiator*, quickly, and Lat *digitus*, finger] One skilled in legerdemain

Prĕs'tĭge (prĕs'tĭj) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *prestige*, It & Sp *prestigio*, Lat. *prestigium* *præstigia*]

1 Illusion, fascination, charm; imposture

2 Weight or influence coming from past success, expectation of future achievements founded on those already accomplished, force derived from prior character or deeds

Pres tĭg'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *prestigiare*, to deceive by juggling tricks, from *prestigiæ*, deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks Cf *supra*] The playing of legerdemain tricks, a juggling, sleight of hand. [*Obs*]

Pres tĭg'i tā'tor, *n* [Lat *prestigiator* See *supra*] A juggler, a conjurer [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Pres tĭg'i tō ry, *a*. Consisting of, or pertaining to, impostures, juggling [*Obs*]

Prĕs-tĭg'i ŭs *a* [Lat *prestigiosus* See PRESTIGIATION] Practicing tricks, juggling [*Obs*]

Prĕs'ti mo ny, *n*. [L Lat. *prestimonia*, from Lat *præstare* to furnish, supply; Fr *prestimonie*,

Sp. & Pg. *prestimonio*, It. *prestimonio*. See PRESTATION.] (*Canon Law*) A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator.

Pres·tis′si·mo [It., superlative of *presto*. See *supra*.] Very quickly; with the greatest rapidity.

Prest′ mon′ey (mŭn′ȳ). Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service; so called because they hold themselves prest, or ready, to march at the command. *Boone*

Pres′to *adv.* [It. & Sp. *presto* quick, quickly. See PREST, *a.*]

1. Quickly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.

Presto, begone, 'tis here again. *Swift*

2. (*Mus.*) Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a lively movement or performance.

Pre·stric′tion *n.* [Lat. *praestrictio* a binding fast, or binding up, from *praestringere* to bind fast, to weaken (sight), from *prae* before and *stringere*, to bind (the sight).] Dimness of sight. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Pres′ul (Vent.) That which remains after all that vessel is washed for emptying.

Pre·sul′tor *n.* [Lat. *praesultor*, from *praesulere* to spring or leap forth; from *prae* before and *salire* to leap. One who goes before in dancing. [*Obs.*]

Pre·sum′a·ble *a.* [F. *presumable*. See PRESUME.] Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true; likely to be believed without direct proof.

Pre·sum′a·bly *adv.* In a presumable manner; by or according to presumption.

Pre·sume′ *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUMING.] [F. *présumer*, Pr. Sp. & Pg. *presumir*, It. *presumere*, Lat. *praesumere*, from *prae* before and *sumere* to take.]

1. To take or undertake beforehand; to obtain in advance. [*Obs.*]

Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve. *Milton*

2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; to suppose beforehand; — used in directing proof to be reasonably conceived of, to infer beforehand, to take for granted.

What are but hath the mortal or upon gent,
We be presume loyalty true and ...
Because of yet listed. *Milton*

Pre·sume′ *v. i.* 1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to believe by inference. ... he as, what may presume too far.

2. To venture beyond what one has a right to do; to go beyond proper restraints to act in a forward manner, presumptuously, or to be over confident; to be arrogant, that is, to think or act ... with on or upon before the ground of confidence.

Dare he presume to scorn us in this manner? *Shak.*

This man presumes upon his parts. *Locke*

I was not presume to see who is more and entertain; better than most. *Hooker*

Pre·sum′er *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Wotton*

Pre·sum′ing·ly *adv.* Confidently; arrogantly.

Pre·sump′tion (prē-zŭm′shŭn; 84) *n.* [Lat. *praesumptio* F. *présomption*, Pr. *presumpcio*, *presumptio*. See PRESUME.]

1. The act of presuming or supposing upon probable evidence; the taking of something for granted; belief upon incomplete proof.

2. Ground for presuming; evidence probable or strong probability; as, the presumption is that the ... has taken place.

That which presumed ... a belief ... contradicted by these ... of presumption. *De Quincey*

4. The act of venturing beyond due bounds of ... reason or confidence; arrogant, overconfident ... presumptuousness; arrogance.

They are I kill'd for his presumption. *Shak.*

I had the presumption to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden*

5. (*Law*) The taking of a fact or proposition to be true before it is positively known; as evidence or knowledge is not brought to bear on the facts; a certain lying known from the ... of ... facts known or proved to exist, which ... presumption ... of the truth or real fact of something without direct proof of the fact, but derived from circumstantial or probable evidence ... *Burrill* & *al.*

Pre·sump′tive *a.* [Fr. *présomptif*. See PRESUMPTION.]

1. Taken by presumption; grounded on probable evidence.

2. Unreasonable ... advancing with ... presumptuous; arrogant. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Presumptive evidence (*Law*), that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; indirect evidence in testimony.

"P ... presumptive heir, one who would be heir if the ancestor should die presently, or at once; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor.

Pre·sump′tive·ly *adv.* By presumption, supposition, or inference; probably.

Pre·sump′tu·ous (prē-zŭmp′tū-ŭs; 84) *a.* [Lat. *praesumptuosus*, *praesumptiosus*: cf. F. *présomptueux*, Sp. & It. *presuntuoso*, Pr. *presumptuos*. See PRESUMPTION.]

1. Full of presumption; presuming; over-confident or venturesome; audacious; rash; taking liberties; self-confident; immodest; daring; taking liberties in word or deed; arrogant; as a *presumptuous* command.

There is ... presumptuous ... *Buckminster*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from too confident reliance; as, *presumptuous* hope. *Milton*

3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or violation of known duty; willful; as, *presumptuous* sins.

Syn. — Over-confident; forward; arrogant; bold; rash; presumptuous; haughty.

Pre·sump′tu·ous·ly *adv.* 1. In a presumptuous manner; with presumption; arrogantly; insolently; rashly ... 2. In bold defiance of ... willfully ... knowingly; as, to presume ...

Pre·sump′tu·ous·ness *n.* The quality of being presumptuous, or rashly confident; irreverent boldness or forwardness; arrogance.

Pre′sup·pos′al (prē′sŭp-pōz′al) *n.* [Prefix *pre-* + *supposal*.] Supposal formed beforehand; presupposition. *Hooker*

Pre′sup·pose′ (prē′sŭp-pōz′) *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUPPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUPPOSING.] [Prefix *pre-* + *suppose*: cf. F. *présupposer*, Pr. *presuppausar*, It. *presupporre*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted; to presume; to assume.

Each kind of knowledge presupposeth many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker*

Pre·sup′po·si′tion *n.* [Prefix *pre-* + *supposition*: cf. F. *présupposition*, Sp. *presuposicion*, It. *presupposizione*.]

1. The act of presupposing; supposition previously formed; implication; presumption.

2. That which is presupposed; previous supposition.

Pre′sur·mise′ *n.* [Prefix *pre-* + *surmise*.] A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

Pre·tend′ *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRETENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRETENDING.] [Lat. *praetendere*, *praetentum*, to stretch forward, to spread before, to put forward as an excuse or reason, to pretend; from *prae* before + *tendere* to stretch. See TEND.]

1. To lay before one; to hold out; to stretch forward. [*Obs.* and *rare*.] His target always over her pretend. *Spenser*

2. To intend; to plan; to attempt. [*Obs.*]

Illgy ... her father notice of her disguising and pretended flight. *Shak.*

3. To hold out, or represent, falsely; to put forward, or offer, as true or real, something that does not exist; to exhibit as a pretense; to simulate; to feign.

This let him know, ... Lest, willfully transgressing, he pretend Surprisal. *Milton*

4. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make a show of; to affect; to act the part of; to show hypocritically, or for the purpose of deceiving.

5. To lay claim to; to allege a title to; to pretend to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they pretend. *Dryden*

Pre·tend′ *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to anything; — usually with *to*. Countries that pretend to freedom. *Swift*

Pre·tend′ant *n.* A pretender; claimant. *Milman.*

Pre·tend′ed·ly *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

Pre·tend′ence *n.* The act of pretending; pretense. [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Pre·tend′er *n.* 1. One who pretends, or lays claim to anything.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) The heir of the royal family of Stuart who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law. *Burnet*

Pre·tend′er·ship *n.* The right or claim of the pretender. *Swift*

Pre·tend′ing·ly *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

Pre·tense′ *n.* [L. Lat. *praetensa*, for Lat. *praetentus*, *a*, *um*, p. p. of *praetendere*, *praetensum*. See PRETEND.]

1. The act of holding out or offering something to the view, something false or feigned; pretext, a show; pretext; and which ... something ... something ... in practice or hypocritical; false ... now the ... *Middleton*

Let not Trojan, with a feigned pretense Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden*

2. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, hypocritical show; pretext. *Pretense* of danger. *Shak.*

3. The act of pretending or laying claim; claim; assumption.

Primogeniture cannot have any pretense to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke*

I was to frame with E. R. ... pre ... draught of Merton College, O... *Evelyn*

Syn. — Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse.

— Pretense, Pretext. A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth. A *pretext* is something woven ... to cover ... of feelings, or ends of action. The piety of ... that one was ... pretense, and ... long prayers were a *pretext* ... whole ... wrong and serve ... something ... but ... sense ... could speak of person ... making *pretexts* ... he was guilty ... any ... wicked ... so ...

With *pretense* of speed, and seeming of *pretense*. *Spenser*

It made pretext that I should not go ... *Chapman*.

Pre·tensed′ *a.* (pre-t...) Pretended; feigned. ... right to ... [*Obs.*]

Pre·tens′ed·ly *adv.* Pretendedly. [*Obs.*] *Grant*

Pre·tense′ful *a.* Abounding in pretense.

Pre·ten′sion *n.* (pre-tĕn′shŭn) [F. *prétention*, Sp. *pretension*, It. *pretensione*. See PRETEND.]

1. The act of pretending, or holding out that which is pretended; pretext. [*Obs.*]

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon*

2. The act of pretending or laying claim; a claim to something.

The arrogant *pretensions* of Giovanni Gastone ... *Macaulay*

3. Claim; title; right; alleged or assumed.

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift*

... as I judge their opinions and practices that ... of their pretensions. *L'Estrange*

Pre·ten′tive *a.* Tending to pretend; making pretensions.

Pre·tent′a·tive *a.* [Prefix *pre-* + *tentative*, Lat. *praetentare*, from *prae* before + *tentare* to try. ... hand from *prae* + *tentare* to feel, to try, ... attempt.] Capable of being previously tried or attempted. [*Obs.*] *Wotton*

Pre·ten′tious *a.* (pre-tĕn′shŭs) [F. *prétentieux*. See PRETEND.] Full of pretension; disposed to lay claims to more than is entitled; presuming. [*Recent*]

Pre·ten′tious·ly *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

Pre·ten′tious·ness *n.* The quality of being pretentious.

Pre′ter- A prefix from the Lat. *praeter*, which ... compounds of ... adv. and prep. ... signifies *past, beyond,* ... *beside, more than*.

Pre′ter·hu′man [Prefix *preter*- and *human*.] More than human; superhuman.

Pre′ter·im′per·fect ... [Prefix *praeter* and *imperfect*.] ... and *imperfect* ... implying action ... absolutely ... distinctly past ... completely ... which ... perfectly past and which ... imperfect tense.

Pre′ter·it [L. *praeter* beyond, past.]

1. One who ... the ... time ... past ... who ... with most pleasure ...

2. (*Theol.*) One who holds ... the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled.

Pret′er·it **Pret′er·ite** (prĕt′ẽr-ĭt) *a.* [Written also *preter*...] [Lat. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to go by, pass by; from *praeter* beyond + *ire* to go (Sans. *i*): cf. F. *prétérit*, Sp. *preterito*, It. *preterito*.] Past; — applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, and which is called also the *perfect* tense; as, *scripsi* I have written.

"By ... [When] ... *I have written*, ... to an ... which ... the time is supposed to be ... not specified, ... tioned, we ... imperfect tense, so called ... ... the corresponding ... the ... *preterit* or perfect tense, the English differs from the French ... in which *j'ai écrit hier* is correct, but *I have written yesterday* ... would be very bad English.

Pret′er·it, *n.* (*Gram.*) The past perfect tense.

Pret′er·it·ness, **Pret′er·ite·ness** ... The same. PRETERITE.

Pret′er·i·tion ... or **Pret′er·it·ion** ... *n.* The ... PRETERIT ...

Pre′ter·i′tion (prē′tẽr-ĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. L. *praeteritio*,

defend from evil, harm, danger, or the like; to keep; to guard

Now good angels *preserve* the king *Shak*

2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like, to season and prepare for preserving, as fruits, meat, &c, to maintain in a sound state

You can not *preserve* it from tainting *Shak*

3. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances *Junius*

To preserve game, to prevent from hunting or killing it

Syn.—To keep save, secure uphold sustain, defend, shate, protect, guard shield See KEEP

Pre sérve' (zérv'), *n* 1. That which is preserved, fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation.

2 A place for the shelter or preservation of animals designed for sport or food, as game, fish, or the like

Pre sérv'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil. "Camillo, *preserver* of my father" *Shak*

2. One who makes preserves of fruits

Pré shów', *v t* To show beforehand, to foreshow

Pre sídé', *v i* [*imp & p p* PRESIDED, *p pr & vb n* PRESIDING] [Fr. *presider*, Sp *presidir*, It *presedere*, *presidere* Lat *presidere*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit]

1. To be set for the exercise of authority, to occupy the place of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like, to direct, control, and govern, as chief officer, as, to *preside* at a public meeting

2 To exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector.

Some of the public magazines *preside* *Dryden*

Prés'i dence, *n* The same as PRESIDENCY

Prés'i den cy, *n.* [Fr *présidence*, It, Sp, & Pg *presidencia*, It *presidenza*]

1 The act or condition of one who presides, superintendence, inspection and care *Bacon*

2 The office of president, as, Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors

3 The term during which a president holds his office as the *presidency* of Madison

4 The jurisdiction of a president, as in the British dominions in the East Indies

Prés'i dent, *n* Occupying the first rank or chief place, having authority, presiding [*Rare*]

If a king's *president*
In every province *Milton*

Prés'i dent, *n* [Fr *président*, Pr *president*, Sp, Pg, & It *presidente*, Lat *præsidens*, from *præsidere*, *præ* pr of *præ* and *sedere* See PRESIDE] One who is elected or appointed to preside, a presiding officer, a chief authority, a superintendent, as, (*a*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, institution, society, and the like (*b*) The chief executive of the republic in certain countries, as, the *president* of the United States

Prés'i dén'tial, *a* 1. Presiding *Glanville*

2 Pertaining or belonging to a president, as, the *presidential* chair. *Walsh*

Prés'i dent ship, *n* 1. The office and place of president. *Hooker*

2 The term for which a president holds his office.

Pre sid'er, *n.* One who presides

Pre sid'ial, } *a* [Lat *præsidialis* and *præsidiaris*

Pre sid'i a ry, } *n* ries, from *præsidium*, a presiding care, defense, guard, from *præ*, *præsidis*, sitting before, protecting, from *præsidere*, Fr *présidial*, Sp *presidial*, It, & Sp *presidiario* See PRESIDE]

Pertaining to a garrison, having a garrison [*Rare.*]

Presídio (prè-sèd'i-o), *n.* [Sp] A place of defense, a garrison or guard house. *Velez guez.*

Pre sig ni fi cá'tion, *n* [Lat *præsignificatio* see *præsignify*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand

Pre sig'ni fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRESIGNIFIED; *p pr & vb n* PRESIGNIFYING] [Lat *præsignificare*, from *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify]

To foretell or by foretokening, to show previously

Pre spi'nal, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *spina*, spine]

[illegible] before or in the front of the spine

Préss, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRESSED; *p pr & vb n* PRESSING] [Fr *presser*, It *pressare* from Lat *pressare* to press, freq of *premere*, *pressum*, Gr πιέζειν, πιέσσειν, from πιεσ, to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion to do anything or to keep the body as, we *press* the grapes which the vintage yields, we *press* the [illegible] which the apple yields, we *press* the [illegible] to disgorge an enemy, the [illegible] *press* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5 To oppress, to bow down, to distress, to straiten [*Obs*]

O, my lord *press* not a fallen man *Shak*

6 To urge with earnestness or importunity, to exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over, to constrain, to force, to compel.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you *Dryden*

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ *Acts* xviii 5

7. To drive with violence to hurry, to urge on, as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race

8 To inculcate with earnestness; to urge, to enforce, as, to *press* divine truth on an audience

9 To force into service, particularly into naval service, to impress

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *pressed* *Dryden.*

☞ *Press* differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force

Préss, *v i* 1 To exert pressure, to bear heavily, to push, bear down, crowd, or urge with steady force

2 To move on with urging and crowding forward, to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly, to crowd, to throng, to encroach

The insulting victor *presses* on the more *Dryden*

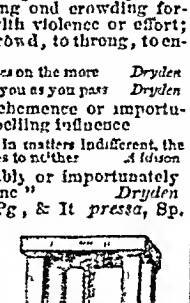
Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass *Dryden*

3 Hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity, to exert strong or compelling influence

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither *Addison*

4 To approach unseasonably or importunately "Nor *press* too near the throne" *Dryden*

Préss, *n* [Fr *presse*, Pr., Pg, & It *pressa*, Sp. *prensa*, Dan & Ger *presse*, Sw *press* See *supra*]



Press

1 An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed, sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses

☞ *Presses* are differently constructed for various purposes in the arts their specific uses being commonly designated by a prefix, as, a packing *press*, a wine *press*, a cider *press*, a copying *press* and the like

2 Specifically, a machine for printing, a printing press

3. Hence, the art or business of printing and publishing, hence, the publications issued from the press, taken collectively, as, a free *press* is a great blessing to a free people, a licentious *press* is a curse to society

4 A case, or closet, for the safe keeping of articles

5 The act of pressing or pushing forward

With in their throng and *press* to the last held
Confound themselves. *Shak*

6 Urgent demands of affairs, urgency, as, a *press* of business

7 A multitude of individuals crowded together, a crowd of single things, a throng

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press* *Markd* 4.

8 A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy

I have misused the king's *press* *Shak*

Liberty of the press, the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libellous editions or morally pernicious matters —*Press of sail* (*Naut*), as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit

Préss'-bed, *n* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet.

Préss'er, *n* One who presses

Préss'-gang, *n* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service See IMPRESS-GANG

Préss'ing, *p c.* Urgent, distressing, importunate, crowding for attention or treatment

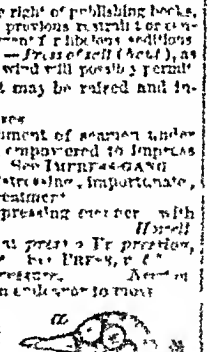
Préss'ing ly, *adv* In a pressing manner with force or urgency, closely *Howell*

Préc'sion (prèsh'un), *n* [Lat *pressio* Fr *pression*, O Sp *presion* It *pressione* See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, pressure. *Arbuthnot*

2. (*Contrivance*) An endeavor to move

Préss'ri ñéter, *n* [Fr *press* noticed, from Lat *pressus*, *pressi*, p p of *premere* an instrument beat. See PRESS, *v t*] (*Growth*) One of a tribe of weaving birds belonging to the genus Ploceus with a long compressed or flattened beak. *Fancy*



Pressirostral birds

Préss'ri rós'tral *a* [Lat *pressus*, of *premere* to press, to press down, and *rostrum* a beak, or rostrum, from *rodere* to gnaw, to eat away] Of, or pertaining to, the *pressirostres* or Latreille's tribe of the grallæ, as the plovers

Préss'u lant *n* [illegible]

Préss'ly, *adv.* [Lat *pressus*.] Closely, with pression [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Préss'man, *n*, *pl* PRESSMEN. [Press and man] One who manages, or attends to the press

2 One of a press gang, who aids in forcing into the naval service *Clarendon*

Préss'-món'ey, *n* Money paid to a man impressed into public service See PRESS MONEY.

Préss'ness, *n.* The state of being pressed or pression [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Préss'-páck, *v t* To pack, or compress, as in packing by means of a press.

Préss'ûr age (prèsh'ûr ej), *n* [Fr]

1 The juice of the grape, extracted by the press

2 A fee paid for the use of a wine press

Préss'ûre (prèsh'ûr), *n* [O Fr *pressure*, Lat *pressura*, from Lat *premere*, See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; an urging with force, a requesting or crowding.

2 (*Mech*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force

3 A constraining force or impulse, that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties to conviction or action, as, the *pressure* of a fact on the mind, or of fear on the conscience

4 That which afflicts the body, or depresses the spirits, severe affliction, distress, calamity difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress of occasion, as, the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the pressure of afflictions or sorrow

My own and my people's *pressures* are generally felt
To this consideration he retreats with some [illegible] *pressures* *Addison*

5 Urgency, as, the *pressure* of business

6 Impression, stamp, character impressed upon laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past [illegible]

Atmospheric pressure the amount of which the atmosphere presses upon all bodies immersed in it equivalent upon a given area at the earth's surface, to the weight of a column of mercury of the same area and about [illegible] inches in height, being about 14 7 pounds upon a square inch

Préss'-work, (-wûrk), *n* That part of printing which consists in impressing the sheets upon the type

Prest, *imp & p p of press*, — sometimes used instead of *pressed* See PRESS

Prést, *a* [O Fr. & Pr *prest*, N Fr *prêt*, Sp, Pg, & It *presto*, from Lat *præstus*, ready] [*Obs*]

1 Ready, prompt *Spenser*

2 Neat, tight *Tusser*

Prest *n* [O Fr *prest*, from O. Fr *prester*, N. Fr *prêter*, Sp. *prestar*, It *prestare* to lend, from Lat *præstare*, to stand before, to fulfill, offer, supply from *præ*, before, and *stare*, to stand, Fr. *prêta*, It, *presto*, *prestare*] [*Obs*]

1 A loan. *Bacon*

2 (*Law*) A duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for goods left or remaining in his hands *Cowell*

Prest'a ble, *a* Payable [*Sect*]

Pres ta'tion *n* [Lat *prestatio*, a performance, payment, from *præstare*, *præstatum*, to perform, It *prestazione*] (*O Eng. Law*) A payment of money, a toll or duty, the rendering of service

Prestation-money, a sum of money paid yearly to archdeacons and their officers to their bishops

Pres'ter, *n* [Gr. πρηστήρ, from πρήθειν, πρήσειν, to kindle or burn, and πρήθω, to blow up, or out by blowing] [*Obs*]

1 A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence by collision it set on fire.

2 (*pl*) The veins of the neck which swell in excitement

Pres'ter (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *presbyter* *presbytre* See PRESBYTER] A priest [*Obs*

Pres ti'ści ty (-tis'i-ti), *n.* [Fr *prestesse*, from Lat *præstus*, ready] Quickness of movement or execution, rapidity

Pres'ti dig'i tá'tion, *n* Skill or [illegible] prestidigitation.

Pre'ti dig'i tator, *n* [Lat *præstigiator*, from Lat *præstigiæ*, juggles, and *digitus*, finger] One skilled in legerdemain

Pres tíg'i ous (pres-tij'us) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *prestigieux*, It & Sp. *prestigioso*, Lat *præstigiosus*, from *præstigiæ*, juggles]

1 Illusive, fascinating, deceptive, imposing

2 Weighty in consequence, from past events, expectations from human experience of good and evil to be accomplished, [illegible] from mere character or deeds

Pres tig'i tá'tion *n* [Lat *præstigiatio*, from *præstigiare* to juggle, from *præstigiæ*, juggles, or tricks, Gr. [illegible] sing of legerdemain tricks, a juggling [illegible]

Pres tig'i á tor, *n* [Lat *præstigiator* [illegible] A juggler, a conjurer [illegible]

Pres tig'i á tor y, *a* [illegible]

Pres tig'i ous, *a* [Lat *præstigiosus* [illegible]

Pres'ti mony, *n* [Lat *præstimonium* [illegible]

1. Originally, a small prayer book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary; a work of elementary religious instruction.

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for beginners; a book of elements.

3. (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two sorts; one, called *long primer*, intermediate between bourgeois and small pica; the other, called *great primer*, is larger than pica, and is the largest type used in printing books. See LONG PRIMER.

Great-primer type

Pri-mer-fīne, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.*

Pri-mē′ro, *n.* [Sp. *primero*, from *primero*, first, from Lat. *primarius*. See PRIME and PRIMARY.] A game at cards, formerly in use, now lost; — supposed to be named from the rank of the game, wherein the hands were shown; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was called *primero* or *prime*. *Shak.*

Pri-mer-sei′zin, *n.* [From *primer*, a., and *seizin*.] (*Feudal Law.*) The right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; — now abolished.

Pri-mē′val, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; as, the *primeval* innocence of man; *primeval* days. *Blackmore.*

Pri-mē′vo-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*. See *supra*.] Primeval. [*Obs.*]

Pri-mi-ġē′ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *primigenus*, from *primus*, first, and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget.] First born; original; primary. [*Obs.*]

Pri-miġ′e-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *primigenus*, from *primus*, first, and *genere*, to beget; Fr. *primigène*. Cf. *supra*.] First formed or generated; original; as, *semiprimigenous* strata. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

Pri′mīne, *n.* [Fr. *primine*, from Lat. *primus*, first.] (*Bot.*) The outermost integument of an ovule, or the sac enclosing the ovule. *Lindley.*

Prim′ing, *n.* 1. The powder or other combustible used to communicate fire to the charge in fire-arms.

2. (*Paint.*) The first color laid on canvas or on a building, &c.

3. (*Steam-eng.*) The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder.

Priming of the tides, the interval by which the time of high water occurs earlier than it otherwise would, in consequence of the relative position and action of the sun and moon; — opposed to *lagging*, as the corresponding retardation of the tides.

Prim′ing-tūbe, *n.* A tube used in priming artillery.

Prim′ing-wīre, *n.* A pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of pieces for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge.

Pri-mip′i-lar, *a.* [Lat. *primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, from *primus*, first, and *pilus*, the division of the triarii in the Roman army.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard of an army. [*Rare.*]

Pri-mĭ′ti-æ, *n. pl.* PRIMITIÆ (*pri-mĭsh′ĭ-ē*). [Lat., from *primus*, first.]

1. (*Law.*) The first fruits, or the first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment. *Blount.* "The *primitiæ* of your parsonage." *Spenser.*

2. (*pl.*) (*Med.*) The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

Pri-mĭ′tial (pri-mĭsh′al), *a.* [Lat. *primitiæ*, the first fruits, the first products.] Being of the first production; primitive; original; first. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Prim′i-tive, *a.* [Lat. *primitivus*, from *primus*, the first; Fr. *primitif*, Sp. & Pg. *primitivo*, It. *primitivo*.]

1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; first; as, the *primitive* state of Adam; *primitive* innocence; the *primitive* church.

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. *Johnson.*

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive axes of co-ordinates (*Geom.*), that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second system, to which they are afterward referred. *Math. Dict.* — *Primitive chord* (*Mus.*), that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony. *Moore.* — *Primitive circle* (*Spherical Projections*), the circle cut from the sphere by the primitive plane. — *Primitive colors* (*Paint.*), primary colors. See PRIMARY. — *Primitive plane*, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian, or the like. *Math. Dict.* — *Primitive rocks* (*Geol.*), rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized and aggregated without cement, and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, and the like.

Syn. — Original; first; primary; pristine; ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prim′i-tive, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

Prim′i-tive-ly, *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice. *South.*

Prim′i-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being primitive; originality; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

Pri-mĭ′ti-ty, *n.* [Lat. *primitus*, at the first.] The state of being original; primitiveness. [*Obs.*] *Pearson.*

Prim′ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; neatly; precisely.

Prim′ness, *n.* [From *prim*.] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

Prī′mo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The first or leading part.

Pri-mo-ġē′ni-al, *a.* [See PRIMOGENITOR.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental; as, *primogenial* light; *primogenial* bodies. *Boyle.*

Pri-mo-ġĕn′i-tive, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitivus*, belonging to generation.] Primogeniture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pri-mo-ġĕn′i-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to primogeniture. [*Rare.*]

Pri-mo-ġĕn′i-tor, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, begetter, parent, father.] The first father or forefather. *Gauden.*

Pri-mo-ġĕn′i-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, birth, generation; Fr. *primogéniture*, Pr. Sp. & Pg. & It. *primogenitura*; Lat. *primogenitus*, first-born.]

1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.

2. (*Eng. Law.*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus, in England, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. Among the females, however, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Pri-mo-ġĕn′i-tūre-ship, *n.* The state or privilege of him who is the first born.

Pri-môr′di-al, *a.* [Lat. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, the first beginning, from *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin; Fr. & Sp. *primordial*, It. *primordiale*.]

1. First in order; original; existing from the beginning. "The *primordial* facts of intelligent nature." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of or pertaining to the lowest beds of the Silurian period, corresponding to the Potsdam period in American geology; — so applied by Barrande. *Dana.*

3. (*Physiol.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to or being the rudimental first stage in the growth of an individual organ. (*b.*) Marking the earliest formed or primary condition; as, *primordial* cell, that first formed in the embryo.

Pri-môr′di-al, *n.* First principle or element. [*Rare.*] *Henry More.*

Pri-môr′di-al-ly, *adv.* At the beginning; under the first order of things.

Pri-môr′di-an, *n.* [Lat. *primordius*, first of all, original, from *primordium*. See *supra*.] A kind of plum.

Pri-môr′di-ate, *a.* [See PRIMORDIAL.] Existing from the first; original. [*Rare.*] *Boyle.*

Primp, *v. i.* [Cf. PRIM, *a.*] To be formal or affected. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Prim′rōse, *n.* [Lat. *prima rosa*, the first, or early rose in spring, from *primus*, first, and *rosa*, rose.] (*Bot.*) An early flowering plant of the genus *Primula* (*P. vulgaris*), closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow-flowered, &c.

Evening primrose (*Bot.*), an erect plant (*Œnothera biennis*) with odorous yellow flowers, that open in the evening. It is common in the United States.

Prim′rōse, *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; hence, gay; flowery; springlike.

He was still among the primrose paths. *Motley.*

Prī′mum Mŏb′i-le. [Lat., first cause of motion.] (*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system, the term for the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

Prim′y, *a.* [See PRIME.] Blooming. [*Obs.*] "In the youth of primy nature." *Shak.*

Prince, *n.* [Fr. *prince*, Pr. *prince*, *princi*, *prinsep*, Cat. *princep*, Sp. & Pg. *principe*, It. *principe*, from Lat. *princeps*, *principis*, the first, chief, from *primus*, first, and *capere*, to take, *i. e.*, *capiens*, capital; Ger. *prinz*, D. & Sw. *prins*, Dan. *prinds*, *prins*.]

1. The one of highest rank; one possessing high place and authority; a sovereign; a ruler; — sometimes, but rarely, applied to a female sovereign.

Go, Michael, of celestial armies prince. *Milton.*

Queen Elizabeth, a prince admirable above her sex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

2. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes of the blood*. In England the eldest son of the king is created *prince of Wales*.

3. A person of rank next to the sovereign, differing in different countries according to the … which he holds to the highest nobility.

Prince, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Prince′dom (prĭns′dum), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Prince′li-ness, *n.* [From *princely*.] The quality of being princely; the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prince′ling, *n.* A little or inferior prince.

Prince′ly, *a.* 1. Of or relating to a prince; regal; royal; of the highest rank or authority; as, *princely* birth, character, fortune, and the like.

2. Resembling or becoming a prince; grand; august; noble; of great worth; magnificent; and the like; as, *princely* gifts; *princely* virtues; a *princely* fortune; *princely* entertainment.

Prince′ly, *adv.* In a princelike manner. *Johnson.*

Prince's-feath′er, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant of the genus *Amaranthus*. *Loudon.*

Prince's-mĕt′al (-mĕt′l or -mĕt′l), *n.* An alloy composed of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc, in imitation of gold; — called also *Prince Rupert's metal*. *Ure.*

Prin′cess, *n.* [Fr. *princesse*, Pr. *princessa*, Sp. *princesa*, Pg. *princeza*, It. *principessa*.]

1. A female prince; a female having the rank of a prince. *Dryden.*

2. The daughter of a king. *Shak.*

3. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

☞ By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable. This, Walker remarks, is a glaring absurdity.

Prin′cess-ly, *a.* Having the rank of a princess. [*Rare.*] *Byron.*

Prin-cet-tas′, *n.* A worsted fabric, which has sometimes been made with cotton warp. *Simmonds.*

Prin′ci-pal, *a.* [Lat. *principalis*, Fr. Pr. Sp. & Pg. *principal*, It. *principale*. See PRINCE.]

1. Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state; the *principal* topic, in most cases; the *principal* beam of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

Wisdom is the principal thing. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Pertaining to a prince; princely. [*A Latinism.*] [*Obs.*] "In the pride of his freedom principal." *Spenser.*

Principal axis (*Conic Sections*), the axis which passes through the two foci, and the diameter passing through the focus. *Math. Dict.* — *Principal challenge* (*Law*), a challenge which carries with it *prima facie* evidence of want of indifference in the juror. *Burrill.* — *Principal point* (*Persp.*), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane of projection, or the center of the picture. *Math. Dict.* — *Principal ray* (*Persp.*), the line drawn from the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane. *Math. Dict.* — *Principal section* (*Crystallog.*), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

Prin′ci-pal, *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead; the *principal* of a faction; … hence, specifically, (*a.*) One who possesses or exercises chief authority; as, the *principal* of a school, college, institution of learning. (*b.*) One who takes chief leading, or independent part, as distinct from a subsidiary, assistant, and the like. (*c.*) Hence (*Law*), the chief actor in a crime, one who is present, as distinguished from an *accessory*; a chief obligor, *promisor*, or debtor, as distinguished from a *surety*; one who employs another to act for him, as distinguished from an *agent*; also, the chief heirloom, or mortuary. *Cowell.* *Wharton.* *Bouvier.* *Burrill.*

2. A thing of chief or prime consequence; as, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) A main beam, or other important timber. *Gwilt.* "The principal and constant posts of the house." *Holland.* (*b.*) (*Mus.*) An organ stop, originally distinguished by the name, because holding a position middle in pitch between the diapason and fifteenth, which form the standard of tuning the other stops. *Moore.* (*c.*) One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which hearses were formerly crowned. *Oxf. Gloss.*

3. A capital sum of money placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; — so called in distinction from *interest* or *profit*.

Prin-ci-pal′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *principalité*, Pr. *principalitat*, Sp. *principalidad*, It. *principalità*, Lat. *principalitas*. See *supra*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

4. Superiority; predominance. [*Obs.*] "The prerogative and *principality* above every thing else." *Bp. Taylor.*

Prin′ci-pal-ly, *adv.* In a principal manner; above all; chiefly.

A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered with *pride* by remote descendants *Macaulay*

3 Proud behavior or treatment, insolence or arrogance of demeanor, haughty bearing and conduct "That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France" *Shak*

4 That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting, ground of self esteem, as, (*a*) Decoration, ornament "Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*" *Spenser*

Be his this sword
Whose ivory sheath inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side *Pope*

(*b*) Show, ostentation; honor

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military *pride* *Dryden*

(*c*) Elevation reached, loftiness "A falcon towering in her *pride* of place" *Shak*

5 Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast *Shak*

Pride of India (*Bot*) See MELIOSA.

Syn.—Self-exaltation, conceit, hauteur, haughtiness, lordliness, loftiness —PRIDE, VANITY *Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, &c *Vanity* is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence, which he commonly does not possess, and is perfectly conscious of not possessing *Pride* denotes an inflated spirit of self-importance, with a corresponding disregard or contempt for others *Vanity* is, etymologically, "emptiness," and the term was transferred to the character in question, because of the want of real merit supposed to be associated therewith If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible *Pride* hath no glass

To show itself but *pride*, for supple knees
Feed arrogance and are the proud man's fees. *Shak*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity* is the food of fools *Swift*

Pride, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIDED, *p pr & vb n* PRIDING] To indulge in pride, to gratify in self-esteem, to allow in vanity or boasting,—used reflexively "A savage Indian *priding* himself in those trifles which our children have learned to contemn" *Bp Hall*

Pride, *n* (*Ichth*) An immature species of lamprey, of the genus *Ammocœtus*

Pride, *v t* To be proud to glory [*Obs*]

Pride'ful, *a* Full of pride, scornful *Tennyson*

Pride'ful ly, *adv* In a prideful manner, insolently scornfully

Pride'ful ness, *n* The quality of being prideful, insolence, scornfulness

Pride'less, *a* Without pride [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prid'ing ly, *adv* With pride, in pride of heart [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Prie, *n* The plant privet [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Prie, *v t* To pry. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prie dieu (pre'de ü'), *n* [Fr, pray God] A kind of desk at which to kneel for prayer

Prief, *n* Proof [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pri'er, *n* [From *pry*] One who inquires narrowly, one who searches and scrutinizes "So pragmatical a *prier* he is into divine secrets" *Fuller*

Priest (prēst), *n* [A S *prēost*, Dan *præst*, Sw *präst*, *prest*, Icel *prestr*, D & Ger *priester*, from Lat *presbyter* See PRESBYTER]

1 (*Christian Church*) A presbyter or elder, a minister, as (*a*) (*Lat & Gr Churches*) One who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say mass, but especially, one of the lowest order possessing this power *Mcdrock.* (*b*) (*Protestant Episcopal Church*) A presbyter, one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation

2 One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; hence, one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods

Every priest taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins *Heb v 1.*

The essential point in the notion of a priest is that he is a person made necessary to our intercourse with God, without being necessary or beneficial to us morally—an unreasonable, unnatural unspiritual necessity *T Arnold*

Priest'-craft, *n* (*Fort*) A work so named from its points,—called also *scallop tail* See REDAN.

Priest'craft (prēst'kraft), *n* The stratagems and frauds of priests fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others

It is better that men should be governed by a *priestcraft* than by chance *Macaulay*

Priest'ery, *n* Priests taken collectively; a body of priests;—so called in contempt. [*Rare*] *Milton*

Priest'ess, *n* A female among pagans, who officiates in sacred rites

Priest'hood, *n* [A S *preosthād*]

1 The office or character of a priest *Waterland*

2 Priests taken collectively, the order of men set apart for sacred offices, the order composed of priests *Dryden*

Priest'ling, *n* The lay or office of a priest. [*Obs and rare*]

Priest'ly, *a* [*prēst'lē*] Pertaining to a priest, doctrine, or office, with the character of a priest [*Rare*]

Priest'less, *a* Without a priest *Pope*

Priest'li ness, *n* The appearance and manner of a priest

Priest'ly (prēst'lē), *a* Pertaining to, or becoming, a priest or priests, sacerdotal, as, the *priestly* office, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life

Priest'-rid'den (-rid'dn), *a* [See RIDE] Managed or governed by priests *Swift*

Prieve, *v t* To prove. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Prig, *n* [See PRIG, *v t*] 1 A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow "The queer *prig* of a doctor" *Macaulay*

2 A thief [*Cant*]

All sorts of villains, knaves, *prigs*, &c., are essential parts of the equipage of life *De Quincey*

Prig, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIGGED, *p pr & vb n* PRIGGING] [A modification of *pric*, *q v*] To haggle about the price of a commodity [*Prov. Eng*] *Ramsay*

Prig, *v t* 1 To haggle about, to cheapen, as, to *prig* a salmon [*Scot*]

2 To filch or steal [*Cant*]

Prig'ger-y, *n* The manners of a prig, priggism

Prig'gish, *a* Affected, coxcomical, conceited

Prig'gish ly, *adv* In a priggish manner

Prig'gish ness, *n* The state of being priggish

Prig'gism, *n* The manners of a prig *Ed Rev*

Prill, *n* [Written also *brill*, *q v*]

1. (*Ichth*) A fish like, but inferior to, the turbot, the brill.

2 (*Mining*) A solid piece of virgin metal in a mine

3 The button of metal from an assay

Prill'ion (pril'yun), *n* Tin extracted from the slag *Simmonds*

Prim, *a* [O Fr *prim*, *prin*, Pr *prim*, prime, first, principal, sharp, thin, piercing, from Lat *primus*, the first See PRIME and PRIMITIVE] Formal, precise, affectedly nice *Swift*

Prim, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIMMED, *p pr & vb n* PRIMMING] To deck with great nicety, to form with affected preciseness

Prim, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the privet See PRIVET

Pri'ma-cy, *n* [L Lat *primatia*, from Lat *primas*, *primatis*, one of the first or principal, chief, from *primus*, the first, Fr *primatie*, Sp *primacia*, It *primazia*]

1 The condition or quality of being a primate, the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop

2 The state of being primo or first, as in time, place, rank, position, or the like, hence, excellency, supremacy [*Pure*] *De Quincey*

Pri'mà-don'na, *n* [It, *primo*, *prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress See DONNA] The first female singer in an opera

Pri'mà-fa'cie-i (-fā'shi-ē) [Lat] At first view or appearance

Prima facie evidence of a fact (*Law*), that evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact, unless rebutted *Bouvier*

Pri'mage, *n* (*Com*) A charge in addition to the freight, originally, a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods, sometimes called *hat money*, but now belonging to the owners or freighters of the vessel, unless by special agreement the whole or part is assigned to the captain *Homans*

Pri'mal, *a* [L Lat *primalis*, from *primus*, the first See PRIME] First "The *primal* city of the land" *Byron*

It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon it,
A brother's murder *Shak*

The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars *Wordsworth*

Pri mäl'i ty, *n* The state of being primal [*Obs*]

Pri'mal ri ly, *adv* [From *primary*] In a primary manner, in the first place, originally, in the first intention

Pri'mà-ri ness, *n* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention *Norris*

Pri'ma ry, *a* [Lat *primarius*, from *primus*, the first, Fr *primaire*, It & Sp *primario* See PRIME]

1. First in order of time or development, original.

The church of Christ in its *primary* institution, was made to spread and extend itself *Pearson*

These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body *Locke*

2 First in order, preparatory to something higher, as, *primary* assemblies, *primary* schools

3 First in dignity or importance, chief, principal, as, the education of youth is a matter of *primary* importance

Primary axis (*Bot*), the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers —*Primary colors* (*a*) (*Opt*) The seven simple colors into which light is resolved when transmitted through a prism namely red orange yellow, green blue, indigo violet. (*b*) (*Paint*) The three colors blue yellow and red because from them all other colors may be obtained by mixture *Fairholt.*—*Primary planets* (*Astron*), those which revolve around the sun as their center in distinction from *secondary planets* or *satellites*.—*Primary qualities of bodies* such as are essential to and inseparable from the action of a body or bodies —*Primary quills* (*Ornith*), the large feathers of the wing of a bird; primaries —*Primary rocks* (*Geol*), primitive rocks See PRIMITIVE.

Pri'ma ry, *n* 1 That which stands highest in rank or importance; a chief matter or thing

2 (*Ornith*) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing, —usually in the plural

Pri'mate, *n* [Lat *primas*, *primatis*, from *primus*, the first, Fr & Pr *primat*, It *primate*, Sp *primado*, *primaz*, Pg *primaz*]

1 The chief ecclesiastic in a national church as archbishop

2 (*Zool*) One of a group of mammals in the Linnean system, characterized by pectoral mammæ, or breasts, and by having four incisors the group includes man, monkeys, and bats (*Gr*)

Pri'mate ship, *n* The office or dignity of a primate, primacy.

Pri mä'tial, *a* [Fr *primatial*, It *primaziale*] Pertaining to a primate *D Aubigné Jerome*

Pri mät'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to a primate *Barrow*

Prime, *a* [Lat *primus*, first, It & Sp *primo* Cf PRIM]

1. First in order of time; original, primitive, primary. "Better to clear *prime* forests." *Tennyson*

She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself *Sidney*

☞ In this sense, the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*

2 First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance, as, *prime* minister

3 First in excellence; of highest quality, as, *prime* wheat, cloth of a *prime* quality.

4 Early, blooming

His starry helm unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton*

5 Lecherous, lustful; lewd [*Obs*] *Shak*

Prime figure (*Geom*), a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.—*Prime meridian* (*Astron*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich or Washington —*Prime minister*, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government —applied particularly to that of England —*Primer mover* (*Mech*) (*a*) A natural force applied by man to the production of power, especially, muscular force the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, heat obtained by chemical combination, and applied to produce a change in the volume and pressure of steam, air or other fluids, and electricity, obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. (*b*) An engine or piece of mechanism, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some other source, and apply them to drive other machines, as a water-wheel, a water-pressure engine a steam-engine a heat or hot-air engine, &c —*Prime number* (*Arith*), a number which is divisible only by itself or unity, as 11 —*Prime vertical* (*Astron*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon —*Prime vertical dial*, a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical a north and south dial —*Prime vertical transit instrument*, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical used for observing the transit of stars over this circle The telescope is usually fixed to the extremity of the axis, so that low the latter to carry the riding level in all positions of the instrument.

Prime, *n* 1 The first part, earliest stage, beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c, hence the dawn, the spring "The sweet hour of *prime*" *Milton* "In the very *prime* of the world" *Hooker*

Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime* *Spenser*
Hope waits upon the flowery *prime* *Prior*

2 The spring of life, youth; hence full health, strength, or beauty, perfection "That crop of golden *prime* of this sweet prince" *Shak* "The *prime* of youth" *Dryden*

3 That which is first in quality, most excellent part, best portion

Give him always of the *prime* *Swift*

4 (*Rom Cath Church*) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds

5 (*Fencing*) The first of the chief guards

6 (*Chem*) A number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination, a chemical equivalent

Prime of the moon, the new moon, when it first appears after the change *Brande*

Prime, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIMED; *p pr & vb n* PRIMING]

1 To charge with the powder percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge, as a fire arm

2 To lay the first color in painting upon, as, to *prime* a wall

Prime, *v t* 1. To be renewed; to be as at first [*Obs*]

Night's bashful empress though she often ware
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again *Cartwright*

2. To serve for the charge of a gun. *Bee Jr R*

3. To carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder of a steam-engine, as, the engine *primes*

Prime, *v t* To trim or prune, as trees. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prime'ly, *adv* 1. At first, originally; primarily

2 Most excellently

Prime'ness, *n* [*Pure*] 1. The state of being first

2 Supreme excellence

Prim'er, *a* [O Fr *primier*, *primier*, *premier*, N Fr *premier* See PREMIER.] First, original [*Obs and rare*] *Drayton*

Prim'er, *n* An instrument or device for priming

Prim'er, *n* [Contracted from Lat *primarium librum*, i e, the book read at prime, the first hour]

Am'be, n. [[illegible] projecting lip or edge **Am'bi**, brim (Hippocrates).] Fr. ambe. N. Lat. ambo [illegible], ambo, [illegible] a gadroon [illegible].] (Med.) (a) A superficial eminence on a bone. (b) A surgical instrument formerly used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. *Dunglison.*

Am'ber, n. [Sp. *ámbar*, [illegible] with the Ar. article [illegible], Pg. *ambar*, *alambre*, Pr. [illegible] *ambre*, It. *ambra*, Fr. [illegible] L. Lat. *ambra*, *ambrum*, [illegible] ambergris, [illegible] N. Lat. *ambrum* [illegible] amber, from Ar. *anbar* [illegible] originally the name of a fish [illegible] which it was believed the gray amber or ambergris [illegible], was [illegible] principally applied to the yellow amber.]

1\. (Min.) A yellowish [illegible] resembling copal [illegible] fossil in [illegible] soil with beds of lignite [illegible] on the sea-shore in many places. It takes a fine polish and is used for [illegible] purposes. [illegible] base for a fine varnish. By friction it is highly electric. *Dana.*

2\. Ambergris. [Obs.]

Ten that smell of amber [illegible]. *Beau. & Fl.*

Am'ber, a. Consisting of amber; made of amber. [illegible] *Shak.*

2\. Resembling amber, especially in color. "The [illegible]" *Tennyson.*

Am'ber, v. t. To scent or flavor with amber. "Ambered wine." *Beau. & Fl.*

Am'ber-seed, n. Musk-seed, resembling amber in color. *Bailey.*

Am'ber-gris (-grees), n. [F. *ambre gris*, i. e. gray amber; F. *gris*, gray. See AMBER.] A substance [illegible] on [illegible] of wax, found floating [illegible] the Indian Ocean, [illegible] a deathly part of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which is believed to be [illegible] its true origin. It is of a grayish color, with ash-gray, yellow [illegible] black [illegible] often variegated like marble. The [illegible] masses are sometimes from sixty to two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight. It is wholly [illegible] used as a [illegible] per [illegible] Fahrenheit and is highly valued in perfumery. *Ure.*

Am'ber-seed, n. Musk-seed, from the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* [illegible] somewhat resembling millet, brought from Egypt [illegible] the West Indies [illegible] a bitter [illegible] taste of musk. *Chambers.*

Am'ber-tree, n. A species of *Anthospermum*, a shrub with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Am'ber-weep'ing, a. Distilling amber. *Crashaw.*

Am'bes-ās (-ās), n. [illegible] See AMBS-ACE [illegible] [Obs.] *Life of Becket.*

Am'bi-dex'ter, n. [L. Lat., from Lat. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right; *dextra* (sc. *manus*), the right hand. [illegible]]

1\. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Browne.*

2\. [illegible] double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

The rest are hypocrites, ambidexters, so many turning pictures — a lion on one side, a lamb on the other. *Latimer.*

3\. (Law.) A juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict. *Cowell.*

Am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty, n. 1. The quality of being ambidextrous; [illegible] the faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

[illegible] of the hand [illegible] of its [illegible] powers, [illegible] *De Quincey.*

2\. Double-dealing; the taking of money from both parties [illegible] verdict.

Am'bi-dex'trous, a. 1. Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. *Browne.*

2\. Practicing or siding with both parties.

[illegible] all fame [illegible] and ambidextrous [illegible] *L'Estrange.*

Am'bi-ent, a. [Lat. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire*, to go around, from *amb*, [illegible] *ire*, to go.] F. Surrounding or encompassing on all sides; investing; surrounding.

A glorious pile [illegible]
Whose towering [illegible] ambient [illegible] concealed. *Pope.*

Am'bi-ent, n. Something that surrounds or invests. [Rare.] All [illegible] a perpetual ambient. [illegible] *Wotton.*

Am'bi-gen (-jen), [illegible] [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *genu*, knee.]

☞ A word used only in the phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order having one of its infinite legs falling within [illegible] formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

Am'bi-gu n. [F. *ambigu*, [illegible] meal of meat and fruits, from *ambigu*, doubtful; Lat. *ambiguus*.] A medley of dishes set on at the same time. *[illegible]*

Am'bi-gu'i-ty, n. [Lat. *ambiguitas*, Fr. *ambiguïté*, from Lat. *ambiguus*.] The quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

The words are of single signification, without any ambiguity. *South.*

[illegible] of ambiguity can not possibly [illegible] *J. Taylor.*

Am-big'u-ous, a. [Lat. *ambiguus*, from *ambigere*, to wander, to be of a wavering mind; from *amb*, q. v., and *agere*, to drive. Fr. *ambigu*.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification; capable of being understood in two or more senses; as, ambiguous expressions; an ambiguous phrase.

What have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding. *Milton.*

Syn. — Indefinite; indeterminate; doubtful; uncertain; unsettled; indistinct; equivocal.

Am-big'u-ous-ly, adv. In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Am-big'u-ous-ness, n. The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

Am-bil'e-vous, a. [Lat. *amb*, both, and *laevus*, left.] Left-handed on both sides. [Obs.] *Browne.*

Am-bil'o-gy, n. [Lat. *ambo*, both, and Gr. λόγος, speech.] Ambiguous speech. [Obs.] *Bailey.*

Am-bil'o-quous, a. [L. Lat. *ambiloquus*, from Lat. *amb*, to both, and *loqui*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions. [Obs.] *Bailey.*

Am-bil'o-quy, n. Doubtfulness or ambiguity of language. [Obs.] *Bailey.*

Am'bit, n. [Lat. *ambitus*, circuit, from *ambire*, to go around. See AMBIENT.] Circuit or compass.

A great part of that ambit within small ambit [illegible] *[illegible]*

Am-bi'tion (-bĭsh'un), n. [Lat. *ambitio*, going around, especially of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes, hence a desire for office [illegible]; from *ambire*, to go around. Fr. *ambition*. See AMBIENT.]

1\. The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office, or any object of desire. [Rare.] [illegible] used no ambition to commend my deeds. *Milton.*

2\. An eager and sometimes inordinate desire of preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the like.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*

Am-bi'tion, v. t. [F. *ambitionner*.] To seek eagerly; to covet. [Obs.] *[illegible]*

[illegible] among the sovereigns of Greece bargain [illegible] with [illegible] eagerness [illegible] marriage. *Landor.*

Am-bi'tion-ist, n. One who is ambitious. *[illegible]*

Am-bi'tious (-bĭsh'us), a. [Lat. *ambitiosus*, Fr. *ambitieux*.]

1\. Possessing, or controlled by, ambition; greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction.

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honorable man. *Shak.*

2\. Strongly desirous; — followed by *of* before a noun. [illegible]

[illegible] ambitious of [illegible] ceremony. *Evelyn.*

3\. Springing from, characterized by, or indicating ambition; as, an ambitious style.

A giant [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] *Chilton.*

Am-bi'tious-ly, adv. In an ambitious manner.

Am-bi'tious-ness, n. The quality of being ambitious.

Am'bi-tude, n. [L. Lat. *ambitudo*. See AMBIT.] Circuit; ambit. [Obs.] *[illegible]*

Am'bi-tus, n. [Lat. [illegible]. See AMBIT and AMBIENT.]

1\. The circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing, as the border of the lines of a bivalve shell.

2\. (Arch.) The open space around a building. *Gwilt.*

3\. (Rom. Hist.) A canvassing for votes by candidates for office.

Am'ble, v. i. [Fr. *ambler*, Pr. & Sp. *amblar*, from Lat. *ambulare*, to walk; L. Lat. *ambulare*.]

1\. To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side in pace.

2\. To [illegible] dis- [illegible] to move affectedly. "I [illegible] wanton ambling nymph." *Shak.*

Frequent [illegible] with [illegible] side.
[illegible] and [illegible] *Cowper.*

Am'ble, n. [Fr. *amble*, Pr. *amble*, [illegible], *amble*.] A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

A mule well broken to [illegible] and accustomed to amble. *[illegible]*

Am'bler, n. A horse which ambles; a pacer.

Am'bling-ly, adv. With an ambling gait.

Am-bly-go'ni-al, a. [Gr. ἀμβλυγώνιος, obtuse and γωνία, angle. [illegible] *amblygone*.] (Geom.) Obtuse-angled; having an angle of more than ninety degrees. *[illegible]*

Am-blyg'o-nal, a. Having an obtuse angle. *[illegible]*

Am'bly-o-py, n. [N. Lat. *amblyopia*, Gr. ἀμβλυωπία, from ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, dim, and ὤψ, eye.] (Med.) Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye; the first degree of amaurosis. *Dunglison.*

Am'bo, n. [Lat. *ambo*, [illegible] pl. [illegible], L. Lat. *ambo*, F. *ambon*, from Lat. *ambo*, both.] A pulpit [illegible] the early Christian churches, but still used in the Eastern churches. *[illegible]*

Am'bo-dex'ter, n. One who keeps fair with both parties. See AMBIDEXTER.

Am'boy-na Wood. A beautiful mottled and curled wood, varying in color from orange to brownish, — said to be obtained from *Pterospermum indicum*.

Am'boy-nese, a., sing. & pl. (Geog.) A native or natives of Amboyna.

Am'boy-nese, a. (Geog.) Pertaining to Amboyna, or its inhabitants.

Am'bre-āde, n. [F. *ambréade*. See AMBER.] A kind of factitious amber sold by Europeans in Africa. *Ure.*

Am'bre-āte, n. (Chem.) A salt formed by the combination of ambreic acid with a base. *Ogilvie.*

Am-bre'ic, a. (Chem.) Formed as a certain acid, by digesting ambrein in nitric acid. *Gregory.*

Am'bre-in, n. [Fr. *ambréine*. See AMBERGRIS.] (Chem.) A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of ambergris. *Gregory.*

Am-bro'si-a (-brō'zhĭ-a), n. [Lat. *ambrosia*, Gr. ἀμβροσία, properly elixir of life, [illegible] fem. form of ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, divine, from ἀ priv. and βροτός, mortal, [illegible] supposed to stand for μορτός, [illegible] for *mortus*, [illegible] Lat. *mortuus*, dead; Lat. *mori*, *moriens*, to die [illegible].]

1\. (Myth.) The food of the gods, which conferred upon those who partook of it [illegible] youth. It was also used by the gods to anoint their body and hair.

Ambrosial [illegible] dewy locks distilled. *Milton.*

2\. (Bot.) A genus of plants, including some coarse and worthless weeds, called *rag-weed*, *hog-weed*, &c.

Am-bro'si-ac, a. Having the qualities of ambrosia. [Rare.] "Ambrosiac odor." *B. Jonson.*

Am-bro'si-al (-brō'zhal), a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious. "Ambrosial fragrance." *Milton.*

Am-bro'si-al-ly, adv. [illegible] ambrosial [illegible] [Rare.]

Am-bro'si-al-ly, adv. In an ambrosial manner.

Am-bro'si-an, a. [L. Lat. *ambrosianus*, [illegible] *ambrosia*.]

1\. Relating to or resembling ambrosia; ambrosial. [Rare.] "Ambrosian hands." *B. J.*

2\. Pertaining to St. Ambrose; as, the *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, a form of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose.

Ambrosian chant, the mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the 4th century.

Am'bro-sin, n. [L. Lat. *Ambrosinus* [illegible] (Numis.) A coin struck by the dukes of Milan and bearing the figure of St. Ambrose on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

Am'bro-type, n. [Gr. ἀμβροτός, immortal, and τύπος, impression.] (Photog.) A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

Am'bry, n. [Contracted and corrupted from *almonry*, q. v.]

1\. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. In old [illegible] abbeys and priories, [illegible] which the almoner lived.

2\. In ancient churches, a kind of closet for utensils, and other purposes.

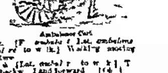
3\. A place for housekeeping utensils, [illegible], a cupboard for cold victuals.

Ambs'-āce (āmz'ās), n. [O. Fr. *ambes as*, Pr. *ambas as*, Lat. *ambo*, both, and *as*, ace.] A double ace, two aces turned up at the same time, by two dice. *[illegible]*

Am-bu-lā'cra, n. pl. [Lat. *ambulacrum*, an alley.] (Nat. Hist.) Porous [illegible] perforated [illegible] of the shell of the Echinus, [illegible] from which [illegible] the suckers or spines used for progression or locomotion. *[illegible]*

Am'bu-lā'cral, a. Pertaining to ambulacra. *Dana.*

Am'bu-lance, n. [F. *ambulance*, or *hôpital ambulant*. See infra.] (Mil.) (a) A flying hospital so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible. *[illegible]* (b) A two-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from the field; — called also *ambulance cart*.



Ambulance Cart

Am'bu-lant, a. [F. *ambulant*, Lat. *ambulans*, p. pr. of *ambulare*, to walk.] Walking; moving from place to place.

Am'bu-lāte, v. i. [Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk; to move backward and forward. [Obs.]

Am'bu-lā'tion, n. [Lat. *ambulatio*, Fr. *ambulation*.] A walking about; the act of walking. *Browne.*

Am'bu-la-tive, a. [Fr. *ambulatif*, Lat. *ambulatus*.] Walking. [Obs.] *Sherwood.*

Am'bu-lā'tor, n. 1. One who walks about.

2\. (Nat. Hist.) (a) A certain species of insect. *Lamb.* (b) A certain genus of bird.

3\. (Surv.) An instrument for measuring distances; called also *perambulator*. *Ogilvie.*

Am'bu-la-to-ry (-a-t'ry), a. [Lat. *ambulatorius*, Fr. *ambulatoire*.]

1\. Having the power or faculty of walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal.

2\. Accustomed to move from place to place; not

Th tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial, he in strength g winds,
A d o d g tempests in dar prisons binds. *Dryden.*

2 Spe ifically a bui li g f th saf custody a
ecclesiastical ment of rimi those ac d of rim
a ho se f d t tl jail hence y plac f
custody r confinem t.

For those rebellious, here their prison ordai ed
In utter darkness. *Milton.*

Pris on (pr iz'n) v t [*mp & p p* PRISONED *p pr*
& *vb* PRISONING] T h t up in prison to
confine to restrai from l berty to hal to captivate "Th *prisoned* so f *Milton*

Pris on base n A kind f rural sport d pe ding
without in pu i g from go l wh purs ed
by a lay wh l b t h th thers —al called
prisoner-base, d *prisoner-ba s* *Strutt.*

Pris on er (p i) n [F *prison ier* Pr *prei*
ie, *preso ier* pre *ouer* sp *prisonero* Pg *pri*
são ro It. *prigio iere*]
1 O who is co fi ed in prison
2 A person u r arrest i m. tody wh th r
i pris or t ab lid i m i again t hi
wi l e pti e *prisoner* at th bar of co rt.
Bouvier

Pris on house n A ho se in which prisoners
co fi ed jail

Pris on ment (p i) Confin m nt i a
p lace imprio nat [*Obs.*] *Ash E.*

Pri tin a [Lat *prisin us* f am th bari t
pri wh ce a) *pri* i It. & Sp *prisi* O b
prisi] Bi l gi g to the heel i g ariest
ti no rigi i prim i p im i i as th *pris*
t e tate of in ocen th *prisi* man f
people th *prisi* con itutio f things
P iti A ort pti f *pray fice* as I *pritheci*
but it is generally u ed without th pro
What was Lat scream for I *pritheci* *L Estrange*

Priv tle-priv tl n. [See PRATTLE] Empty
talk tri g log ad y — w l ed i co tempt
or ridicul *Ep Bramhall.*

Pri va cy (Syn p. § 120) n [From *private*]
1. A ta f bei g in retl in i from th com
pany a *bscura tion* f others *secrecy*
2. A plac of seclusi from comp ny o obse
vation retre t solitu d t rume t.

Ha scored pronounce all pen lir *Ben.*

3 Pri vity [Ob] See PRIVITY *Arb Hist*
4 T li ity [*Obs*] *Ash Sworth*
5 Conc alm t I what i sa i or d secrecy

Pri va dos n. [p *privado*, from Lat. *privatus* see *infra*] A pri al fri nd a s fi dai friend or confidant. [*Obs*]
The best i will grace if it can be obtained, is from *Sut*
privado. *Fuller*

Pri vat a. [Lat. *privat us*, part from the stat
p ntar to n individ l priv prop ri p p f
pri ere to bar ve d pri rigi lly to sep ra
from prive ingle pri at It. *privato* Sp & Pg
pri vado Pr *pri at* Fr *privé*]
1 Belonai g to co ral g an indi id l p
co company t tere t poc li to e' lf
n connected with there, or publi gen al
separate as in 'a pri at plaio b lness,
conce s *private* property *private* p ra
man *private* expen *private* intere ts, &c
2 Seq l red from comp y observation
secre ni l ded as, *private* room parlo r
Milton.
(rai vit) The retired
I i and fi *private* cell, hen nature rests. *Milton.*
(rai vit)
1 (*Law*) n d with p bli office empl ynent
profit t spi r c l pri at lif Ash.
prim ia f y vesse may arrest *Blac. Blackstone.*
2 (*pl*) (*Med*) k ow s i pen s, *private*
extra t th f
Pri mat tial (pri-ā or private k owl-dge priv
first fruits the
Being f the best secretly not openly or p blicl —
S ot. [Ob] a one which operates on certain in-
Prim i ti la las ra of ones, partic lar
first I Sp *Sarson* —opposed to *general* is
primat] h hole comm ity —*Private*
1 I rial g which affect ind ividuals *special*
l times pla way ria t d priva passage
of A Jam pri ground. A *ni*
church secret m ngs parti l ba l
2. F rmal *sec.* *B J*
posed gravi y common l l on f th lowest
3 Dictionary n ban fice
a *pr ent* t n [From *pri vile.*] A armed pri at
Premit ate he ra the commis l of a state to
of ar to whic war agai t th comm re of ita
ferred w th p *Ken. Voc. Am. Cic.*
in e ellor t. [*Imp. & p p* PRIVATE D
Jord (*M* e VA E] T rulse t
the sai. Hist pri at ship gal t ap nest for
a ruisel hip annoyle the comm ree
cer re m m, *pl* PRIVATEERS ra
th p re sem of pri a cer
Pri vat ly *ad* 1. I a secret m ner t
privately or publi ly
3 I man affecting l livid al or ocupa
r ba is ot *privately* be f ri.
Pri vat ness n. 1. Seclu from company or
Solitu retirem t privac secrecy *Wotton.*

2 The state of l dividual in the rank of com
m ci l o ned *st* l with *Hice*
Pri va tion [Lat *pr vati* f *privatus*, Fr
priva Sp *pr vacion*, It *privazione*. See PRI-
VATE]
1 The act f d priv g f rank office degra-
dation in ra k d pri ati
2 The tate f being d i lved of som thing
aspect lly of somethi g req ired o desired d a-
tit tion ced; as to ad go severe *priva tions*.
3 The cond to f being has t o wanting
absen h gati

Darkness now rose
A day ligh sa b ed branch in cum bight,
Her bad adopts ta hoha bode,
Presaging more of ligh t and absen da *Milton.*

Priv'a tly (pīv) *ad.* [Lat. *privat ous* I. & Sp
pri at Pr *privatif* & F PRIVATE.]
1 C ual g privatio d p i t g
2 Co lating in th absence f som thi g n t
post t

The very prisoners bless ya, blest as of loss the safeguard, d i tigm wh kw ad ng deserve ka-
ng f what life. *Sp. Taylor*

Priv'a tive n. 1 Th t whi h d ri es its character
from f whi h th cause co ta, th bsence f
somethi g

Ele kness and darkness are indeed h t privatives, and therefore h ve h i or ocurk *Bacon.*

2 (*Logic*) A term i dicati th bsence f any
q ality whi h mi h ha i rally rai nally
pected — called lso *pri i f ra*
3 (*Gram.*) A pref word whi h hange ts
ignificati n and gi it co tra ense, as in
Greek ἀ f ni i f m d and ἀ i w ἀ i
E gli h as u ense h mean. Th w d m y
lso be pplied i suffix n, as i *harmless*
Priv'a tiv ly *ad* 1 privative m r by
th means f something gati vely [*I ri*]
Th d ty of th new counsel is to do first negatively
Hammond.
Priv'a tive ness n Th co diti n f b i g priv-
ive
Priv' t n [ant. *prive*
Pro *E n prim-priel*, p m
ort Cf Prim and I]
(*Bot*) Primrose l hero-
pean shrub w i tred d
into the U ted State (*Ri*
gustrum vulgare) called
lso prim, and m h used
in hedges

Evergreen pri a pla i of
the ge us *Ri mus*.—*Mod*
Brit plant of th ge
Philyrea


Privet.

Pri vi l g [F *privi*
leg Pr *privilegi* p p Pg
& It. *privilegio* La P *v*
legium, an distance l w
against l f
l di ti al from *privus* p i
al l *lex legis*, law]
A peculiar be l ad anta right lium
ni y j yed b th re by li perial ado
m t f good mp o from an rti b r
d p regali ad tage
It pleases the legal *privileges* of th Romans. *Kettlewell.*
Th *privileges* of birthright was double portion. *Locke*
Questions of privilege (*Parliamentary Law*) q estion
which concerns the security of members of legisla
body to his pecial pri il ges th.—Hence
pri vileged, h van ace of wa cri il to ers ual suffi-
cien to raise w f drawing w er where or place
dered ing such ad an ago [C]—Hence of *pri vileg*
(*Law*) wn t d k ov j ricti d person from ested,
an arrested is i d R. *Blackstone.*
Syn.—Prerogative immunity fra hise right
liberty —Pri F OGATIVE. *Private* a
among th Roma w ometimes conf red pon
indi idu Ja ity pri law d h ness i d moves pon
peculiar be f or ed to e some light or than ni
tion owed to the world *Burke. Pre eqative*, among
th Romans was the right of ating firs and, hence,
f de notes rich of precedence or o doing cert in acts,
or enjoying certain p vileges, f the ex i sion of others.
It is the prerogative of th ube of Commons in. h be call t
in question ele wh ing words red debate, t
th prerogative of the presiden to rai f treatise, wh h
the course of th Sen t to h prerogative of Christ
tian rlig be incre ed in to ire religion t is be
prerogatives of parent to go ra and dire his pe ve

If ciphers his prerogative not move it
Nothing should be the wiser of wi hat t. *Denham.*
On *prerogative*
Calls and your counsels, but ur sacred goddess
Imperia thus. *Shak.*
Privi l ege t [*mp. & p p* PRIVILEGED *p p*
& *vb* VI LE]
1. T gra t som particul rights o exemptio
to to t ea wi h peculi right lium ativ
as to prese or representative from ress to
prerogative officers and taxes f college from
ta l tary duty
2 T bring put i to stand if of privilege
exemption from vil ctrp to al ver
If wh tale place for snatchers
A d shall press ye from your hands. *Shak.*
Privi l ged p I vested with a pri lege or
j ying peculiar rights or immun y

Practical communion (*Law*) communion from
wh h place be were *Ken and his hard d tine*
ed wh h exp be disclosed w h ge is reas-
se t could h l c mmunities on —*Practice f ability*
(*Law*) those to wh h preference in payme is gi n
t of the estate of deceased perso or of
of an insol *Wharton* *arrid.*
Privi'l ly *ad* [From privy] Privately secretly
Privi'l ty [From privy Cf. Fr *priveses*. A
teem familiarity]
1 Privacy as rey co fid nce [F are]
I will to you, in privity discover the drift of my purpose.
Spenser
2 Pri ate kn wl dge j l t kn w edg with n
ther f a private co cern cog isanc implying
consent conen re ce
All th doors are laid pe fec ha d parture not beat
the pri ty f the F nce of Orange. *Swift.*
3 That which is to b k pt privy o pri a
private m tte secret. *B Jonson*
4 (*Law*) A connecti bond f l between
parti s, as l on particular transaction mutual
cessive relat hip to th sam right f
property *Broom Commentary*
5 (*pl*) Th parts whi h modes y recultes t b
co ceal b secret parts.
Privy, a. [p *priv* from Lat. *privat us* See PRI-
VATE]
1. P rtai ing to som perso l al ly ass gn d
i priva a p bli priva s, th privy
p rts ha privy f f ki g
2 N t pe p bl ecr t land al ne as a
privy it mpt to kill
3 *Appropri ed* rement not hown pri-
vate of pen f the admission of mp y as
privy hamber
It is l and of be great men that are al which wher-
eth into that *privy* bar pen. *Lord Bacon*
4 Admitted t th p rticip d of kn wl dge
with an th f ecre trusts the secretly cog
iza t pri l y k wi g
If *self* an m i *privy* to th plot. *Shak.*
It would rather lose h if of his kingdom that he *privy* to
such *secret*. *Sir R.*
Privy number (th pri t rument t reveal real
dence or to ob (*Law*)—*Privy council* number of
dam published pe sa se ed b so ar pri to drive
i the admin tr tio l the gov rnment. *Bl Lit* —
Privy counsel or members of h privy council.—*Privy*
purse, money se i rt f th personal se of th sov-
reign also, h ds of th purse vin lance of these
moneys [*Eng*] *Mason.*—*Privy seal* or *signet* th
se i which h king es prescribed, i gra ta, & i
are to pass th ro seal, ich he ses to th of
lordship ce ve w ich g no req ire be gre t
seal in l j t ap erial secret re of stat or
person ing ed h p r ses [*Law*]—*Privy*
seed t ni ri ri pri ly i the judge out of court
now ds sed. *B rtl.*
Privy n. 1 (*Law*) A partak a perso ha i g
an i est l y action th g e wh has an
i i l s t. created & another p son
Lari g l ives d lved from ract co
veyan e to which i ot hin if p rt. Th
terms in its prope se is d stri ed bed from
p ly *B rtrd. Blackstone.*
2 A necessary ho se
Pri [F *prise* from *pri* p p of *prendre* to
tak Lat *prendere prehend re* Pr *prins*, *p en*,
prend Sp F & It. *pre si* D *pri* Pr *pri*
ew prie] i *pri* Cf Pr i i i]
1 Th t whi h i tak from other somethi g
p red thing seized h force strangers or
perio power
The greatest falsi, ad here, w h medical eyes,
See to illusions in g prisons, the prize. *Pope.*
2 Hence p d lly (n.) (*Law*) A y thi g p
ed by belli re t ng the right f war capt
pri red vessel y property c i red at
se i rirt f the ri h f w *Kent Vice Adm.*
Cyc. Brande (b) Th which i ain d by st i
the conquest a f others w thi g rel d If as
th resul o w ri f con ent; the thing triumph
f and h pen any t i g f red to be conquered
f as the ind cence t to b rew d of f t.
I will re arrest th prize. *Shak*
I fought I conquered, yet h ve lost the prize. *Dryden*
( ) Th t whi h is wo in a lo ery
3 Hence, yet n worth at *ing for* ral
possession hold i prop et
4 A suit for reward contes stre pe com
petition. [ ] *Fosrcue*
P i t [*mp. & p p* PRIZED *p pr* & *vb* PRI-
Z G] [Fr *prisier*, O Fr *pre ser* *pressure*
prudne *prisiere* Pr & Pg *prizer* Sp *precio*, It.
pressure Lat. *pret ur* from *pre ium*, worth value
price. Cf. THAT X and I'R CE.]
1 T w or estimat Lat a. f to rate a to
pri. the good specified in an inve ce
Lib I prise and sto *Shak.*
2. T va. k h y h. re ta to be of gre t
worth to esteem.
I prize y persons, but poor crown dadam. *Dryden*
Pri v t To raise f re w th a lever to pry
See PRY
Pri n. A kerr also Lat ho. of a ker y
Pri ze-Court, n. A court h vi g j risdiction t
al pture in l ha war on the h h ean. *Kent*

fāt rude, pr h e d e ellest; ē e e ēlect; ī e i ēh as ah e ch, k ḡ o j ḡ o to ṡ ṡ s s y as gz ṫ ṫ as in linger Ingk; th as in thine.

They mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

Syn —Chiefly, mainly, essentially; especially, particularly.

Prin'çi pal-ness, *n* The state of being principal or chief

Prin'çi pate, *n* [Lat *principatus*, from *princeps*, Fr & Pr *principat*, It *principato*, Sp & Pg *principado*] Principality, supreme rule. [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Prin-çip'i-ă, *n. pl* [Lat *principium* See PRINCIPLE] First principles, fundamental beginnings, elements, as, Newton's *Principia*

Prin çip'i-al, *a* Initial, elementary. [*Obs*]

Prin çip'i ant, *a* [Lat *principians*, p.pr of *principiare*, to begin, from *principium* See PRINCIPLE] Relating to principles or beginnings [*Rare*]

Prin-çip'i ā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [*Rare*]

In a system of writing by sound, there must be a very accurate appreciation of sound, and a faultless *principiation* of language *A M Bell*

Prin'çi-ple (prin'sĭ-pl), *n* [Fr *principe*, It & Sp *principio*, Lat *principium*, from *princeps*, *principis* See PRINCE]

1 Beginning, commencement [*Obs and rare*] "Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound" *Spenser*

2 Hence, a source, or origin, that from which any thing proceeds, fundamental substance or energy, primordial substance or indecomposible element

The soul of man is an active *principle* *Tillotson.*

3 An original faculty or endowment of the soul

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures *D Stewart.*

4 A fundamental truth or tenet, a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded, an elementary proposition, a maxim, axiom, or postulate

A good *principle*, not rightly understood, may prove as hurtful as a bad *Milton.*

5 A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct, an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior, usually, a right rule of conduct, correct opinion consistently directing one's actions

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretenses to an honest *principle* of mind *Law*

6 (*Chem*) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by the process of analysis

Cathartine is the bitter purgative *principle* of senna. *Gregory*

Proximate principle See PROXIMATE

Prin'çi-ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRINCIPLED, *p pr & vb n* PRINCIPLING]

1 To establish or fix in tenets, to impress with any tenet, good or ill, —chiefly used in the participle.

With goodness *principled* not to reject
The penitent *Milton.*

2 To establish firmly in the mind *Locke*

Prin'cock, } *n* [From *prim* and *cock*, q v] A
Prin'cox, } coxcomb, a conceited person, a pert young rogue, —used humorously or in contempt [*Obs*] *Shak*

Prin'i-ă, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds found in Java

Prink, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRINKED (prĭnkt), *p pr & vb n* PRINKING] [Allied to *prank*, q v]

1 To dress for show, to spend much time in arranging the dress in a foppish or finical manner, to prank.

2 To put on stately airs, to strut.

Prink, *v t* To dress or adjust to ostentation

Prink'er, *n* One who prinks, one who dresses with much care

Print, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRINTED, *p pr & vb n* PRINTING] [Abbreviated from *imprint*, q v, O D *print'en*, *prenten*, Fr *imprimer*, Sp *imprimir*, It *imprimere* Cf O Fr *preindre*, *priendre*, to compress oppress, load, from Lat *premere*, to press]

1 To press or impress, to imprint. "And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss." *Byron*

2 To take an impression of, to copy or take off the impression of, to stamp "Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay" *Roscommon*

3. Hence, specifically, to strike off an impression or impressions of, from types, stereotype or engraved plates, or the like by means of a press, to multiply by the press as, to print newspapers, handbills, books pictures, and the like.

4. To mark by pressure, to form an impression upon, to cover with figures by a press or something analogous to it, as, to *print* calico, &c

On his fiery steed he mounts the rode
That scarce v *prints* the turfon which he trod. *Dryden.*

Print, *v i* 1 To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like

2 To publish a book,

From the press can he press, he must expect to hear no more of truth. *Pope*

Print, *n* 1. A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another, mark, sign imparted or communicated; as, the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh, the *print* of the foot in sand or snow; the *print* of a wheel, the *print* of types on paper

Winds bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human foot was never seen *Dryden*

2 The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, and the like; as, a small *print*; a large *print*, a fair *print*

3 That which is produced by printing, an impressed or stamped article, as (*a*) A stamped likeness of any thing, a copy, an engraving, as, a *print* of the face or of a building "The *prints* which we see of antiquities" *Dryden* (*b*) A printed sheet of news, a newspaper, a journal

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same tales *Addison.*

(*c*) A printed cloth, a fabric figured by stamping, calico (*d*) (*Arch*) A plaster cast of a fine ornament, or an ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mold *Orf Gloss*

4 That which impresses its form on any thing, as, a butter *print*, a wooden *print*

5 Formal, regular order, precision, neatness, as, to be in *print* [*Colloq*]

Core print (*Founding*) a projection on a pattern, forming a mortise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place —*In print*, in a printed form, issued from the press, published

I love a ballad in *print* *Shak.*

'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in *print*
A book's a book, although there's nothing in it. *Byron*

—*Out of print* no longer for sale by the publisher, not to be had in the ordinary way of trade, as a printed and published work

Print'er, *n* One who prints, impresses, or stamps, especially, one who prints books, newspapers, and the like

Print'er y, *n* A place where cloth is printed, print works, also, sometimes, a printing office [*Rare*] *Pilkin Barlett*

Print'ing, *n* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material, the business of a printer, typography

Letter-press printing (*Typog*), that kind of printing which is performed from movable types set up for each edition of a work, instead of stereotype plates.

Print'ing-house, *n* A printing office

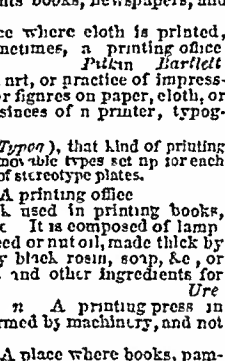
Print'ing-ink, *n* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like It is composed of lamp black mingled with linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning, by black rosin, soap, &c, or with balsam of copaiva and other ingredients for the finer qualities *Ure*

Print'ing-ma chine', *n* A printing press in which the work is performed by machinery, and not directly by hand

Print'ing-of fice, *n* A place where books, pamphlets, and the like, are printed

Print'ing-pa per, *n* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, and the like, as distinguished from writing paper, press paper, wrapping paper, &c

Print'ing-press, *n* A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, and the like



Columbian Printing-press
t, tympan *f*, frisket, *r* rounce; *b*, bar, *bd*, bed; *p*, platen.

Print'less, *a* Leaving no print or impression "Thus I set my *printless* feet" *Milton*

Print'-shop, *n* A shop where prints are kept for sale

Print'-works (print'-wŭrks), *n* A place, or establishment, where cloth is printed

Pri-ŏn'o dŏn, *n* [Gr πρίων, saw, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrupeds related to the weasels

Pri'or, *a* [Lat *prior*, former, previous, better, superior, compar, from the obsolete *pris*, Sp *prior*, It *priore*] Preceding in the order of time, former, antecedent, anterior, as, a *prior* discovery, *prior* obligation

Syn —Antecedent, precedent, pre-eminent.

Pri'or, n [L Lat, Pr, Sp, & Pg *prior*, It *priore*, Fr *prieur* See *supra*] (*Eccl*) The superior of a priory, one next in dignity to an abbot

Claustral prior See CLAUSTRAL.—*Conventual prior* See CONVENTUAL.

Pri'or ate, *n* [L Lat *prioratus*, It *priorato*, Sp *priorato*, *priorado*, Pg *priorado*, Fr *prioral*, *prieuré*; Late Lat. *prioratus*, priority, preference] Government by a prior *Warton*

Pri'or-ess, *n* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

Pri ŏr'i ty, *n* [Fr. *priorité*, Pr. *prioritat*, Sp *prioridad*, Pg *prioridade*, It. *priorità* See PRIOR, *a*] The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else, as *priority* of birth.

Priority of debt a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others

Syn.—Antecedence, precedence; pre-eminence, preference.

Pri'or ly, *adv.* Antecedently. [*Rare*] *Gedde*

Pri'or-ship, *n* The state or office of prior

Pri'o-ry, *n* [L Lat *priorius*, Fr. *prieuré*, Sp PRIOR, *n*] A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey.

☞ Of such houses there were two sorts, one in which the prior was chosen by the brethren, and governed independently as an abbot in an abbey, the other in which the priory was subordinate to an abbey and the priors were placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.

Alien priory, a small religious house in some country dependent on a large monastery in some other country

Syn.—See CONVENT

Pris'ăge, *n* [O Fr *prisage*, a praising, valuing, taxing, L Lat *prisagium*, prisage Cf Fr *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, and see PRIZE] (*O Eng Law*) (*a*) A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more; one before the mast, one behind the mast This, by charter of Edward I was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler *Blackstone* (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king or admiral *Smart*

Pris çill'ian ist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain in the fourth century, who embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics, and, though of unimpeachable morals and a very devout man, was arraigned as a heretic by an ecclesiastical court, condemned, and afterwards put to death by order of the emperor, A. D [illegible] *Mosheim Hallam*

Prise, *n* See PRIZE

Pris'er, *n* One who contends for a prize; a prizer [*Obs*] See PRIZER

Prism, *n.* [Fr *prisme*, Sp, It, & Lat *prisma*, from πρίζειν, πρίσαι, to saw]

1 (*Geom*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms

2 (*Opt*) A transparent body, with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases,—used in experiments on refraction, dispersion, &c

☞ *Prisms* of different forms are often named from the figure of their bases, as a triangular *prism*, a quadrangular *prism*, a rhombic *prism*, &c

Achromatic prism (*Opt*), a prism composed usually of two prisms of different transparent substances which have unequal dispersive powers as two different kinds of glass especially flint glass and crown glass the difference of dispersive power being compensated by giving them different refracting angles so that, when placed together so as to have opposite relative positions, a ray of light passed through them is refracted or bent into a new position, but is free from color —*Nicol's prism* an analyzer for experiments in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of Iceland spar which has been sliced off and ground with a certain angle and the two parts again joined with a transparent cement so that the ordinary image produced by double refraction is thrown out of the field by total reflection from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized image, alone is transmitted

Pris măt'ic, } *a* [Fr. *prismatique*, Sp. & It.
Pris măt'ic al, } *prismatico*]

1 Resembling or related to a prism, as a *prismatic* form

2 Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism, as, *prismatic* colors

3 (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to the trimetric system, or right prismatic forms

Prismatic colors, the seven colors resolved when passed through a prism See IRIDESCENT.—*Prismatic spectrum* See SOLAR.

Pris măt'ic al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a prism; by means of a prism.

Pris'ma toid'al *a.* [Gr πρίσμα, πρισματος, a prism and εἶδος, form; Fr. *prismatoïde*, Pr the steam from ing a prism like form *Brewer & Fl* *cam-engine*

Pris'moid, *n* [Fr *prismoïde* See PRISM that approaches to the form of a prism *Ure* [*Obs*]

Pris-moid'al *a* Having the form of a prism *Brewer & Fl*

Prism'y, *a* Pertaining to, or like, a prism *Smart*

Pris'on (priz'n) (pri'op, § 130), *n* [Fr O Fr *prison*, *prisun*, *prisune*, Pr *presion*, *prision*, It. *prigione*, from Lat *prehensio*, *prehensionis*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to lay hold of, to seize, A-S *prisn*, *n*, Icel. *presund*]

1 A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a place of safe custody, a place of confinement or restraint.

Proceed v. i. [imp. & p. p. PROCEEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCEEDING.] [F. procéder, Pr. Sp., & Pg. proceder, It. [illegible] Lat. procedere; pro, forward and cedere to move, go. [illegible]]

1. To m[illegible] pass [illegible] forward [illegible] to go on [illegible] to make progress [illegible] to go [illegible] further.

2. To pass from one point [illegible] to another [illegible].

3. To [illegible] or come forth as from a source or origin [illegible] light proceeds from the [illegible].

From my heart [illegible] Milton.

4. [illegible] go on [illegible] regul[illegible] to begin and carry [illegible] a series of acts [illegible] by method [illegible] promote [illegible] design to conduct.

He [illegible] proceeded on other principles [illegible] party. Locke.

5. (Law.) To commence and carry on a legal process.

6. [illegible] be [illegible] carried [illegible] to take place; to occur. [Obs.]

[illegible] for his more [illegible] tell you
Who hath proceeded [illegible] to-day. Shak.

7. To have [illegible] effect.

Th[illegible] rule [illegible] proceeds [illegible] takes place, when [illegible] person can [illegible] not, [illegible] another [illegible].

Syn. — To advance; go on; [illegible] arise; [illegible] flow.

Proceed, v. t. To make progress with; to go on with. [Obs.]

Prō'ceed (-sēd) n. [illegible] That which comes forth or results [illegible] product; — used almost solely [illegible] yield [illegible] produ[illegible] the [illegible] realized by a sale [illegible] the like.

Pro-ceed'er, n. One who proceeds; one who goes forward [illegible] makes progress. B[illegible]

Pro-ceed'ing, n. The act of [illegible] who proceeds [illegible] which proceeds [illegible] action; [illegible] process [illegible] course of procedure or progress or movement from one thing to anoth[illegible] taken [illegible] transaction [illegible] legal or an illegal proceeding [illegible] proceeding [illegible] The proceeding of the high commission. Macaulay.

Proceedings of [illegible] the publ[illegible] record of its [illegible] meetings.

Syn. — Transaction; procedure; measure; step. See Tr[illegible]

Proc'e-leus-mat'ic, a. [Lat. proceleusmaticus [illegible] to [illegible] command [illegible] Fr. procé[illegible]]

1. [illegible] animating [illegible]

2. (Pros.) [illegible] consisting of four short syllables each.

Proc'e-leus-mat'ic, n. (Pros.) A foot consisting of four short syllables.

Pro'cel-la'ri-an, n. [Lat. procella, tempest.] (Zoöl.) One of a family of [illegible] birds, usually [illegible] when [illegible] agitated [illegible] the wind [illegible] high [illegible] petrel.

Proc'ess, n. [Lat. procellosus, from procella, storm; It. procelloso, Sp. proceloso.] Stormy. [Obs.]

Pro-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), n. [Lat. pro before [illegible] to take [illegible]] Preoccupation. [Obs.] K. Charles.

Pro-cere' [illegible] [Lat. procerus, tall.] Of high stature; tall. [Obs.] Evelyn.

Pro-cer'i-ty, n. [O. F. procerité, Lat. proceritas, from procerus, high, tall.] Tallness; height [illegible] [illegible] Procerity [illegible] Prussian [illegible] De Quincey.

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs) (Synop., § 130), n. [Lat. processus, It. & Pg. processo, Sp. proceso, Fr. procès [illegible] See PROCEED.]

1. The act of proceeding; moving forward; progress [illegible] continued [illegible] long process of time. Milton.

Yet I doubt not, through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns. Tennyson.

2. [illegible] progressive act [illegible] course [illegible] operation [illegible] continu[illegible] the process of vegetation [illegible] decomposition [illegible] process.

Commend me to your honorable wife,
Tell her the process of Antonio's death. Shak.

3. [illegible] regular [illegible] strictly natural [illegible] appropriate [illegible] as the processes of [illegible].

4. (Anat.) A[illegible] protuberance [illegible] projecting part [illegible] Cuvier.

5. (Law.) Th[illegible] course of proceedings in [illegible] person [illegible] from the beginning to [illegible] the means used for bringing the d[illegible] into court [illegible] the action — general term [illegible] writs [illegible] Am. Cyc.

Final process (Practice), writ of execution [illegible] law. Burrill. — In process, in the condition of [illegible]

[illegible] accomplishment, [illegible] (Law) [illegible] process [illegible] by which [illegible] returned. Burrill. — [illegible] process. See [illegible]

Pro-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), n. [Lat. processio; It. processione, Sp. procesion, Fr. procession. See PROCEED.]

1. The act of proceeding; moving on; advancing [illegible] regularly [illegible] ceremonious progress.

Let proof in [illegible] of men [illegible] behold
That the procession of their [illegible]
Moves [illegible] majestic [illegible] Tennyson.

2. That which [illegible] forward in [illegible] train [illegible] individual advancing [illegible] ceremonious train [illegible].

Here come the [illegible] procession. Shak.

Pro-ces'sion, v. i. [Lat. procedere to go on [illegible]] (Law) To [illegible] the boundary line of a [illegible] lands [illegible] proc[illegible] lands of each person [illegible]. Burrill. [Local in [illegible] Tennessee.]

Pro-ces'sion, v. i. To go in procession. [Rare.]

Pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), [F. processionnal, processional, Sp. procesional, L. Lat. processionalis.] Relating to [illegible] processional [illegible].

The processional services became more frequent, more im[illegible] Milman.

Pro-ces'sion-al, n. [Fr. processionnal, L. Lat. processionale.] A book relating to processions [illegible] Catholic Church. [illegible]

Pro-ces'sion-al-ist, n. One who goes in a procession. [Rare.]

Pro-ces'sion-a-ry, a. [L. Lat. processionarius, Fr. processionnaire.] Consisting in procession; as, procession[illegible] service. Hooker.

Pro-ces'sion-er, n. 1. A manual of processions [illegible] [Obs.] Fuller.

2. An officer [illegible] to procession land. [Local, U. S., [illegible] Carolinas [illegible] Tennessee.] Burrill.

Pro-ces'sion-ing, n. (U. S. Law.) The [illegible] ascertaining [illegible] the bo[illegible] lands [illegible] prescribed by law. See PROCESSION, v. t. [illegible]

Pro-ces'sive [illegible] Proceeding [illegible] [illegible] — Sp. procesivo. Coleridge.

Pro-cès'-ver-bal' (prō-sā'vĕr-băl'), [F.] (F. Law.) [illegible] official act, [illegible] taken [illegible] facts.

Pro'chein (prō'shĕn), a. [Fr. prochain, from Lat. [illegible] from propius [illegible] It. prossimo, Fr. prochain.] Next; near. [illegible]

Prochein amy (Law), the next friend, an [illegible] person by whom [illegible] sues. [illegible]

Pro-chro'nism, n. [F. prochronisme, Sp. & It. procronismo [illegible] to precede [illegible] from pro, before, and χρόνος time.] The [illegible] before the true time [illegible] (Cf.)

Pro-ci'dence, **Prō'ci-dence**, n. [F. procidence, Sp. procidencia, It. procidenza, Lat. procidentia, from procidere, p. p. procidens, to fall down, forward, from pro, forward, and cadere to fall.] A falling down; prolapsus. [Fr.] Dunglison.

Pro-cid'u-ous, a. [Lat. procidu[illegible]. See supra.] Falling from its proper place.

Pro-cinct', n. [Lat. procinctus, from procingere [illegible] prepare, from pro, before, and cingere to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [Obs.]

War he perceived, war in procinct. Milton.

Pro-claim', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROCLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCLAIMING.] [F. proclamer, Pr. proclamar, Sp. proclamar, It. proclamare, from Lat. proclamare, from Lat. pro, before, forward, and clamare to call or cry out. See CLAIM.]

1. To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate.

Throughout the [illegible]
A solemn [illegible] forth [illegible] to be held. Milton.

2. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself proclaimed. Shak.

Syn. — To announce; publish; promulgate; declare; [illegible]

Pro-claim'er, n. One who proclaims or publishes; who announces [illegible] makes known.

Proc'la-ma'tion, n. [Fr. proclamation, Pr. proclamacio, It. proclamazione, Lat. proclamatio. See supra.]

1. The act of publishing; official announcement; [illegible] general order [illegible] publication.

[illegible] made proclamation throughout [illegible] 2 Chron. xxx. 5.

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice; an official public announcement [illegible] that [illegible] proclamation of [illegible].

Proclamation money, lawful [illegible] according [illegible] proclamation of Queen Anne, in 1704, [illegible] to be reckoned at six shillings in [illegible] American colonies.

Pro-clit'ic, a. [Gr. [illegible] to lean forward, from [illegible] [illegible] (Gram.) [illegible] which [illegible] closely attached to the following word as to [illegible] separate [illegible].

Pro-clit'ic, n. [See supra.] (Gr. Gram.) [illegible] certain monosyllabic words which are so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-cliv'i-ty, n. [O. F. [illegible] Sp. & It. procl[illegible] Lat. procliv[illegible] inclined, from pro, forward, and clivus hill.] Inclining; tendency by nature; propension. [Obs. or rare.] Browning.

A woman is framed [illegible] proclive [illegible] to all evils. Latimer.

Pro-cliv'i-ty, n. [F. proclivité, It. proclività, Sp. proclividad, Lat. proclivitas. See supra.]

1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

Th[illegible] proclivity to [illegible] But of [illegible] Bp. Hall.

2. Readiness; facility.

[illegible] had such [illegible] proclivity that his teachers were [illegible] to restrain his forward[illegible] Wotton.

Pro-cli'vous, a. [Lat. proclivus, [illegible] from proclivis. See PROCLIVE.] Inclined; tending by nature. [Obs.]

Pro-cœ'li-an, [illegible] before [illegible] hol[illegible] (Zoöl.) Having the [illegible] concave [illegible] crocodilian. Dana.

Pro-con'sul, n. [Lat. pro for [illegible] consul; It. proconsolo.] (Rom. Antiq.) A Roman officer who discharged the duties of [illegible] with [illegible] being himself [illegible] governor of a province [illegible] military command [illegible] it was usually [illegible] who had previously been consul [illegible] power was nearly [illegible] equal to that of a regular consul.

Pro-con'su-lar, a. [Lat. proconsularis. Sp. proconsular, It. proconsolare.]

1. [illegible] belonging to a proconsul; as, proconsular power.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a proconsular province.

Pro-con'sul-ate [illegible] [L. Lat. proconsulatus, F. proconsulat, It. proconsolato.] The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-cras'ti-nate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROCRASTINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCRASTINATING.] [Lat. procrastinare, procrastinatum, from pro forward and crastinus of to-morrow, from cras to-morrow; It. procrastinare, Sp. procrastinar, Fr. procrastiner.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; to delay; to postpone; as, to procrastinate repentance.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his lifeless end. Shak.

Syn. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; [illegible]

Pro-cras'ti-nate, v. i. To delay; to be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did [illegible] years ago. Swift.

Pro-cras'ti-na'tion, n. [Lat. procrastinatio, Fr. procrastination.] [illegible] putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination is the thief of time. Young.

Pro-cras'ti-na'tor, n. One who defers the performance of anything to a future time.

Pro-cras'ti-na-to-ry, a. Pertaining to procrastination; implying procrastination. [illegible]

Pro-cras'tine, v. t. To procrastinate. [Obs.]

Pro'cre-ant, a. [Lat. procreans, p. pr. of procreare. See PROCREATE.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. [Rare.] [illegible] procreant cradle. Shak.

Prō'cre-ant, n. One who, or that which, procreates; a generator. [Obs.] Milton.

Prō'cre-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROCREATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCREATING.] [Lat. procreare, procreatum, from pro, forward, forth, and creare to create; It. procreare, Sp. & Pr. procrear, Fr. procréer.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender. Bentley.

Pro'cre-a'tion, n. [F. procréation, Sp. procreacion, It. procreazione, Pr. & Lat. procreatio.] The act of begetting; generation and production of young. South.

Pro'cre-a-tive, a. Generative; having the power to beget. Hale.

Pro'cre-a-tive-ness, n. The power of generating.

Pro'cre-a'tor, n. [Lat., It. procreatore, Sp. procreador.] One who begets; generator; father; sire.

Pro-crus'te-an, a. Pertaining to [illegible] resembling Procrustes [illegible] mode of torture; producing by violence [illegible] conformity to measures or models; produc[illegible] conformity by distorting [illegible]

Pro-crus'ti-nate [illegible] [imp. & p. p. PROCRUSTEA[illegible] p. pr. & vb. n. PROCRUSTEA[illegible]] To stretch or contract according to some rule or standard.

Pro-crus'tes (-tēz), n. [Lat., Gr. Προκρούστης, from προκρούειν to beat out, hammer out, stretch out, [illegible] from [illegible] forward, forth, and κρούειν to strike.] (Gr. Antiq.) A noted [illegible] of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed and [illegible] the case required, either stretched [illegible] or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length. —

Prīze'-fight (-fīt), *n* A contest in which the combatants fight for a reward or wager

Prīze'-fight'er (-fīt'er), *n* One who fights publicly for a reward, — applied particularly to a professed boxer *Pope*

Prīze'-fight'ing (-fīt'ing), *n* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or wager

Prīze'-mās'ter, *n* An officer put in charge or command of a captured ship *Simmonds*

Prīze'-mĕd'al, *n.* A medal given as a prize

Prīze'-mon'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n* A dividend of the proceeds from a captured vessel, &c, paid to the captors

Prī'zer, *n* 1 One who estimates or sets the value of a thing, an appraiser

2 One who presents himself to contend for a prize, a challenger [*Obs*]

Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prizer* *B Jonson*

Prīz'ing, *n* [See PRIZE] (*Naut*) The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, or the like

Pro A Latin preposition signifying *for, before, forth*, being originally neuter dative for *proi*, Gr πρό In composition *pro* denotes *fore, forth, forward*

Pro and con, for and against — *Pros and cons*, things which may be said or urged for or against a thing, advantages or disadvantages — *Pro rata* [Lat. See PRORATE] In proportion, proportion

Prō'ă, *n.* [Sp, Pg, & Pr *proa*, a prow, It *prua, proia, prora*, Fr *proue*, from Lat *prora*, Gr πρῶρα] (*Naut*) A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade winds with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended several feet to windward, and bearing a small block of wood shaped like a canne.

Prōach, *v i.* [See APPROACH] To approach [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

Pro-qu'li-on, *n.* [Gr προαύλιον, from πρό, before, and αὐλή, hall] (*Arch*) A vestibule or porch

Prŏb'a-bil-ĭsm, *n* [Fr *probabilisme*] The doctrine of the probabilists

Prŏb'a bil ĭst, *n* [Fr *probabiliste*]

1 One of those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions

2 (*Morals & Theol*) One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself

Prŏb'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *probabilité*, It. *probabilità*, Sp *probabilidad*, Lat *probabilitas*]

1 The quality of being probable, appearance of truth; likelihood

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so *Locke.*

2 Something probable, any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence, and balancing of *probabilities* *Puckminster*

3 (*Math*) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances

Syn — Verisimilitude, likeliness, credibleness, likelihood, chance

Prŏb'a ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *probable*, It *probabile*, Lat. *probabilis*, from *probare*, to try, approve, prove]

1 Capable of being proved provable [*Obs*]

2 Having more evidence for than against, supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt, likely

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments produce ole for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain *Wilkins*

3 Rendering probable, supporting or giving ground for belief, but not demonstrating, as, *probable* evidence, or *probable* presumption. *Blackstone*

Probable error (of an observation, or of the mean of a number), that within which, taken positively and negatively, there is an even chance that the real error shall lie Thus, if $\pm 3''$ is the probable error in a given case, the chances are even that the real error is not greater or less, than this quantity — *Probable evidence* as distinguished from that which is *demonstrative* every kind of evidence not included under the strictly deductive all evidence of facts or real truth, as contrasted with that which pertains to hypothetical premises or data. — *The probable* (*Rhet & Criticism*), that which is within the limits of probability or possibility; that which is not unnatural or preternatural See MARVELOUS

Prŏb'a ble, *n* That which is probable, a probable thing or circumstance

Prŏb'a-bly, *adv* In a probable manner, to such a degree as to give ground for belief, in likelihood

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will probably be done. *I Estrange*

Prō'ba-cy, *n.* [Lat. *probare*, to prove] Proof. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Prō'bang, *n.* [See PROBE] (*Surg*) A flexible piece of whalebone, with a sponge fixed to the end.

Prō'bāto, *n.* [Lat *probatus*, p p. of *probare*, to prove]

1 Proof. [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) Official proof especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered, purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act; the copy of a will proved, under the seal of the Court of Probate, delivered to the executors with a certificate of its having been proved. *Bouvier Burrill* (*b*) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills

Prō'bate, *a* Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate, as, a *probate* record

Probate Court, or *Court of Probate*, a court for the probate of wills — *Probate duty*, a government tax on property passing by will [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Pro bā'tion, *n* [Lat *probatio*, from *probare*, to try, examine, prove, Fr *probation*, Pr *probatio, proazo*, Sp *probacion*, It *probazione, proazione, proazione*]

1 The act of proving, proof [*Obs*]

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity he gave *probation* that he intended that all should prophecy and preach *Bp Taylor*

2 Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like, examination, trial, hence, specifically, (*a*) The examination of a student for a degree (*b*) The year of novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule (*c*) The state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and being qualified for a happier state, moral trial.

Probation will end with the present life *Nelson.*

Pro-bā'tion al, *a.* Relating to probation; serving for trial *Bp Richardson*

Pro bā'tion a ry, *a* Serving for trial, probational

All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives *Dwight*

Pro bā'tion er, *n* 1 One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial, a novice

While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate for heaven *Dryden.*

2 A student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in a university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach [*Scot*]

Pro bā'tion er ship, *n* The state of being a probationer, novitiate [*Rare*] *Locke*

Pro bā'tion ship, *n* A state of probation, novitiate, probation. [*Rare*]

Prō'ba tīve, *a* [Lat *probativus*, It & Sp *probativo*, Fr *probatif* See PROVE] Serving for trial or proof, probationary *South*

Pro bā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *probare*, to try, examine, approve, prove, It *provatore*, Sp *probador*, Fr *probateur* See PROVE]

1 An examiner, an approver *Maydman*

2 (*O Eng Law*) One who, when indicted for crime, confessed it, and accused others, his accomplices, in order to obtain pardon, a state's-evidence

Prō'ba-to ry, *a* [It & Sp *probatorio*, Fr. *probatoire* See PROVE]

1 Pertaining to, or serving for, trial *Bramhall*

2 Pertaining to, or serving for, proof *Bp Taylor*

Prōbe, *n* [See *infra* Cf Gr *probe*, a proof, trial] (*Surg*) An instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder, and the like *Parr*

Probe-scissors (*Surg*) scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end *Hooman*

Prōbe, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROBED, *p pr & vb n* PROBING] [Lat *probare*, to try, examine, Ger. *proben*]

1 To examine, as a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part

2 Hence, to search to the bottom; to scrutinize, to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances

Prō'bō-gle, *n* See PORBEAGLE

Prŏb'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *probité*, It *probità*, Sp *probidad*, Lat *probitas*, from *probus*, good, proper, honest] Tried virtue or integrity, approved moral excellence, strict honesty, sincerity

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice truth, and *probity* of mind *Pope*

Syn — Rectitude uprightness, honesty — PROBITY, INTEGRITY *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce *Integrity* denotes a *whole* hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples reserved at my thoughts
To thy good truth and honor

Prŏb'lem, *n* [Fr. *problème*, Sp, It, & Lat. *problema*, from Gr. πρόβλημα, any thing thrown or put forward, a question proposed for solution, from πρό, before, to throw or lay before, from πρό, before, forward]

1 A question proposed for solution, a stated for examination or proof, hence, a matter of difficult of solution or settlement, a doubtful question, a question involving doubt

The *problem* is whether a strong and [illegible] thing will be helps any thing to the effecting of the thing [illegible]

2 (*Math*) Any thing which is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line, to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity.

☞ *Problem*, in customary usage, differs from [illegible] in this, that a problem is something to be done, or something to be proved, the former a speedy [illegible] effected, the latter a relation or fact to be established, — a distinction not made by the [illegible]

Prŏb'lem-ăt'ĭc, } *a.* [Fr *problématique*, Sp
Prŏb'lem ăt'ĭc al, } It. *problematico*, Gr. προ-βληματικός] Having the nature of a problem questionable, uncertain, unsettled; doubtful, doubtful

Diligent inquiries into *problematical* and [illegible] are open to informers

Prŏb'lem ăt'ĭc al ly, *adv* In a problematical manner, doubtfully, dubiously, uncertainly

Prŏb'lem-a tĭst, *n* One who proposes problems [*Obs*]

Prŏb'lem-a tīze, *v t* To propose problems [*Obs*]

Pro bŏs'çĭd ate, *a* [Fr *proboscidé* See infra] Furnished with a proboscis

Prō'bos-çĭd'al, *a* Furnished with a proboscis

Prō'bos-çĭd'ĭ an, *n* A proboscidean Lat. a proboscis, as the elephant or mastodon

Prō'bos çĭd'ĭ fŏrm, *a* [Lat *proboscis* and form] Having the form or uses of a proboscis, a *proboscidiform* mouth *Carp*

Pro-bŏs'çis, *n* [*pl* **Pro bŏs'çi-dēs**] [Lat, Gr. προβοσκίς, from πρό, before, and βόσκειν, to graze, Fr, Sp, & It *proboscide*]

1 An extensible hollow tube situated at the head of various animals, and capable of absorbing fluids, a snout, a trunk The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible, muscular elongation of the nose The proboscis of insects is usually a long tube formed by the modified jaws

2 Any elevated fleshy process about the head, the proboscis of a worm

3 The nose, — so called humorously or in ridicule

Proboscis monkey, a monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) having a long nose It is a native of Borneo See KAHAU

Pro-cā'çioŭs, *a* [Lat *procax, procacis*, from *procare*, to ask, demand; It *procace*, Sp, *procaz*, Fr Pert; petulant saucy [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Pro-cā'çi ty (-kăs'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Lat *procacitas*, from *procax* See *supra*] Impudence; petulance [*Obs*] *Burton*

Prō'ca thar'tic, *a.* [Gr προκαθαρτικός, beginning beforehand, previous; προκαθαίρειν, to begin from *pro*, before, and καθαίρειν, to begin, from *kata*, downward, used intensively, and αἴρειν, to be first, to begin, Fr. *procatarctique*, It, Sp, *catartico*] (*Med*) Beginning, commencing applied to those causes which immediately induce disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it

☞ "These words [*procatarctic cause*] have been used with different significations Some have confounded them synonymously with *predisposing or remote* causes others with *occasional* or *exciting causes*" *Dunglison*

Prō'ca tăr'xis, *n* [Gr προκατάρξις, a first beginning See *supra*] (*Med*) The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a disposition exists, the procatarctic cause is called the disease *Quincy*

Prō'çe-dēn'do, *n* [Lat] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ which is cause which has been removed from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari*, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court, to be *proceeded* in there, where it appears to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds (*b*) In English practice, a writ issuing out of chancery, in cases where the judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment (*c*) A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived, having been suspended *Tomlins* *Burrill*

Pro çēd'ūre (-seed'yŭr, 30), *n* [Fr *procédure* See PROCEED, *infra*]

1 The act or manner of proceeding or moving forward; progress, process, management, conduct. "The true *procedure* of conscience" [illegible]

2 A step taken, an act performed; a proceeding "His gracious *procedures* toward their deliverance" *I Taylor*

3 That which proceeds from something, product [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pro-ce-d *v i* [*Imp & p p* proc-ed *p p* & *b* ce-ding] [Fr *procéder* Pr., Sp., & Pg *procede*, It., & Lat *proceed* f Lat. *pro* forw rd *cedere* to move go gn]

1 To go p go f w d or w rd t go n to m f rth f ad ce to m k progress l o n no or (new m t con) d to g come forth

2 To pass from t ted pol t or topi t th r t o th e

3 To t s r com f rth from so re rigi light p *ceeds* from the *t*

F on my bl thou shal *proceed*. *Milton.*

4 To go n in n rd ly regulated m r t begi t arry ne f facts m as rea to act by m thod t prom d lg to co d rt

If the *process* on the p l ciples in his log ly lato ed ers, gets house f la party *Locke.*

5 (*Law*) T comm n an d carry l gal process

6 To b transacted o e rri d on to tak place to o r [*Ob*]

If w ll, fer his so h hion tell you \ hat hath *proceed'd* worthy *t* to-day *Shak*

7 To t o applicati r effect

This de l *proceed* and takes place he person ean not, of comm t con ers another by hi sentence. *Atf Tr.*

Syn —T advance go on progress l ss t aris emanate ter flow

Pro-ceed *s* T mak p gre with t go o with [*Ob*]

Pro-ceed (S) nop § 130) Th t whi h com f rth r re ults f l produci — ed l must l ly to th pl rat p *oce d* yield lss prod t m Pow l by a sal d th lih

Pro-ceed O wh proceed o wh goe f rward m k progre *Bacon*

Pro-ceed *i g n* The act f on who proceed who p ocen e d lgn transactio acti en tomplated sal proce o wit ed rem to fl ead g p p ress m t from thi g to oth r a ters re st p laden t b l ces tra actio as legal an ll *al proceed q* cauti p *ocod g* a ri le pro *ceding* Th *proceed ng* of the high counsl sion *Hewcuk g*

Proceed gs of soci ty h p bll bed bulletl ar record of t actio of bat l dine l m etings.

Syn.—Transaction procedur measure; tep See T A T

Pro-ce-l ti-mā-ti-e [L. *proceleusmatica* G pa *kevsma* di, so ter to ro v acti l f reh d f om pl bef re and *kev* to l ite cor nta d, *ti* wa , comm [Fr proc l u mot que It. & Sp proc l w *mstico*]

1 Incl g l ll g rage

2 (*Lit ra*) Comp l g f f hort yll bl comp sed f f wl f f h rt yll bl *Seb*

Pro-ce 1 ll mā-ti-e (*Pr*) A foot co l ling of fo l rt syllabl s.

Pro-ce-l-la n. [L.] *procell* tempest, f (*Pr* ob) One f famil f cor l bird ually f If o t wa d fl ne) gre t b d ce wl en ll w l gita ed and h wl d *la* high, th pet l.

Pro-cel-l h *a* [Lat. *procellosus* f *sm procella* a storm It. *procellosa*, Sp *procelosa*] bl rmy *B ley* (*Obs.*)

Pro-cep-ti n (*n.p* hon) [Lat p bef re d *ne* l tak *ce pt* l king] Pr oer p ll [(*Ob.*) *K h les*

Pro-cer-e *a* [Lat. *procerus* tall.] Of high tat re tall [*Obs.*] *Prelim*

Pro-ce-ri-ty [O Fr *proce l* L l *p cer tus* from *procerus* l igh tall] Tall ss height f tature [*Obs.*] *Howell* D J h son stately w rd in p kl g f the tat ly I m lsn region *Th Qu rev*

Pro-cer (p S ed) (S nop § 130) n [Lat *procerus* L & L g *processo* Sp *proceso*, Pr *processo* O & N F *proc* See Pr d]

1 The l f proce ll g mov g f rwa d pro al progress adva e tinued m vem t. *Pl g process* l tin *Milton.*

\ I de bl st, through the eyes, one increasl g purpose m s, A d th her bis of sen re w lead with th *process* of l *nature.*

2 S ri of acti n lions occurre es progressl act o tra action th na pers co rse proceeding perati t xpe ion t th *proc* f gotatio or dicoma post l he l al *process*

Commend m to your honour's wife, T l be th *process* of d tom d b *Shak*

3 \ rm l regula man f activity tural rel f pp priate fu tio as tl *process* f o t re

4 (*A t*) A prot bera ce al unce or pro- f rti g part f r n face *Lucr.*

5. (*Law*) Th wh l cours of p oceedl ra l en se, re l o person l i h rial l from th begi i g th n l of th n stri ly the mea used fo b gi g the d f ndan l to co rt to an wer to the sell — gen rie n m fo writ f th law alled *judicial*

Final process (*Practice*) writ of execution l c th law *B rel* — l process in the condition of l n accomplishes t tra tl r ti e th be gun, *a* or comple ed.—*J ry process* (*La*) tl process b which jurv l summoned l a ca w nd b which their attend nce in court. *B rr tl* — *Mem process* Ne Mg

Pro-ce-s l n (-sē h n) [Lat *proc ssus*, It. *processo* Sp *proc so* l *processi* Fr *proc sslo* See l n CEED]

1 Th act f p ceedl g m vi g drawl ing or lss ing co b ns course r guis rd ly remoul progre

Yet proof is here of m que bed desire T at th proceeding of that ruig be M ve equabl majesti ture, d free. *Trench*

2 Th t whi h m f g w rd l ar d ly lately o l m m trai f l d vil ls advan ol g l der ceremo f trai rell

Here com the lo rm to procession. *Shak*

Pro-ce-sion *f* [Lat *processio* l go o o S *sopra*] (*Law*) T ascertai mark nd tab lt h th h nd ry l f lands. T *proc sion* th lands f ch perso d fre lt. *Laurel* [*Lond t* North (rol na d Th *see*]

Pro-ce-sion *i.* To go mar h l p oce l [*R re*]

Pro-ce-si-o-nal (-sh n) *a.* [F *p ces sal, processio al* Sp *proc* l, L Lat *proc sionalis*] Pertai l g to proceed n [*R g l* a pro to

The *processional services* became more freq en more in posi *Milton*

Pro-ce-sion-al [F *proc ne nal* L Lat *proc sionale*] A book w l ti g to p oceesl f th Rom Catholi ch rel *Gregory*

Pro-ce-sion-al O wh goes march in proc l [*R re*]

Pro-ce-s i n a ry [L. Lat. *processi n ri* Fr p or *sion*] C l ti g l p oc sal *proc lionary* crice *Hooker*

Pro-ce-s *i n*] A m al f proces l a p ocesel l [*Obs.*] *Bull*

2 A ble ppo ldit proce l land [*Local*] \ rk (ol o m f n *ne*] *B rell*

Pro-ce-s i n ing *n* (*Law*) Th on f ne rtai l g d ti g th b d l fla l p ne lbed by l w see l ocess] *Bouvier*

Pro-ce-s *iv a* Proc edi g adva ing B se ti l gnze — rgo processive *Cd rdy*

Pro-ce-s *ssal* (pro l s sal) F] (Fr *L n*) An lhomb ml l f an fficial ct tatesm f facts

Pro-ch in (pro h) [Fr *procha* from Lat as if *pro sim* from proxi th] l It. *prossimo* Pr *prosme*] h rt rest.

Prochain ay (*L n*) th ne l fri d perso by whom to whose am an infant prosecute *Ut*

Pro-chro-nl m n [Fr *prochronisme* Pp & l *procro nisc* from t *pro* *chronos* proceedl g l ton *sergon*] to proceed l rder f tim from *pl bef re and g w chno.*] *Th dd l e f cre t* bef h lin lth ppo d n anticedatl g [*Ob*]

Pro-cī-ni-ne **Pro-cī-ni-ne** [F *proci dine* Sp *procid ne* It *proc n*, Lat. *p ocidius* from *procidens* p p f *p ocidere* l fall d wn forw l from *pro* f *re* d, *A cadere* to f ll] A fall g d w prolapsu [*P*] *Ha*

Pro-cid-i-ous *a.* [Lat. *procid us* See pro.] F ll g f m lte prop pl

Pro-ciu-t [Lat *proci ctu* from *procu g pro* f m gl d p prep re from *pr* b f re and *co gre* gl d] C mplet prepara ton f action. [*Ob*]

War be parched, war is *procuct* *B N*

Pro-cla f [F *p & p p* ROCLAIMED *p p* & rb n PROCLA M C] [F *p ocl me* l *proclamare* from Lat. *pr* bef re forward l *clamare* to call ry t See CLA M]

1 T m k co plete ly know h p bll ccutant to give wid p bl lity to publ h broad t p on lgate

Thereafter the host *proclaim* A solem co ncil b th with to be held. *Milton.*

2 T o llaw by p bll d n claim

I hear myself *proclaimed.* *Shak*

Syn.—T announce publish prom lgat declare See TS

Pro-cl-ām O wh proclaim p bll h on wh nce m k k w

Pro-l l-mā-l n [F *proclamation* Pp & l *proclamazione* Sp *proclamacion* It. & La *proclamare* from Lat. *pr* bef re forward l *clamare* to call ry t See CLA M]

1 T m k co plete ly know h p bll ccutant to give wid p bl lity to publ h broad t p on lgate

Thereafter the host *proclaim* A solem co ncil b th with to be held. *Milton.*

2 T o llaw by p bll d n claim

I hear myself *proclaimed.* *Shak*

Syn.—T announce publish prom lgat declare See TS

Pro-cl-ām O wh proclaim p bll h on wh nce m k k w

Pro-l l-mā-l n [F *proclamation* Pr & Lat. *proclamatio* See *supra.*]

1 Th t f p blicl bro d ly no come t fl l gn l ntice p ion t hi g lies and *proclamation* throughout all l ds. *Ingoldsby M.*

2. That whi h l put f rth by way f p bll notice n d l p ll ce to published edin ce w th *proclamation* l a of a king

Proclamation ay, lawful mon ... ting t l ... l ... n of queen A ... l ... n ... h ... be ... ed in ... billings in La several American colonies.

Pro-cli-ti-c n. [Gr *proklitos* In lean f ward from *ept* f rward a d λ l lea lin *ne*] (G) A w d which t were l po i wo closely l ch to the f l wi w d as to ha p rtic acc t.

Pro-lit-i *a* [co *supra.*] (*Gram*) Lea f rward — sal f rt in monosyllabl w rd wh h wo cle ly tached l the f llowing w rd as not to h ve a parate accent

Pro-lix *a* [O F Sp & It *proci* Lat. *proclivis* L pl g l lined from pro l wa d l *clinare* hill] Ilving tend y by ture p ne proclivo [*Ob or rare*] *Broken g*

A woman is frail and proclivous to all evils. *Latimer*

Pro-cli-vi-ty [F *proclivité* It. *proclività* Sp *proclividad* Lat. *proclivitas* See *supra*]

1 Incli propens ty p ones tend cy Th sensitive people may engender *proclivity* g ... b of necessity to evil. *Sp Ins*

2. Re di ess facility

If had such d ct ions *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrel his ter ardness. *Walton.*

Pro-cli-vous [Lat. *proclivis* coll lateral from f proclivi see PROCLIVITY] I lined tend g by l re [*Ob*]

Pro-cos-ul-ar [G *pro* b a d λ hyl t w] Il vi g th terl li conc re th rt bra f th ocedili *J ree*

Pro-cōn-sul [Lat. *p f r* and *consul*] *proconsul* (*l ss d d f*) A Lomon flee wl d h rerd h d tice f er i will bo l bel g him if co l go error f provi mil itary con d d governo Il was l n wh h f provi l bes co ul l hi pow was ly eq l l th l f revol r co n l

Pro-cōn-sul [Lat. *proconsul* Fr

Pro-cōn-sul-ary [*proconsulare* F *sul* It. *pro n lare*]

1 l tal ing b l gl g l proctr l as *proc b* pow

2 L d the governm l of pr cons l as a *proc sa la* provi

Pro-cōn-sul-ate [Lat *proconsul* l F

Pro-cōn-sul-ship [*proconsul* f p *proco nsul* It. *p co nsulat*] The off f A Proc ul d l rm f hi fice

Pro-crās-ti-nāt f [*Imp & p p* PROCRAS TI NAT ED *pr & b* R CRAS T AT E D] [Lat *pro cras ti na re, procrastin t m* from *pro* forward d er tal f to-m rr w from cras to-morrow It. *procrastinare* p *p cra s* Sp F *procrastinar*] T p l tl ll l tomorrow from day to d y to d l to d fer to f ture tim to bo lgo to *procrastinate* pentan

Hopeless and h l less doth Egeon wend, B l to procrastinate his life so long. *Shak*

Syn.—T postpon djourn defer delay retard ro prolo g

Pro-crās-ti-nāt *a* f T d la to be dilatory

I procrastinate more than I dw rent ses. *Bayle*

Pro-crās-ti-nā-tion [Lat. *procrastinatio* F *procrastinazione* It. *p ocrastinacion*] A putti g ff to f re lim d ly dilatori ess.

Procrastination is th thief of time. *Young*

Pro-crās-ti-nāt O wh d f rs th per f ma ne f y thl g to f ture tim

Pro-crās-ti-na-to-ry Pertaining to procrastl l l implyl g procrastin tion *J H H*

Pro-cre-ā-tion T procrea to. [*Obs.*]

Pro-cre-ant *a.* [La *procreans* p p f *p ocre re* See PROC] O ra l g prod l prod ct trul f L [*P*] *Milt* p d bel odly o. ernal ral *Shak*

Prō-re-ant. O wh th l whi h p ocre ge ra ce [*Rg*] *Milt*

Prō-cre-āt *i* [*Imp & p p* PROCREATE *p pr & vb* ROCREATI] [Lat procreare pro- creat m from pro f rward l rth d Gree to rent It. *procreare* p l g & Fr *procrea* l *procre*] T bege l generate [p o] lo d *Ben Jo*

Pro-cre-ā-tion [F *procreation* It & Lat. *p ocreat*] Th act f bege tl g gen ral on and pro- cl f y *Sout*

Pro-cre-ā-tive *a* Gen rative h l g Dis pow to b get *Ill*

Prō-re-ā-tive-n n. The power f ge ra *d*

Prō-cre-a-tor [Lat., It. *procreatore* or Sp *pro creador*] One wh begets gen rator faith r tre

Pro-crū-i-an *a.* Pertai ing l be resembli g Procru tes hi mod of lectu red rise by vi l l rkl f reality to m ne re t mou l pr l ci g unifl rmal y by d f ral g l rec in li

Pro-crū-ste-an-l *l* [*Imp & p p* PROCRUS TE AN IZED *p pr & vb* PROC S T E AN IZING] F rret h or contract acc l g to some rule sanda l

Pro-cru-ste-an [Lat., G Προ- *severe from pro pro or* to beat] h l stretch ed to l re from *forw* d f rth and *pro* to ... ent [F r l t]) A cel ral d k g l m f h l ra wh lect b victim pon tro p d and th ase *or bed* l a strel bed l or co ff thel k g l apt hem to it l g —

whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes.*

Prō'crus tē'si an, *a.* Same as PROCRUSTEAN, q v

Prō'cto-cēle, *n* [Gr πρωκτός, anus, and κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling *Dunglison*

Prō'ctor, *n* [Contracted from *procurator*, q. v.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another, hence, specifically, (a) A person appointed to beg or collect alms for those who could not go out to beg for themselves, as lepers, the bedridden, &c ,—hence, a beggar [*Obs*] *Nares. Halliwell* (b) (*Law*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes, answering to an *attorney* at common law, and to a *solicitor* in equity *Burrill Wharton* (c) (*English Universities and some American Colleges*) An officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations

Prō'ctor, *v t* To act as a proctor toward, to manage [*Cant*] *Shak*

Prō'ctor age *n* Management by a proctor, or as by a proctor, hence, management, control, superintendence,—in contempt *Milton*

Proc tō'ri al, *n* Of, or pertaining to, a proctor, magisterial

Proc tōr'ic al, *a* Belonging to the academical proctor, magisterial [*Obs*]

Prō'ctor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university *Clarendon*

Pro-cūm'bent, *a* [Lat *procumbens*, p pr of *procumbere*, to fall, bend, or lean forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down, It *procumbente, procombente*, Fr *procombant*]

1 Lying down or on the face, prone

2 (*Bot*) Unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots, trailing, prostrate, as, a *procumbent* stem *Martyn*

Pro-cūr'a ble, *a* [Sp *procurable*] Capable of being procured, obtainable *Boyle*

Prō'cū ra-cy, *n* [L Lat *procuratia*, for Lat *procuratio*, It *procuratia*, Fr *procuratie* See *infra*]

1 The office or act of a proctor or procurator, vicarious management

2 A proxy, a procuration [*Obs*]

The legate assembled a synod of the clergy at London in the which he demanded *procuracies* *Holinshed*

Prō'cū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *procuratio*, Fr *procuration*, Fr *procura'io*, Sp *procuracion*, It *procurazione* See PROCURE]

1 The act of procuring, procurement

2 The management of another's affairs

3 The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another

4 A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations,—called also *proxy* *Todd*

Procuration money (*Law*), money paid for procuring a loan *Blackstone*

Prō'cū rā'tor, *n.* [Lat, It *procuratore, procurateur*, Sp *procurador*, Fr *procureur*, Fr *procurateur, procureur*]

1 (*Law*) One who manages another's affairs See PROCTOR *Shak*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) A governor of a province under the emperors, as, the *procurator* of Judea, also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue

Prō'cū ra tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor *Ayliffe*

Prō'cū rā'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator *Pearson*

Pro-cū'ra to ry, *a* [Lat *procuratorius*] Tending to procuration

Pro-cūre', *v t* [*imp & p p* PROCURED, *p pr & vb n* PROCURING] [Fr *procurer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *procurar*, It & Lat *procurare*, from Lat *pro*, for, and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care]

1. To bring into possession, to cause to accrue to or to come into possession of, to acquire or provide for one's self or for another, to gain, to get, to obtain "If we procure not to ourselves more woe" *Milton*

2 To contrive and effect, to bring about, to effect, to cause

Proceed, Salinus, to procure my fall. *Shak*

3 To prevail on; to win over, to persuade, to solicit [*Obs*]

The famous British prince and faery knight,
Of the fair Alma greatly were *procured*
To make there longer sojourn and abode *Spenser*

4 To cause to come, to bring, to attract [*Obs*]

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her here? *Shak.*

Syn —See ATTAIN.

Pro-cūre', *v i* To pimp *Dryden*

Pro-cūre'ment, *n* The act of procuring, obtaining, bringing about, or effecting, obtainment, management, efficient contrivance, agency.

They think it done
By her *procurement* *Dryden*

Pro-cūr'er, *n* 1 One who procures or obtains, one who, or that which, brings on or causes to be done

2 One who procures the gratification of the passion of lewdness for another; a pimp; a pander *South.*

Pro cūr'ess, *n* A female procurer, a female pander.

Prō'çy ōn, *n* [Lat. *Procyon*, Gr. Προκύων, lit. fore-dog, a constellation which rises before the dog star, from πρό, before, and κύων, a dog.]

1. (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, or the Little Dog

2 (*Zool*) The glutton See GLUTTON.

Prōd, *n* [Dan *brod*, a prick, thorn, sting, *brodde*, spur, frost-nail, Sw *brodd*, Icel *broddr*, prickle, weapon; Gael. & Ir *brod*, goad, prickle, sting, Armor. *broud*, id, and very hot, W. *brid*, hot, warm, nerid, *brathu*, to stab, sting, bite]

1. A goad, an awl, or a pin in pattens. [*Prov, Fug*]

2 A light kind of cross bow used for killing deer, particularly by ladies *Halliwell*

Prōd, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRODDED, *p. pr & vb. n.* PRODDING] [From *prod*, a goad] To thrust some pointed instrument into; to push into, as, to *prod* a hay stack with a sword or bayonet *Halliwell.*

Prōd'i gal, *a* [Lat *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth, to squander away, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *agere*, to drive, It, Sp, & Pg. *prodigo*, Pr & Fr. *prodigue*]

1 Given to extravagant expenditures, expending money or other things without necessity, recklessly profuse, lavish, wasteful, not frugal or economical, as, a *prodigal* man, the *prodigal* son "In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood" *Dryden*

2 Expended to excess, or without necessity, profuse, lavish, as, *prodigal* expenses

Syn —Profuse, lavish, extravagant, free See PROFUSE.

Prōd'i gal, *n* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish, a waster, a spendthrift "On that bleak Crimean headland noble *prodigals* of life," *Trench*

Prōd'i gāl'i ty, *n* [Fr *prodigalité*, Pr *prodigalitat*, Sp *prodigalidad*, Pg *prodigalidade*, It *prodigalità*, Lat *prodigalitas*] Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money, profusion, waste, excessive liberality,—opposed to *frugality, economy*, and *parsimony*

The most severe censor can not but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit *Dryden*

Prōd'i gal ize, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Prōd'i gal ly, *adv* In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense, extravagantly, lavishly, wastefully, profusely, as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* strews *Dryden*

Pro dīd'i gence, *n* [Lat *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, p pr of *prodigere* See PRODIGAL] Waste, profusion, prodigality [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pro-dīg'ious, (-dij'ŭs), *a* [Lat *prodigiosus*, fr *prodigium*, a prodigy, It & Sp *prodigioso*, Fr *prodigieux*]

1 Of the nature of a prodigy, marvelous, portentous

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky *Browne*

2 Very great, huge, enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like, as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude, a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water, an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent

Much I have heard
Of thy *prodigious* might, and feats performed *Milton*

Syn.—Huge, enormous, monstrous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary

Pro-dīg'ious ly, *adv* 1 Enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly, as, a number *prodigiously* great

2 Very much, extremely; as, he was *prodigiously* pleased [*Colloq*]

Pro-dīg'ious ness, *n* The state or quality of being prodigious, enormousness of size, the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment

Prōd'i gy, *n* [Lat *prodigium*, for *prodicium*, fr *prodicere*, to foretell, predict, from *pro*, before, and *dicere*, to say, It & Sp *prodigio*, Fr *prodige*]

1 Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn, portent, as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*

So many terrors, voices, *prodigies*
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign *Milton*

2 Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment, as, a *prodigy* of learning

3 A monster, a production out of the ordinary course of nature *B Jonson*

Syn —Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster

Pro-dī'tion (dish'ŭn), *n* [Lat *proditio*, from *prodere*, to give forth, discover, betray, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *dare*, to give, O Fr *proition*, O Sp *proicion*, It *proditione*] Treachery, treason [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Prōd'i tor, *n* [Lat, It *proditore*, O Fr *proditeur* See *supra*] A traitor [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Prōd'i tō'ri-ŭs, *a* [*Obs*] 1 Treacherous, perfidious, traitorous *Daniel.*

2 Apt to make discoveries or disclosures "Nature is *proditorious*" *Wotton*

Prōd'i to ry, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious [*Obs*]

Prō'drōme, *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος, running before, from πρό, before, and δραμεῖν, τρέχειν, to run; Lat *prodromus*, It & Sp *prodromo*, Fr *prodrome*] A forerunner [*Obs*] *Ord*

Prōd'ro-mous, *a.* [See *supra.*] Going before, forerunning [*Obs*]

Pro dūce', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRODUCED (-dūs'), *pr. & vb n* PRODUCING] [Lat *producere, productum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *ducere*, to lead, bring forward, It *producere, produrre*, Sp *producir*, Pg *produzir*, Pr & Fr *produire*.]

1. To bring forward; to lead forth to open view or notice, to exhibit; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world *Swift*

2 To bring forth, to bear; to give birth to, to propagate, to yield of its kind, to furnish, to yield both to animal and vegetable life, as, the sea *produces* fish, the earth *produces* trees and grass, wheat *produces* an abundance of food

They
Produce prodigious births of body or mind *Milton*

3 To cause to be or to happen, to cause, to be an effect; as, small causes sometimes produce great effects; the clouds *produce* rain; vice produces misery.

4 To manufacture; to prepare for specific use, to give being or form to, as, a manufacturer *produces* excellent wares

5. To yield or furnish, as, money *produces* interest, capital *produces* profit

6 To draw further, to extend, to lengthen, to prolong, as, to *produce* a man's life span, to *produce* a score. *Lyons*

7 (*Geom*) To extend,—applied to a line or face, or solid

Pro-dūce', *v i* To yield or form a product, to bear offspring, products, effects, consequences, or results

Prōd'ūce (Synop, § 130), *n* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product, fruit, proceeds, result of labor, especially of agricultural labors, hence, specifically agricultural products *Bacon*

Pro dūce'ment, *n* [Cf. It *produzimento*] Production [*Obs*]

Pro dū'cent, *n.* [Lat *producens*, p pr of *producere* See PRODUCE] One who produces, exhibits, or offers to view or notice [*Obs*]

Pro dū'cer, *n.* One who produces, brings forth, or generates

Pro dū'ci bil'i ty, *n* [Sp *producibilidad*, Fr *productibilité*] The quality of being producible [*Obs*] *Lyons*

Pro-dū'ci ble, *a* [Sp *producible*, It *producibile*, Fr *productible*] Capable of being produced, of being brought forward, brought forth, generated, or extended

Pro-dū'ci ble ness, *n.* The state or quality of being producible *Bailey*

Prōd'ūct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *productum*, p p of *producere*, Sp *producto*, It *prodotto*, Fr *produit* See PRODUCE]

1 That which is produced, brought forth or educed, or generated, production, yield, result; as, the fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual, as, the *product* of land, the *products* of the season; the *products* of manufacture, of commerce, or of art, the *products* of great and wise men

These are the *product*
Of those ill mated marriages *Shak*

These institutions are the *product* of enthusiasm *Burke*

2 (*Math*) The number or sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as many times as there are units in another number, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers, as, the *product* of the multiplication of 7 by 5 is 35

Syn.—Produce, production; fruit, work, performance

Pro-dūct', *v. t* To lengthen out, to extend, to produce

He that doth much in a short life *products* his days *Bacon*

Pro-dūc'ta, *n* [Lat] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of fossil bivalve shells closely allied to the linnæan genus *Terebratula*, found only in the older secondary rocks *Brande*

Pro dūct'i ble, *a* [Fr *productible*] Capable of being produced, producible

Pro dūc'tile, *a* [Lat *productilis*, from *producere*, to draw or stretch out, to extend, It *produttibile*] Capable of being extended or prolonged, extensible, ductile

Pro dūc'tion, *n* [Fr *production*, Pr *produccion*, Sp *produccion*, It *produzione*, Lat. *productio* See PRODUCE.]

1 The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view

2 That which is produced or made, product, fruit of labor, as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits, the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions

3 A lengthening out, a prolongation *Dunglison*

Syn. — Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; [illegible]

Pro-duc'tive, *a.* [F. [illegible] *productif*, [illegible] *productivo*.] 1. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; [illegible] *productive* [illegible] which increases the [illegible] of products; — opposed to *unproductive* [illegible] 2. [illegible] to bring [illegible] producing [illegible] as, an age *productive* of great men; [illegible] *productive* of heroic achievements. "And [illegible] with thy own *productive* [illegible]" *Dryden.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue and making it productive of merit. *Spectator.*

3. Fertile; producing good crops. "[illegible] productive [illegible]" *Swift.*

Pro-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By production; with abundant [illegible]

Pro-duc'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

Pro'duc-tiv'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being productive; productiveness; capacity to produce.

Not indeed as the product, but as the producing power [illegible] the *productivity*. *Coleridge.*

Pro-duc'tor, *n.* [illegible] produces.

Pro'e-gu-men'i-cal, *a.* [F. *proegumene*, fr. from Gr. [illegible] to lead the way; from *pro* before [illegible] to go before, to lead the way.] (*Med.*) Serving to predispose; predisposing; as, *proegumenal* cause of disease.

Pro'em, *n.* [Fr. *proème*, Sp. & It. *proemio*, Lat. *prooemium* [illegible] before [illegible] course [illegible] of a song.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observation; prelude.

Thus much [illegible] by way of proem; Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift.*

Pro-e'mi-ate, *v. i.* To preface. [*Obs.*]

Pro-e'mi-al, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. [*Rare.*] *Hammond.*

Pro-emp'to-sis, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] to fall in before, from *pro*, before, and [illegible] to fall, from [illegible] to fall.] (*Chron.*) The [illegible] of a day necessary to prevent the new moon from being reckoned as happening [illegible] *Brande.*

Pro'face, *interj.* [illegible] from *prou* *profit*, and [illegible] to make [illegible] do you [illegible] familiar salutation welcome. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] Master Page [illegible] *Shak.*

Pro-fa'nate, *v. t.* [illegible] To profane. [*Obs.*]

Prof'a-na'tion, *n.* [F. [illegible] *profanacion*, It. *profanazione*, Lat. *profanatio*. See PROFANE.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverence to [illegible] or the name of [illegible] sacred [illegible] *profanation* [illegible] the *profanation* of [illegible] the *profanation* of the name of God.

2. The act of treating [illegible] more [illegible] part.

'Twere profanation of our joys [illegible] *Donne.*

Pro-fane', *a.* [Fr. *profane*, It. & Sp. *profano*, Lat. [illegible] before the temple [illegible] without [illegible] temple [illegible] holy [illegible] *pro* before [illegible] *fanum* [illegible]

1. Not sacred or holy [illegible] secular; [illegible] sanctity [illegible] secular [illegible] to matters other than sacred [illegible] [illegible] place.

[illegible] the Vatican, the profane [illegible] the statue of St. Peter [illegible]

2. Characterized by impiety [illegible] holy.

Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

3. Especially [illegible] sacred things with contempt, [illegible] irreverent [illegible] irreverent [illegible] profane [illegible]

Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; [illegible] unhallowed; [illegible] irreverent [illegible]

Pro-fane', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROFANED [illegible]] [Fr. *profaner*, Sp. *profanar* [illegible] It. & Lat. *profanare*. See PROFANE, *a.*]

1. To [illegible] as any thing sacred; to treat with abuse, irreverence [illegible] contempt; [illegible] *profane* [illegible] *profane* the Scriptures [illegible] or heaven [illegible]

2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; [illegible]

Pro-fane'ly, *adv.* [illegible] is [illegible] sacred [illegible] with [illegible] irreverence [illegible] character [illegible] profanely [illegible]

That proud scholar [illegible] of Homer so profanely [illegible]

Pro-fane'ness, *n.* The quality of being profane, or [illegible] irreverence [illegible] toward [illegible] sacred [illegible]

Pro-fan'er, *n.* 1. One who [illegible] to sacred things [illegible] with [illegible] profane language.

2. A [illegible] a defiler [illegible] a *profaner* of the [illegible]

Pro'fa-nism, *n.* Profanity. [*Obs.*]

Pro-fan'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *profanitas*, It. *profanità*, Sp. *profanidad*.]

1. The quality or character of being profane; profaneness; irreverence, [illegible] the use of profane language; blasphemy.

2. That which is profane; profane language.

[illegible] avoid the book [illegible] *Buckminster.*

Pro-fec'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *proficere*, to go forward, to make progress; [illegible] from Lat. *pro* [illegible] and [illegible] to part.] A going forward; advance; progression. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pro-fec-ti'tious, *a.* [Lat. *profecticius*, from *proficisci*, to set out, proceed.] Proceeding from, as from a parent; derived as from an ancestor.

The [illegible] distinction of profectitious, adventitious [illegible] *Gordon.*

Pro-fer'ent, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] brings forward, third person [illegible] of *proferre*, to bring forth or forward; from *pro* forward, and *ferre* to carry [illegible]] (*Law.*) The exhibition or production of a record or paper [illegible] court.

Pro-fess', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROFESSED [illegible] [illegible] *professer*, Sp. *profesar* [illegible] Lat. *professus* [illegible] *profiteri*, from *pro*, before [illegible] and *fateri* to confess, own.]

1. To make open declaration of [illegible] knowledge [illegible] to own freely.

The best of men [illegible] professed [illegible] *Milton.*

2. To set up a claim to; to make pretense to; hence, to pretend; to put on an appearance of.

I do profess to be no less than I seem. *Shak.*

3. To present to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in [illegible] one's self a teacher or practitioner of [illegible] to declare one's self a physician; he professes surgery.

Pro-fess', *v. i.* 1. To take a profession [illegible] to confess.

2. To declare friendship. [*Obs.*]

Pro-fessed', [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] professed [illegible]

Pro-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration [illegible]

I could not grant too much to men [illegible] professedly my subjects. *K. Charles.*

[illegible] professedly [illegible] *Wordsworth.*

Pro-fes'sion, *n.* [illegible] [F. *profession*, Pr. *professio*, Sp. *profesion* [illegible] *professione*, Lat. *professio*.]

1. The act of professing or [illegible] declaration [illegible] as, *professions* of [illegible] fidelity [illegible] *professions* of [illegible]

2. That which one professes; declaration [illegible] claim [illegible] pretense.

The professions of princes [illegible] *Lowe.*

[illegible] *J. Morse.*

3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes himself [illegible] for subsistence [illegible] vocation [illegible] employment; as, the profession of [illegible] of law, and of physic [illegible] *profession* of lecturer on [illegible]

[illegible] profession [illegible] *Macaulay.*

The three professions, [illegible] and professions, are especially theology, law, and medicine.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a [illegible]

5. (*Eccl. Law.*) The act of entering or becoming a member of a religious order.

Pro-fes'sion-al, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a profession [illegible] following a profession.

[illegible] *Macaulay.*

2. Professed; [illegible] by profession [illegible]

[illegible] professional [illegible]

Pro-fes'sion-al-ist, *n.* A professional person [illegible] [*Rare.*]

Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, *adv.* 1. In a professional manner [illegible] profession [illegible] [*Rare.*]

2. By profession [illegible]

Pro-fes'sor, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] *professore*, [illegible]]

1. One who professes [illegible] one [illegible] of his own [illegible] a teacher [illegible] Church, and [illegible] the church.

2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning [illegible] college [illegible] university [illegible] particular branch of learning; as, professor of theology or mathematics.

Pro'fes-so'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *professorius*, from *professor*; [illegible] *professoriale*, Fr. *professoral*.] Pertaining to a professor; as, the professorial chair.

Pro'fes-so'ri-al-ism, *n.* The character, manners, or habits of a professor. [*Rare.*]

Pro'fes-so'ri-ate, *n.* Professorship. [*Rare.*]

Pro-fes'sor-ship, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher. *Walton.*

Pro-fes'so-ry, *a.* [Lat. *professorius*.] Pertaining to professors. [*Obs.*]

Prof'fer, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROFFERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROFFERING.] [Lat. *proferre*, [illegible] forward, to offer, from *pro* forward, and *ferre* [illegible] It. *proferire*, *proferire*, [illegible] *proferre* [illegible] Fr. *proférer* [illegible]

1. To offer for acceptance; to propose [illegible] make a tender of; as, to *proffer* [illegible] to proffer services; to proffer friendship.

2. To essay or attempt of one's self; to attempt to undertake. [*Rare.*]

None

So hardy as to proffer or accept

Alone the dread [illegible] *Milton.*

Prof'fer, *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a proffer to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

Prof'fer-er, *n.* One who proffers anything for acceptance.

Pro-fi'cience [illegible]

Pro-fi'cien-cy [illegible] The state or quality of being proficient; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progress; skill in knowledge.

Pro-fi'cient [illegible] *n.* [illegible] proficient [illegible] possessed of considerable [illegible] acquirements [illegible]

Pro-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *n.* [Lat. *proficiens*, p. pr. of *proficere*, to go forward, to make progress [illegible] *pro* forward, and *facere* to make. See [illegible]] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning [illegible] adept; an expert; as, a proficient in a trade or occupation; a proficient in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, or the like.

Pro-fi'cient-ly, *adv.* In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

Pro-fi'cu-ous, *a.* [Lat. *proficuus*, It. & Sp. *proficuo*.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. *Harvey.*

Pro'file [illegible] [illegible] *n.* [F. [illegible] profile [illegible] Lat. *pro* before, and *filum* thread, [illegible] line.]

1. An outline or contour.

2. (*Paint.* & *Sculp.*) A head or portrait represented sidewise [illegible] the face [illegible] side [illegible] half-face, as to draw or represent in profile [illegible]

3. (*Arch.*) The [illegible] of a figure [illegible] vertical section [illegible]

Pro'file, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROFILED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROFILING.] [Fr. *profiler*, Sp. *perfilar*, It. *profilare* [illegible] To draw the [illegible] profile [illegible]

Pro'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Prof'it, *n.* [F. *profit*, Pr. *profieg* [illegible] Sp. *provecho*, It. *profitto*, Pr. *proficio*, from Lat. *profectus*, advance, progress [illegible] from *proficere* [illegible] See PROFICIENT.]

1. Acquisition beyond expenditure; excess of value [illegible] in commerce [illegible]

Let no man anticipate uncertain profits. *Rambler.*

2. Accession of good [illegible] value [illegible] improvement; pecuniary gain [illegible] profit [illegible] *Locke.*

Syn. — Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

Prof'it, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROFITED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROFITING.] [F. *profiter* [illegible] *profitare* [illegible] To benefit; to be of service to; to help on; to advantage.

[illegible] profiting [illegible]

Prof'it, *v. i.* 1. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to grow better [illegible]

I profit not by thy talk. *Shak.*

[illegible]

2 To be of use or advantage, to bring good

It shall profit not in the day of wrath *Prov xi 4*

Prŏf'it a ble, *a.* [Fr *profitable*, Pr *profitable*, *provechable* It *profittabile*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain, gainful, lucrative; useful; advantageous as, a *profitable* trade, *profitable* business, a *profitable* study or profession

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor *Arbuthnot*

Prŏf'it a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being profitable, gainfulness usefulness, advantageousness

Prŏf'it-a bly, *adv* In a profitable manner, gainfully, usefully; advantageously, with improvement as, to be *profitably* occupied in reading

Prŏf'it ing, *n* Gain, advantage, profit "That thy *profiting* may appear to all" *1 Tim* iv 15

Prŏf'it-less, *a* Void of profit, gain, or advantage *Shak*

Prŏf'li ga cy, *n* [See PROFLIGATE] The condition or quality of being profligate, a profligate or very vicious course of life a state of being abandoned to moral principle and to vice

Prŏf'li gate, *a* [Lat *profligatus* p p of *profligare* See PROFLIGATE, v t]

1. Overthrown, beaten, conquered [*Obs*]

The foe is *profligate* and run *Heliconus*

2 Abandoned to vice, lost to principle, virtue, or decency, openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious, as, a *profligate* man or wretch

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we *Roscommon*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the more
Debased to each obscene and impious use *Dryden*

Syn — Abandoned, corrupt, dissolute, vitiated, depraved, vicious, wicked See WICKEDNESS

Prŏf'li gate, *n* An abandoned man, a person openly and shamelessly vicious

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Sir G*

Prŏf'li gate, *v t* [Lat *profligare*, *profligatum*, to strike or dash to the ground, from *pro*, forward, and *fligere*, to strike, to strike down] To drive away, to overthrow [*A Latinism*] [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Prŏf'li gate-ly, *adv* In a profligate manner, without principle or shame, in a course of extreme viciousness, as, to spend life *profligately*

Prŏf'li gate ness, *n* 1 The quality of being profligate, the quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency

2 An abandoned course of life, extreme viciousness profligacy

Prŏf'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *profligatio*] Defeat, rout [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prŏf'lu ence, *n* [Lat. *profluentia*, from *profluens* See *infra*] The quality or act of being profluent, forward flow, course [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Prŏf'lu-ent, *a* [Lat *profluens* p pr of *profluere*, from *pro*, forward, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing forward. "In the *profluent* stream" *Milton*

Pro found', *a.* [Fr *profond*, Pr *preon*, It *profondo*, Sp & Pg *profundo*, Lat *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom]

1 Descending far below the surface, opening or reaching to a great depth, deep "A gulf *profound*" *Milton*

2 Low bending, very low, lowly, humble, as, a *profound* bow

3 Characterized by intensity, deeply felt, far-reaching, strongly impressed, as, the circumstance made a *profound* impression on his mind

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt. *Milman*

4 Intellectually deep, entering far into subjects, reaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of learning penetrating, skilled, as, a *profound* investigation or treatise, a *profound* scholar or mathematician

5 Exhibiting or expressing deep humility, very lowly, submissive

What humble gestures! What *profound* reverence! *Dryden*

6 Having hidden qualities, mysterious, occult

Upon the corner of the room
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound* *Shak*

Pro found', *n* 1 The deep; the abyss "Through the blue *profound*" *Wordsworth*

2 Especially, the sea, the ocean

God in the fathomless *profound*
Hath all his choice commanders drowned *Sandys*

Pro found', *v t* To dive deeply, to penetrate [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Pro-found', *v t* To cause to sink deeply, to cause to dive or penetrate far down [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pro found'ly, *adv.* 1 In a profound manner, deeply

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak*

2 With deep penetration, knowledge, or insight, as, *profoundly* wise, *profoundly* skilled in music or painting

Pro found'ness, *n* The quality of being profound, profundity, depth

Pro-fūl'gent, *a.* [Lat *pro*, forth, and *fulgere* to shine] shining forth, blazing out, brilliant, effulgent [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pro-fūn'di ty, *n* [Lat *profunditas*, Pr *profundetat*, Sp *profundidad*, It *profondità*, Fr *profondeur*] Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, or the like "The vast *profundity* obscure" *Milton*

Pro fūse', *v.* [Lat. *profusus*, p p of *profundere*, to pour forth or out, from *pro*, forward forth, and *fundere*, to pour It & Sp *prejuso*, O Fr *prous*]

1 Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance; exceedingly liberal, giving without stint, lavish, as, a *profuse* government, a *profuse* administration "A green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers" *Milton*

2. Liberal to excess, extravagant; prodigal,—often in a bad sense

Profuse ornament in painting architecture or gardening, as well as in dress or in language shows a mean or corrupted taste *Kames*

Syn —Lavish, exuberant, bountiful prodigal extravagant —PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL Profuse denotes pouring out (as money, &c) with great fullness or exuberance, as *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, &c *Lavish* is stronger, it implies unnecessary or wasteful excess as, *lavish* of his bounty or favors, praises, &c *Prodigal* is stronger still denoting an unusual or reckless profusion, as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life or blood, to secure some object

O Liberty the goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addison*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And I for him till he loathes *Love*

Here patriots live who, for their country's good,
In *lavishing* fields were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden*

Pro fūse', *v t* 1 To pour out, to lavish, [*Obs*]

Thy help hath been *profused*
I see with most grace in consorts of travelers distressed *Chapman*

2 To squander [*Rare*] *Sir le*

Pro fūse'ly, *adv* 1 In a profuse manner; lavishly, prodigally as, an income *profusely* expended

2 With exuberance, with great abundance as, ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building

Pro fūse'ness, *n* 1 Extravagant expenditures, lavishness, prodigality

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness* *Atterbury*

2. Great abundance, profusion; as, *profuseness* of ornaments

Pro fū'sion (pro fū'zhun), *n* [Lat. *profusio*, Fr & Sp *profusion*, It *profusione*]

1 The act of one who is profuse; a lavishing or pouring out without stint, prodigality; extravagance of expenditures

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the fawning nobles? *Love*

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hawkesworth*

2 Rich abundance, exuberant plenty, lavish supply, as, a *profusion* of dainties.

The ravished eye
The fair *profusion* yellow autumn, spies *Thomson*

Pro fū'sive, *a* Profuse, lavish, prodigal [*Obs*]

Prŏg, *v i* [D *pragchen*, Ger *prachen*, *prachern*, Dan *prakle*, Sw. *pracka*, to beg, allied to Lat *procare*, *procari*, to ask, demand] [*Low*]

1 To wander about and beg; to seek food or other supplies by low arts, to seek to acquire by beggarly tricks, to strive after by shifts "Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money" *Fuller*

You are the lion I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you *Burke*

2 To steal; to filch

Prŏg, *n* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about, victuals of any kind, food, supplies [*Low*] *Swift*

Prŏg, *n* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging

Pro ge'ner ātc, *v t* [Lat *progenerare*, *progeneratum*, from *pro*, forth, forward, and *generare*, to generate] To beget, to generate, to produce, to procreate [*Rare*] "To *progenerate* a more numerous and better race" *Landor*

Pro gĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat. *progeneratio*] The act of begetting, propagation [*Obs*]

Pro gĕn'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, from *pro*, forth and *gignere*, to beget, It *progenitore*, Sp *progenitor*, O Fr *progenitem*] An ancestor in the direct line, a forefather "And reverence thee their great *progenitor*" *Milton*

Pro gĕn'i tūre (53), *n* [Fr *progéniture*] A begetting or birth [*Rare*]

Prŏg'e ny (prŏj'e nĭ), *n* [Fr *progéme*, It. & Sp *progenie*, Pr & Lat *progenies*, from Lat *progignere* See *supra*] Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals, offspring race, children "Issued from the *progeny* of kings" *Shak*

Prog-nā'thism, *n* [See *infra*] Projection of the lower jaw

Prog nā'thoūs, *a* [Gr προ, before, and γνάθος, the jaw] Having, or characterized by, projecting jaws

Their countenances had the true *prognathous* character *Kane*

Prog-nō'sis, *n* [Gr προγνωσις, from προγιγνωσκειν, to know beforehand, from προ, before, and γιγνώσκειν, to know, Fr *prognose*] (*Med*) The act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms *Coxe*

Prog nŏs'tic, *a* [Gr προγνωστικός See *supra*] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms, foreshowing as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease, *prognostic* signs

Prog nŏs'tic, *n* [Lat *prognosticum*, Gr προγνωστικον, It & Sp *prognostico*, Fr *pronostic*, O Fr *prognostic* See *supra*]

1 That which prognosticates, a sign by which the future event may be known or foretold, a token, a foretelling; a prediction.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the Greeks as a *prognostic* of the highest import *Hughes*

2 (*Med*) A sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease *Fox*

Syn — Sign, omen, portent, token, indication

Prog nŏs'tic, *v t.* To prognosticate [*Obs*]

Prog-nŏs'tic a ble, *a* Capable of being prognosticated or foretold *Brome*

Prog nŏs'tic ātc, *v t* [imp & p p PROGNOSTICATED, p pr & vb n PROGNOSTICATING, [It *prognosticare*, *pronosticare*, Sp *pronosticar*, Fr *pronostiquer* See *supra*] To indicate as future, to foretell from signs or symptoms, to foreshow, to predict

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his future fate *Dryden*

Syn —To foreshow, to betoken, to foretell, to presage, to predict prophesy

Prog nŏs'tic-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *prognostication*, Sp *pronosticacion*, It *pronosticazione*]

1 The act of foreshowing or foretelling any thing future by present signs

2 That which foreshows, a foretoken, presage, sign

Prog nŏs'tic ā'tor, *n* [It *pronosticatore*, Sp *pronosticador*, Fr *pronostiqueur*] One who prognosticates; a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs

Prō'gram, *n* The same as PROGRAMME [*Rare*]

Pro grăm'mă, *n.* [See *infra*] Lat (Gr προγραμμα) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people. *Gr*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) An edict published for the purpose of making known whatever concerned the welfare of the state *Gr*

3 The same as PROGRAMME

4 That which is written before some thing, a preface [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Pro'grămme (prō'gram), *n* [Lat, Gr προγραμμα, from προγραφειν, to write before or in public from προ, before, forth, and γραφειν, to write It *programma*, Sp *programa*, Fr *programme*] That which is written beforehand, as a public notice, an advertisement, especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance or entertainment

Prŏg'ress (Sy nop, §120), *n* [Lat *progressus*, from *progredi*, *progressus*, to go forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to step, go; Fr *progrès* Sp *progreso*, It. *progresso*]

1 A moving or going forward, a proceeding forward, an advance, as, (*a*) In actual space, as the *progress* of a ship, carriage, &c (*b*) In the growth of an animal or plant; increase (*c*) In knowledge, proficiency, as, the *progress* of a child at school, or of a Christian in piety (*d*) In business of any kind, as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts (*e*) Toward completeness or perfection gradual improvement in every respect that is possible to the nature of the individual or the race, the cultivation of man and of society to the highest point of possible attainment; as, social *progress*

2 A journey of state, a circuit, especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions "The king having returned from his *progress*" *Bacon*

Pro grĕss', *v i* [imp & p p PROGRESSED (progrĕst'), p pr & vb n PROGRESSING]

1 To make progress, to move forward in space, to pass, to continue onward in course, to proceed, to advance, to go on

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks *Shak*

Although the popular breath
Hath reared thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun *Ben Jonson*

The three gentlemen hastened back to the lodging of Swiveller, whom they found *progressing* so favorably in his recovery as to have been able to sit up for his fan he was and have conversed with cheerfulness *Dickens*

They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt. *Hurd*

The war had *progressed* for some time *Marshall*

2 To advance, to make improvement *Bacon*

☞ The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second

Prŏg'ress, *v t* To advance in. [*Obs*] *Milton*

Pro grĕs'sion (grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *progressio*, Fr *progression*, Sp *progresion*, It *progressione*]

1. The act of moving forward, a proceeding in a course; motion onward

2 Course, passage, lapse or process of time

I hope in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immersed in the delices and joys of religion *Fiske*

3 (*Arith.*) Regular or proportional [illegible] in increase or decrease of [illegible] in the proportion [illegible] geom[illegible] or harmonical.

4. (*Mus.*) A regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference, as the numbers

2, 4, 6, 8, 1[illegible] } by the difference
1[illegible], 8, 6, 4, 2, }

— *Geometrical progression*, progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios, as the numbers

[illegible] 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 } by multiplication
64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, } or division by [illegible]

— *Harmonical progression*, progression [illegible] terms [illegible] quantities in arithmetical progression, [illegible]

Pro-gres′sion-al, *a.* Tending to progress; [illegible] capacity of ad[illegible] relating to progression.

Pro-gres′sion-ist, *n.* One who holds to the progression of society [illegible] perfection.

Prŏg′res-sist, *n.* One who makes, [illegible] to progress; [illegible]

Pro-gres′sive, *a.* [It. *progressivo*, Sp. *progresivo*, Fr. *progressif*, F. *progressif*.]

1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; evincing progress; as, *progressive* motion [illegible] — opposed to *retrograde*.

2. Improving; as, the arts are in a *progressive* state.

Pro-gres′sive-ly, *adv.* [illegible] progressive manner; [illegible] progress.

Pro-gres′sive-ness, *n.* [illegible] of being progressive; an adv[illegible] improvement.

the *progressiveness* of [illegible] Taste

Pro-gress′ [illegible] To [illegible] to [illegible] to pro[illegible] [*Obs.*]

[illegible] Lear.

Pro-hib′it, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROHIBITED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROHIBITING.] [Lat. *prohibere*, *prohibitum*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have, hold; F. *prohiber*, Sp. & Pg. *prohibir*, It. *proibire*.]

1. To forbid [illegible] by authority; as, God prohibited Adam to eat of the fruit of [illegible] tree [illegible] prohibit [illegible] the [illegible]

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

[illegible] of [illegible] element.

Barred [illegible] pro[illegible] from [illegible] Milton.

Syn.—To forbid; interdict; debar; prevent; hinder; [illegible] Forbid [illegible] in [illegible] more [illegible] prohibit is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night; the [illegible] his intercourse [illegible] direct and personal [illegible] by means of [illegible] both [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] father of [illegible] this, that [illegible] ought to be prohibited from [illegible] their [illegible] patents by act of Parliament. *Wordsworth*

Pro-hib′it-er, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; forbidder; interdicter.

Pro-hi-bi′tion, *n.* (-bĭsh′ŭn) [Lat. *prohibitio*, Fr. *prohibition*, Pr. *prohibitio*, Sp. *prohibicion*, It. *proibizione*.] The act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some [illegible] edict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of prohibitions — Thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

Writ of prohibition (*Law*), a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to [illegible] commanding [illegible] to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it. *Encyc. Amer.*

☞ [illegible] *prohibition* is used for the writ itself.

Syn.—Interdict; disallowance; inhibition.

Prō′hi-bi′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibitory [illegible] commerce.

Pro-hib′it-ive, } *a.* [Lat. *prohibitorius*, Fr. *pro-*
Pro-hib′it-o-ry, } [illegible] *prohibitif* [illegible] Pg. *prohibitivo*, *prohibitorio*, It. *proibitivo*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding; or [illegible] forbidding [illegible] implying prohibition.

Proin, *v. t.* [See PRUNE.] To lop; to trim; to prune. [*Obs.*]

The [illegible] that did then [illegible] grow
[illegible] from the [illegible] *Chapman.*

Proin, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ject′, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROJECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROJECTING.] [Lat. *projicere*, *projectum*, from *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw; Fr. *projeter*, Pr. *proj*[illegible], Sp. *proyectar*, It. *progettare*.]

1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

The [illegible]
[illegible] *Project* long shad[illegible] o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt.

Why [illegible] then, projecting peace and [illegible] *Milton.*

3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of anything; to delineate; especially, to [illegible] a representation of [illegible] would be made by drawing lines from a given point of sight, or central point, [illegible] points of the figure [illegible] object projected and [illegible] d[illegible] the [illegible] projected [illegible] given [illegible] face [illegible] plane of projection, as [illegible] projection [illegible] sphere [illegible] the [illegible] — sometimes with [illegible] to [illegible] as, to project [illegible] point [illegible]

4. Hence, to [illegible] by comparison with [illegible] by the aid of another [illegible] — with [illegible]

Pro-ject′, *v. i.* [illegible] to [illegible] and some [illegible] to [illegible] be prominent [illegible] the cornice projects.

2. To form a project; to scheme. [*Rare.*]

About this time John Dudley [illegible] projected for the English crown. [illegible]

Prŏj′ect, *n.* [O. F. *project*, N. F. *projet*, Sp. *proyecto*, It. *progetto*. See *supra*.]

1. The place from which a thing projects, or starts forth. [*Obs.*] *Hall. ed.*

2. That which is projected; designed; scheme; design; something intended or devised; contrivance.

He entered into the project with his customary ardor. *Prescott.*

3. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; a man given to projects.

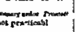
Syn.—Design; scheme; plan; purpose. — PROJECT [illegible] A project is somethin[illegible] of [illegible] practical [illegible] consideration as to its being done. A [illegible] project [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] be commit[illegible] ingenious man has not projects, but, governed by sound sense will be [illegible] form in, them the design. See also SCHEME. [illegible] the various projects of happiness devised by human reason [illegible] Rogers. [illegible] prudent man as to his temporal [illegible] that [illegible] only for [illegible] without any prospect to [illegible] remaining part of his life. *Tillotson.*

Pro-jec′tile, *a.* [Fr. *projectile*, It. *projettile*. See PROJECT.]

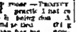
1. Impelling forward; as, a projectile force.

2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as, projectile motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro-jec′tile, *n.* [Fr. *projectile*, Sp. *proyectil*, It. *projettile*.]



Parrott Projectile.



James Projectile.

Pritchett Ball.

1. A body projected, or impelled forward, by force; especially through the air, as a cannon ball.

2. (*pl.*) (*Mech.*) A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, &c., of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force through the air.

Pro-jec′tion, *n.* [Lat. *projectio*, Fr. *projection*, Sp. *proyeccion*, It. *projezione*. See PROJECT.]

1. The act of throwing or shooting forward.

2. A part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.

3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.

4. The representation of something; delineation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane, such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight, or central point; as, the projection of a sphere. The several kinds of projection differ according to the assumed point of sight and plane of projection in each.

Globular projection. See GLOBULAR. — *Gnomonic projection.* See GNOMONIC. — *Mercator's projection*, mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other and the parallels of latitude are straight lines, whose distances from each other increase with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. — *Orthographic projection*, projection made by parallel lines drawn from every point of a sphere, and meet the plane of projection [illegible] — *Orthographic* or *orthogonal projection*. See ORTHOGRAPHIC. — *Plane projection*, projection of the sphere in which the point of sight is at the [illegible] and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles. — *Powder of projection* (*Alchemy*), certain powder cast into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter which is to be hereby transmuted into gold. — *Projection of a point on a plane* (*Descriptive Geom.*), the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point. [illegible] — *Projection of a straight line on a plane*, the straight line on the plane, connecting the feet of the perpendiculars [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] line. — *Stereographic projection.* See STEREOGRAPHIC.

Pro-jec′tion-ment, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Obs.*]

Pro-jec′tor, *n.* [Fr. *projeteur*. See PROJECT.]

1. One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design.

2. Hence, one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Pro-jec′ture (53) *n.* [Lat. *projectura*, Fr. *projecture*, Sp. *proyectura*, It. *projettura*. See PROJECT, *v. t.*] A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

Pro-jet′ (pro-zhā′), *n.* [Fr. See PROJECT, *n.*] A plan proposed; the draft of a proposed treaty or convention, &c.; project.

Proke, *v. t.* To poke; to thrust. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Pro-lāpse′, *v. i.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, from *prolabi*, to fall forward, from *pro*, forward, and *labi*, to glide, fall.] To fall down or out; to project too much.

Pro-lăpse′, } *n.* [See *supra*.] A falling down or
Pro-lăp′si-on, } falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines; prolapsus. See PROLAPSUS.

Pro-lăp′sus, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] (*Med.*) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, especially of the uterus or rectum. *Dunglison.*

Pro-lăp′tion, *n.* Prolapsion; prolapsus.

Pro-lāte′, *v. t.* [Lat. *proferre*, *prolatum*. See PROFFER.] To utter; to pronounce. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Prō′lāte (Syn., p. 150), *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, p. p. of *proferre*, to bring forth, to extend.] Stretched out; extended; especially, lengthened in the direction of a line joining the poles; as, a *prolate* spheroid — opposed to *oblate*.

Prolate ellipsoid or *spheroid* (*Geom.*), figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis.

Pro-lā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prolatio*, O. & N. Fr. *prolation*, Pr. *prolatio*, Sp. *prolacion*, It. *prolazione*. See PROLATE.] (*Obs.*)

1. The act of prolating; pronouncing; utterance; pronunciation. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

3. (*Mus.*) A method of determining the power of semibreves and minims. *Busby.*

Prō′leg, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and Eng. *leg*.] (*Entom.*) The wart-like or fleshy protuberance which represents a leg in the abdominal or hind segments of caterpillars. *Brande.*

Prŏl′e-gŏm′e-na-ry, *a.* Containing previous explanation; preliminary; introductory.

Prŏl′e-gŏm′e-non, *n.*; *pl.* PROL-E-GŎM′E-NA. [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to say beforehand, from *πρό*, before, and [illegible] to say; Fr. *prolégomène*.] A preliminary observation; an introductory remark or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

Therefore here I choose in this prolegomenon, to [illegible] burden of thanks at the [illegible] *Worth.*

Pro-lēp′sis, *n.* [Lat., Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to take beforehand, from [illegible] before, and [illegible] to take; Fr. *prolepse*.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Bp. Bramhall.*

2. An error in chronology when an event is dated before the actual time; anticipation. *Theobald.*

3. A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

Pro-lĕp′tic, } *a.* [Gr. [illegible] Fr. *prolep-*
Pro-lĕp′tic-al, } *tique*. See *supra*.]

1. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; foreseeing; *proleptic* wisdom. *De Quincey.*

2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*

3. (*Med.*) Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition.

Pro-lĕp′tic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

Pro-lep′tics, *n. sing.* The art and science of predicting in medicine. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.] *Laycock.*

Prol′e-taire (prō′lā-târ′), *n.* [Fr. See PROLETARY.] One of the common people; a low person; the commonalty, as influence, estates [illegible] by.

Prŏl′e-tā′ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *proletarius*. Eng. *proletarius*. See PROLETARY.] Having no means of [illegible] spring. [*Rare.*]

Prŏl′e-tā′ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring; Fr. *prolétaire*, It. & Sp. *proletario*.] Of, or pertaining to the proletarii; belonging to the commonalty; hence mean; vile; vulgar. [*Rare.*]

[illegible] fixed if he were not [illegible] proletarian and had [illegible] the public cost. *De Quincey.*

Prŏl′e-tā′ri-at, *n.* The class of common people; the lowest class; the commonalty.

Prŏl′e-ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *proletarius*, Fr. *prolétaire*, It. & Sp. *proletario*. See *supra*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen of the lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but with his children; a common person. [*Rare.*]

Prŏl′i-cide, *n.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *caedere*, to cut down, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth. *Fowler.*

Pro-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *prolifère*, It. *prolifero*, from Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing offspring; — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises. *Gray.*

Proliferous cyst (*Path.*), a cyst that produces highly-organized or even vascular structures. *Dunglison.*

Pro-lĭf′ic, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*, It. & Sp. *prolifico*, from Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.]

1. Having the quality of generating; producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive; — applied to plants producing fruit, animals producing young, &c.; — usually with the implication of frequent or numerous production; as, a *prolific* tree, female, and the like.

2. Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active; as, a *prolific* brain; a controversy prolific of evil consequence.

3. (*Bot.*) The same as PROLIFEROUS.

2 To be of use or advantage, to bring good

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath *Prov* xi 4

Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a* [Fr *profitable*, Pr *profeitable*, *profechable*, It *profittable*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain, gainful, lucrative, useful, advantageous, as, a *profitable* trade, *profitable* business, a *profitable* study or profession

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor *Arbuthnot*

Prŏf'it-a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being profitable, gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness

Prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv* In a profitable manner, gainfully, usefully, advantageously, with improvement as, to be *profitably* occupied in reading

Prŏf'it-ing, *n* Gain, advantage, profit "That thy *profiting* may appear to all" 1 *Tim* iv 15

Prŏf'it-less, *a* Void of profit, gain, or advantage *Shak*

Prŏf'li-ga-cy, *n* [See PROFLIGATE] The condition or quality of being profligate, a profligate or very vicious course of life, a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice

Prŏf'li-gate, *a* [Lat *profligatus*, p p of *profligare* See PROFLIGATE, *v t*]

1 Overthrown, beaten, conquered [*Obs*]

The foe is *profligate*, and run *Hudibras*

2 Abandoned to vice, lost to principle, virtue, or decency, openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious, as, a *profligate* man or wretch

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we *Roscommon*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use *Dryden*

Syn.—Abandoned, corrupt, dissolute, vitiated, depraved, vicious, wicked See ABANDONED

Prŏf'li-gate, *n* An abandoned man, a person openly and shamelessly vicious

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift*

Prŏf'li-gātē, *v t* [Lat *profligare*, *profligatum*, to strike or dash to the ground, from *pro*, forward, and *fligere*, to strike, to strike down] To drive away, to overcome [*A Latinism*] [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Prŏf'li-gate-ly, *adv* In a profligate manner, without principle or shame, in a course of extreme viciousness, as, to spend life *profligately*

Prŏf'li-gate-ness, *n* The quality of being profligate, the quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency

2 An abandoned course of life, extreme viciousness, profligacy

Prŏf'li-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *profligatio*] Defeat, rout [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prŏf'lu-ence, *n* [Lat *profluentia*, from *profluens* See *infra*] The quality or act of being profluent, forward flow, course [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Prŏf'lu-ent, *a* [Lat *profluens*, p pr of *profluere*, from *pro*, forward, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing forward "In the *profluent* stream" *Milton*

Pro found', *a* [Fr *profond*, Pr *preom*, It *profondo*, Sp & Pg *profundo*, Lat *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom]

1 Descending far below the surface, opening or reaching to a great depth, deep "A gulf *profound*" *Milton*

2 Low bending, very low, lowly, humble, as, a *profound* bow

3 Characterized by intensity, deeply felt, far-reaching, strongly impressed, as, the circumstance made a *profound* impression on his mind

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt *Milman*

4 Intellectually deep, entering far into subjects, reaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of learning, penetrating, skilled, as, a *profound* investigation or treatise, a *profound* scholar or mathematician.

5 Exhibiting or expressing deep humility, very lowly, submissive

What humble gestures! What *profound* reverence! *Dryden*

6 Having hidden qualities, mysterious, occult

Upon the corner of the room
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound* *Shak*

Pro found', *n* 1 The deep, the abyss "Through the blue *profound*" *Wordsworth*

2 Especially, the sea, the ocean

God in the fathomless *profound*
Hath all his choice commanders drowned *Sandys*

Pro found', *v t* To dive deeply, to penetrate [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Pro found', *v t* To cause to sink deeply, to cause to dive or penetrate far down. [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pro found'ly, *adv* 1 In a profound manner, deeply

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak*

2 With deep penetration, knowledge, or insight, as, *profoundly* wise, *profoundly* skilled in music or painting

Pro found'ness, *n* The quality of being profound, profundity, depth

Pro fūl'gent, *a* [Lat *pro*, forth and *fulgere*, to shine] Shining forth, blazing out, brilliant, effulgent [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pro fun'di-ty *n* [Lat *profunditas*, Pr *profundetat*, Sp *profundidad*, It *profondità*, Fr *profondeur*] Condition or quality of being profound, depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, or the like "The vast *profundity* obscure" *Milton*

Pro fūse', *a* [Lat *profusus*, p p of *profundere*, to pour forth or out, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *fundere*, to pour It & Sp *profuso*, O Fr *profus*]

1 Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance, exceedingly liberal, giving without stint, lavish, as, a *profuse* government, a *profuse* administration. "A green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers" *Milton*

2 Liberal to excess, extravagant, prodigal,—often in a bad sense.

Profuse ornament in painting architecture, or gardening as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste *Kames*

Syn —Lavish, exuberant, bountiful, prodigal, extravagant —PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, &c) with great fullness or exuberance as *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, &c *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess as, *lavish* of his bounties, favors, praises, &c *Prodigality* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion, as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object.

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addison*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loathes *Pope*

Here patriots live who, for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood *Dryden*

Pro fūse', *v t* 1 To pour out, to lavish [*Obs*]

Thy help hath been *profused*
I ver with most grace in consorts of travelers distressed *Chapman*

2 To squander [*Rare*] *Steele*

Pro-fūse'ly, *adv* 1 In a profuse manner, lavishly, prodigally, as, an income *profusely* expended

2 With exuberance, with great abundance, as, ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building

Pro fūse'ness, *n* 1 Extravagant expenditures, lavishness, prodigality

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness* *Atterbury*

2 Great abundance, profusion, as, *profuseness* of ornaments

Pro-fū'sion (pro-fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *profusio*, Fr & Sp *profusion*, It *profusione*]

1 The act of one who is profuse, a lavishing or pouring out without stint, prodigality, extravagance of expenditures

What meant they pompous progress through the empire
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Lowe*

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood *Hayward*

2 Rich abundance, exuberant plenty, lavish supply, as, a *profusion* of dainties

The raptured eye
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn spies *Thomson*

Pro fū'sive, *a* Profuse, lavish, prodigal [*Obs*]

Prŏg, *v t* [D *pragchen*, Ger *prachen*, *prachern*, Dan *prakke*, Sw *pracka*, to beg, allied to Lat *procare*, *procari*, to ask, demand] [*Low*]

1 To wander about and beg to seek food or other supplies by low arts, to seek to acquire by beggarly tricks, to strive after by shifts "Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money" *Fuller*

You are the lion. I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you *Burke*

2 To steal, to filch

Prŏg, *n* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about, victuals of any kind, food, supplies [*Low*] *Swift*

Prŏg, *n* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging

Pro ĕĕn'er-ātē, *v t* [Lat *progenerare*, *progeneratum*, from *pro*, forth, forward, and *generare*, to generate] To beget, to generate, to produce, to procreate [*Rare*] "To *progenerate* a more numerous and better race" *Landor*

Pro ĕĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *progeneratio*] The act of begetting, propagation [*Obs*]

Pro-ĕĕn'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, from *pro*, forth, and *gignere*, to beget, It *progenitore*, Sp *progenitor*, O Fr *progeniteur*] An ancestor in the direct line, a forefather "And reverence thee their great *progenitor*" *Milton*

Pro-ĕĕn'i tūre (53), *n* [Fr *progéniture*] A begetting or birth [*Rare*]

Prŏj'e ny (prŏj'e nē), *n* [Fr *progenie*, It & Sp *progenie*, Pr & Lat *progenies*, from Lat *progignere* See *supra*] Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals, offspring race, children "Issued from the *progeny* of Kings" *Shak*

Prog-nā'thism, *n* [See *infra*] Projection of the lower jaw

Prog-nā'thous, *a* [Gr πρό, before, and γνάθος, the jaw] Having, or characterized by, projecting jaws

Their countenances had the true *prognathous* character *Kane*

Prog-nō'sis, *n* [Gr πρόγνωσις, from προγιγνώσκειν, to know beforehand, from πρό, before, and γιγνώσκειν, to know; Fr *prognosie*] (*Med*) The act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms *Coxe*

Prog nŏs'tic, *a* [Gr πρό, and γνωστικός See *supra*] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms, foreshowing, as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease, *prognostic* signs

Prog-nŏs'tic, *n* [Lat *prognosticum*, Gr πρόγνωσικον, It & Sp *prognostico*, Fr *pronostic*, *prognostic* See *supra*]

1 That which prognosticates, a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold, hence a foretelling, a prediction

That choice would inevitably be considered by the enemy as a *prognostic* of the highest import *Burke*

2 (*Med*) A sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease *Parr*

Syn —Sign, omen, presage, token, indication

Prog-nŏs'tic, *v t* To prognosticate [*Obs*]

Prog-nŏs'tic-a-ble, *a* Capable of being prognosticated or foretold *Jones*

Prog nŏs'tic ātē, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROGNOSTICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROGNOSTICATING] [It *prognosticare*, *pronosticare*, Sp *pronosticar*, *pronosticar*, Fr *pronostiquer* See *supra*] To indicate as future, to foretell from signs or symptoms, to foreshow, to predict

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate *Pope*

Syn —To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, foretell, presage, predict, prophesy

Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *pronostication*, Sp *pronosticacion*, It. *pronosticazione*]

1 The act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs

2 That which foreshows, a foretoken, prognostic sign

Prog nŏs'ti-cā'tor, *n* [It *pronosticatore*, Sp *pronosticador*, Fr *pronostiqueur*] One who prognosticates, a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs

Prō'gram, *n* The same as PROGRAMME, q v [*Rare*]

Pro grăm'mă, *n* [See *infra*] 1 (*Gr Ant*) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people *Grote*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) An edict published for the purpose of making known whatever concerned the welfare of the state *Crabb*

3 The same as PROGRAMME

4 That which is written before something, as a preface [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Pro'grămme (prō'gram), *n* [Lat, Gr ἐπίγραμμα, from προγράφειν, to write before or in public, from πρό, before, forth, and γράφειν, to write, It *programma*, Sp *programa*, Fr *programme*] That which is written beforehand, as a public notice, advertisement, especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment

Prŏg'ress (Synop, §130), *n* [Lat *progressus*, from *progredi*, *progressus*, to go forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to step, go, Fr *progrès*, Sp *progreso*, It *progresso*]

1 A moving or going forward, a proceeding forward, an advance, as, (*a*) In actual space, as the *progress* of a ship, carriage, &c (*b*) In the growth of an animal or plant, increase (*c*) In knowledge or proficiency, as, the *progress* of a child at school or of a Christian in piety (*d*) In business of any kind, as, the *progress* of a negotiation, the *progress* of arts (*e*) Toward completeness or perfection, gradual improvement in every respect that is possible to the nature of the individual or the race, the cultivation of man and of society to the highest point of possible attainment, as, social *progress*

2 A journey of state, a circuit, especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions "The king having returned from his *progress*" *Evelyn*

Pro grĕss', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PROGRESSED (pro grĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* PROGRESSING]

1 To make progress, to move forward in space, to pass, to continue onward in course to proceed, to advance, to go on

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks *Shak*

Although the popular Hast
Hath reared thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun *Ford*

The three gentlemen hastened back to the lodgings of the Swiveller, whom they found *progressing* so favorably in recovery as to have been able to sit up for half an hour, and have conversed with cheerfulness.

They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pay is treated with contempt *Hazlitt*

The war had *progressed* for some time *Rolleyn*

2 To advance, to make improvement *Rolleyn*

☞ The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second

Prŏg'ress, *v t* To advance in. [*Obs*]

Pro grĕs'sion (grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *progressio*, Fr *progression*, Sp *progresion*, It. *progressione*]

1. The act of moving forward, a proceeding in a course; motion onward

2 Course, passage; lapse or process of time

I hope in a short *progression* you will be wholly inspired in the deepest and joys of religion *Jeremy*

1 [illegible] promote thee [illegible] very great honor. *Num.* xxii. 17.
[illegible] and she had promoted thee. *Prov.* [illegible]

Pro-mōte′, *v. i.* To incite [illegible] urge [illegible] notify; as [illegible] informer; to inform against [illegible] person. [*Obs.*]

Syn.—To forward; advance; further; patronize; [illegible] exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

Pro-mōt′er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; [illegible] promoter of [illegible] charity.
2. One who [illegible] as a *promoter* of sedition.
3. An informer; make-bate. [*Obs.*]

Pro-mō′tion, *n.* [Lat. *promotio*; Fr. *promotion*; [illegible] *promoción*; It. *promozione*. [illegible]]
1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; [illegible] act of [illegible] in rank or honor; [illegible] promotion of virtue or morals; the promotion of [illegible] of discord.
2. The condition of being advanced; encouraged, [illegible]

Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. [illegible]

My promotion will be thy destruction. [illegible]

Pro-mō′tive, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; [illegible] to encourage. *Hume.*

Pro-move′, *v. t.* [See PROMOTE.] To move forward; to advance. [*Obs.*] *Suckling.*

Pro-mov′er, *n.* One who promotes; a promoter. [*Obs.*]

Prompt [illegible] [COMPARATIVE PROMPTER; superlative PROMPTEST.] [Fr. *prompt*; It. & Sp. *pronto*; Lat. *promptus*, properly brought to light, exposed [illegible] hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, [illegible] of *promere*, to take or bring out, forth, from *pro*, forth, and *emere*, to take.]
1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; [illegible] in obedience [illegible] prompt in obedience or compliance; — said of persons.

Very discerning and prompt in giving orders. *Clarendon.*
[illegible]
I'm prompt to lay my [illegible] *Shak.*
And you, perhaps, too prompt in your replies. *Dryden.*

2. Quickly or cheerfully performed; — [illegible] prompt obedience; prompt assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country [illegible] his obedience was prompt. [illegible]

3. Easy; [illegible] [*Obs.*]
[illegible]
Prompt in each other's knowledge. *Chapman.*

[illegible] unobstructed. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

[illegible]

Pro-hib′it-er, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

Prō-hi-bi′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prohibitio*; Fr. *prohibition*; It. *proibizione*; Sp. *prohibicion*.] The act of prohibiting [illegible] interdict; [illegible] declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

[illegible] the two current documents, [illegible] [illegible]

Writ of prohibition (*Law*), [illegible] issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding [illegible] to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending [illegible] *Blackstone.*

[illegible]

Syn.—Interdict; disallowance; inhibition.

Prō-hi-bi′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibitory laws [illegible]

Pro-hib′it-ive, *a.* [illegible]

Pro-hib′it-o-ry, *a.* [Lat. *prohibitorius*; Fr. *prohibitoire*; Sp. & [illegible] *prohibitorio*.] Tending to prohibit; [illegible] or [illegible] forbidding; [illegible] prohibition.

[illegible] [See PROVE.] To try [illegible] [*Obs.*]

[illegible]

Proin, *v. t.* To be employed in pruning. [*Obs.*]

Pro-ject′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROJECTING.] [Lat. *projicere*, *projectum*, from *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*; It. *progettare*.]
1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

The ascending villas [illegible] [illegible]
Project long shadows [illegible] the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; [illegible] devise; to project a plan for [illegible] [illegible]

Why to [illegible] projected peace and [illegible] *Milton.*

3. To draw or exhibit as the form of anything [illegible] to delineate especially, to construct, represent [illegible] such as would be made by drawing straight lines from a given point of sight, or from a given point [illegible] to all points of the figure [illegible] projection and pro-

Prompt′ness, *n.* 1. Promptitude; readiness; quickness of decision or action; [illegible]
2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Prompt′-nōte, *n.* (*Com.*) A note or reminder of the day of payment, [illegible] [illegible]

Prompt′ū-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or serving to [illegible] preparation. [*Rare.*]

Prompt′ū-a-ry, *n.* [Lat. *promptuarium*, from *promptuarius*, [illegible] distribution [illegible] from *promere* [illegible] Fr. *promptuaire*; Sp. & It. *prontuario*. See PROMPT.] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; magazine; [illegible] *Woodward.*

Prompt′ūre, *n.* [Eng. *prompt*, [illegible]] Suggestion; [illegible] prompting. [*Rare.*] [illegible] *Leslie.*

Pro-mul′gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGATING.] [Lat. *promulgare*, *promulgatum*, from [illegible] to *promulgate*; It. *promulgare*; Fr. *promulguer*. Cf. [illegible]] To make known by open declaration; [illegible] decrees, tidings, to publish; as to *promulgate* the secrets of [illegible]

Syn.—To announce; publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

Prō-mul-gā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *promulgatio*; Fr. *promulgation*; Sp. *promulgacion*; It. *promulgazione*.] The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; [illegible] gospel.

Prō′mul-gā-tor, *n.* [Lat. It. *promulgatore*; Sp. *promulgador*.] One who promulgates or publishes.

Pro-mulge′ (pro-mŭlj′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROMULGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROMULGING.] [Fr. *promulguer*. See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate; to publish or teach. [*Rare.*]

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were promulged. [illegible]

Pro-mul′ġer, *n.* One who promulges or publishes what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*

Prō-nā′os, *n.* [Lat. *pronaos*, *pronaus*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] before, and [illegible] temple.] The porch or vestibule of a temple.

Prō-nā′tion, *n.* [See *inf.*] [illegible] what prone [illegible] become prone and vine-like. [illegible]

Prō-nā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *pronation*, from Lat. *pronatus*, [illegible] from *pronus*. See PRONE.]
1. That motion of the fore-arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; — opposed to *supination*.
2. The position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.
3. The act of raising the palm downward.

Pro-nā′tor, *n.* [It. *pronatore*; Fr. *pronateur*. See PRONE.] A muscle which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; — opposed to *supinator*.

Prōne, *a.* [illegible]
3. The act of bending; [illegible] prone [illegible]
4. The representation of the [illegible] plan especially [illegible] projection [illegible] on a perpendicular plane, as a [illegible] flowward would [illegible] chief [illegible] [illegible] drawn [illegible] from [illegible] *Dryden.*

of sight, or [illegible] as the projection, the [illegible] *Milton.*

[illegible] projection in [illegible] declivous.

Globular projection, *n.* See GLOBULAR. [illegible] — *Isometric projection.* See ISOMETRIC. — *Mercator's projection*, *of representing the sphere* [illegible] *Mercator* [illegible] parallel each other [illegible] the meridians [illegible] as [illegible] distance from the equator [illegible] in all places the degrees of latitude and longitude, each other [illegible] *Orthographic projection* [illegible] *projection*, [illegible] projection is made by parallel lines from every point of a figure, [illegible] *Orthographic* [illegible] *Powder projection* [illegible] of the projectile [illegible] projection of the plane [illegible] *Ford* [illegible] of powder, cast into [illegible] crucible or other [illegible] upward [illegible] powder [illegible] metal or [illegible] thereby transmuted to gold. — *Projection* [illegible] *plane* (*Descriptive Geom.*) the [illegible] to be plane, drawn through [illegible] *Projection* [illegible] to sell gratification on the plane [illegible] forecast [illegible] of good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pro-ject′ive, *a.* [illegible] to [illegible] press, L. Ger. [illegible]

Pro-ject′ment, *n.* [illegible]

Pro-ject′or, *n.* [illegible] who projects; [illegible] project [illegible]

Pro-jec′ture, *n.* [illegible]

Prō′lāte [illegible] prolate [illegible] instrument [illegible] three prongs.

Pro-jet′ [illegible] projects [illegible] *J. B. Drake.*

[illegible] *Trace of* [illegible] The same as EPRUVE [illegible]

[illegible] (*p. p.* [illegible] *a.* [illegible]

Prāk [illegible] *thin* [illegible] linger [illegible] high [illegible] as in *thin*

Prong′-hōe, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong-horn (*Antilope Americana*).

Prong′-hōrn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope (*Antilope Americana*), found [illegible] in the western parts of North America, [illegible] horns curvated at the end.

Prō′ni-ty, *n.* The same as PRONENESS. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Pro-nom′i-nal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *pronominal*, It. *pronominale*, Lat. *pronominalis*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a pronoun.

Pro-nom′i-nal-ly, *adv.* In a pronominal manner; with the nature or office of a pronoun.

Prō′noun (prō′noun), *n.* [Fr. See PRONOUN.] Strongly marked [illegible]

Prō′noun, *n.* [Fr. *pronom*; Pr. *pronom*; Pg. & It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*; Lat. *pronomen*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye* and *they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as of [illegible]

Pro-nounce′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRONOUNCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRONOUNCING.] [Fr. *prononcer*; Pr. *pronunciar*; It. *pronunziare*; Lat. *pronunciare*, from *pro*, forth, and *nunciare* to announce, from *nuncius*, a messenger.]
1. To utter articulately; to speak distinctly; [illegible] rarely learn to *pronounce* foreign language correctly.
2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly; as, the court *pronounced* sentence of death on the criminal.

[illegible] pronouncing
[illegible] *Milton.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to pronounce an oration.
4. To declare or affirm; as, he *pronounced* the book a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be fraud.

Syn.—To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

Pro-nounce′, *v. i.* 1. To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion; to [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*
2. To pronounce; to [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

Pro-nounce′, *n.* [illegible] pronouncement; [illegible] declaration. [*Obs.*]

Pro-noun′ce-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *pronunciabilis*, Sp. *pronunciable*.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pro-nounced′ (pro-nounst′), [Fr. *prononcé*] *a.* Strongly marked; decided; [illegible] *Tuckerman.*

Pro-noun′cer, *n.* One who utters or declares.

Pro-noun′cing, *p. a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

Pro-nū′bi-al, *a.* [Lat. *pronuba*, bridesmaid, from *pro*, before, and *nubere* to wed, to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

Pro-nun′cial, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

Pro-nun′ci-a-men′to, *n.* [Sp. *pronunciamiento*.] A proclamation; manifesto. See PRONOUNCE. A proclamation or manifesto; formal announcement or declaration.

Pro-nun′ci-ā′tion (pro-nŭn′shĭ-ā′shun) (Fr., p. 130), [Fr. *prononciation*, Sp. *pronunciacion*, It. *pronunciazione*, *pronunziazione*; Pr. & Lat. *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE.]
1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words distinct [illegible] pronunciation.
2. The mode of uttering words [illegible] aces.
3. (*Rhet.*) The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; — now called *delivery*. *J. Q. Adams.*

Pro-nun′ci-ā-tor (-shĭ-), *n.* One who pronounces. [*Rare.*]

Pro-nun′ci-a-to-ry (-shĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

Pro-nun′ci-a-tive (-shĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *pronunciativus*, It. *pronunciativo*. See PRONOUNCE.]
1. [illegible] pertaining to pronunciation.
2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Proof, *n.* [O. Fr. *prove*, *proeve*; Fr. *preuve*, *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, Pg. & It. *prova*; Lower Lat. *proba*, fr. *probare*, D. *proef*, Ger. *probe*, Dan. *prøve*, Sw. *prof*, A.-S. *prôfe*, to prove. See PROVE.]
1. Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial.

You shall have many proofs to show [illegible] *Ford.*
In ought that tries the heart, how it withstand the proof? *Byron.*

2. That degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief [illegible]

I will have more proof. *Shak.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor proof sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker*

☞ Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence, evidence is the medium of proof

3 The condition or quality of having been proved or tried; firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force, impenetrability, of physical bodies, as, a wall that is proof against shot

4 Firmness of mind, stability not to be shaken

5 The act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits, also, the degree of strength, as, high *proof*, first *proof*, second, third, or fourth *proof*

Formerly a very rude mode of ascertaining the strength of spirits was practiced, called the *proof*; the spirit was poured on gunpowder and inflamed If at the end of the combustion the gunpowder took fire, the spirit was said to be above *proof* *Ure*

6 (*Print*) A trial impression from types, an engraved plate, &c, taken for correction, — called also *proof* sheet.

7 Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression [*Obs*] *Shak*

Proof-impression, an early impression of an engraving, considered the best, as being first taken — *Proof proof*, proof against proof [*Rare*]

That might have stown to any one who was not *proof-proof* *Whately*

Syn — Testimony, evidence, reason, argument, evidence, trial, demonstration See TESTIMONY

Prōof, *a* Firm or successful in resisting, as, *proof* against harm, winter *proof*, bomb *proof*.

I have found thee *Proof* against all temptation *Milton*

This was a good, short *proof* article of faith *Irvine*

Prōof-arm', *v t* To arm with proof, or securely

A delicate and knows it And out of that *proof-armed* itself *Ben Jonson*

Prōof'less, *a* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief not proved *Boyle*

Prōof'less-ly, *adv* Without proof.

Prōof'-sheet, *n* See PROOF, 6

Prōof'-spir'it, *n* A mixture of pure alcohol and water in the proportions by weight of 100 parts of alcohol to 103 08 of water, and by measure of 100 parts of alcohol to 81 82 of water *Ure*

Prōof'-text, *n* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine

Prŏp, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROPPED (prŏpt), *p pr & vb n* PROPPING] [L Ger & D *proppen*, Dan *proppe*, Sw *proppa*, H Ger. *pfropfen*, to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop]

1 To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against it, as, to *prop* a fence or an old building "Till the bright mount thus *prop* the incumbent sky" *Pope*

2 Hence, to sustain, to support, as, to *prop* a declining state

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me *Pope*

Prŏp, *n* [L Ger, D, & Dan *prop*, Sw *propp*, Ger *pfropf*, a stopple, stopper, cork] That which sustains an incumbent weight, that on which any thing rests for support a support a stay, as, a *prop* for vines, a *prop* for an old building

Prō'pæ deŭ'tic, } *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining
Prō'pæ deŭ'tic al, } to, or conveying, preliminary instruction instructing beforehand

Prō'pæ deŭ'tics, *n sing* [Gr προπαιδευτικός, fr προπαιδεύειν, to teach beforehand, from πρό, before, and παιδεύειν, to bring up a child, to educate, teach, from παῖς, παιδός, a child] Preliminary learning connected with any art or science [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Brande*

Prŏp'a ga-ble, *a* [See PROPAGATE]

1 Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production

2 Capable of being spread or extended by any means, — said of tenets, doctrines, or principles

Prŏp'a găn'dă, *n* [Lat *propagare* fr *propagande* See PROPAGATE.] A society in Rome, popularly so called, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions, and styled *Societas de Propaganda Fide* *Murdock*

Prŏp'a găn'dism, *n* [Fr *propagandisme*] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles, zeal in propagating one's opinions

Prŏp'a găn'dist, *n* [Fr *propagandiste*] A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his sanhedrim of political *propagandists* *Walsh*

Prŏp'a gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROPAGATED, *p pr & vb n* PROPAGATING] [Lat *propagare*, *propagatum*, It *propagare*, Sp, *propagar*, Fr *propager*]

1 To continue or multiply by generation or successive production, — applied to animals and plants, as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep, to *propagate* any species of fruit tree

2 To cause to spread or extend, to impel or continue forward in space, as, to *propagate* sound or light

3 To spread from person to person, to extend the knowledge of, to originate and spread, to carry from place to place; as, to *propagate* a story or report to *propagate* the Christian religion

4. To extend; to increase [*Obs*]

Cliffs of my own he heavy in my breast Which thou wil *propagate* *Shak*

5 To generate; to produce.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life throws off life *De Quincey*

Syn. — To multiply, continue; increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate, propagate

Prŏp'a-gāte, *v i* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants, as, wild Horses *propagate* in the forests of South America

Prŏp'a gā'tion, *n* [Lat *propagatio*, Fr *propagation*, Sp *propagacion*, It *propagazione*]

1 The act of propagating, the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production, as, the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray*

2 The spreading or extension of any thing, as, the *propagation* of sound, or of reports, the *propagation* of the gospel among pagans.

Prŏp'a gā'tive, *a* Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth

Prŏp'a gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *propagatore*, Sp *propagador*, Fr *propagateur*] One who propagates; one who continues or multiplies

Pro pĕl', *v t* [*imp & p p* PROPELLED *p pr & vb n* PROPELLING] [Lat *propellere*, from *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive] To drive forward, to urge or press onward by force, to move or cause to move, as, the wind or steam *propels* ships, balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder

Pro pĕl'ler, *n* 1 One who, or that which, propels

2 A contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a screw placed in the stern and made to revolve by steam power, or the like

3 A steamboat thus propelled

Pro pĕnd', *v i* [Lat *propendere*, from *pro*, forward, forth and *pendere* to hang, It. *propendere*, Sp *propender*] To lean toward a thing, to incline, or be disposed in favor of, any thing [*Obs*]

We shall *propend* to it, as a stone falleth down, or as a spark flieth upward *Barrow*.

Pro pĕnd'en cy, *n* [See *infra*.]

1 A leaning toward, inclination, tendency of desire to any thing

2 Attentive deliberation [*Rare*] *Hale*

Pro pĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *propendens*, p pr of *propendere*. See PROPEND] Inclining forward or toward [*Rare*] *South*

Pro pĕnse', *a* [Lat *propensus*, p p of *propendere*, It & Sp *propenso* See PROPEND] Leaning toward, in a moral sense, inclined, disposed either to good or evil, prone, as, women *propense* to holiness *Hooker*

Pro pĕnse'ly, *adv* In a propense manner

Pro pĕnse'ness, *n* The quality of being propense, propensity, inclination [*Rare*] *Donne*

Pro pĕn'sion, } *n* [Lat *propensio*, Fr & Sp *propension*, It *propensione* See PROPEND and PROPENSE] The state of being propense or inclined, natural inclination, disposition to do good or evil, bent of mind, tendency

The most frightful of the forms which his disease took, was a *propensity* to utter blasphemy *Macaulay*

Syn — Disposition, bias, inclination, proclivity, propensity

Prŏp'er, *a* [Fr *propre*, Pr *propri*, It *proprio*, *propio*, Pg *proprio*, Lat *proprius*]

1 Belonging to one one's own, own. "Our *proper* son" *Shak*

Now learn the difference, at your *proper* cost, Betwixt true valor and an empty boast. *Dryden*

2 Belonging to the natural or essential constitution of, peculiar, as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites, and habits "Those high and peculiar attributes which constitute our *proper* humanity" *Coleridge*

3 Specially, befitting one's nature, property, &c, as, the *proper* element of an animal

The *proper* study of mankind is man *Pope*

4 Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like, suitable, appropriate, right

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play, All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May *Dryden*

5 Precise, formal, according to usage, as, a *proper* word, style, and the like.

6 Becoming in appearance, well formed, handsome [*Obs*]

Moses was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child *Heb* xi 23

7 Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole, not appellative, as, a *proper* name, Dublin is the *proper* name of a city

8 (*Her*) Represented in its natural color, — said of any object borne in an escutcheon *Brande*

In proper individually, privately [*Obs*] "The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common" *Bp Taylor* — *Proper flower* or *corol* (*Bot*), one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower — *Proper nectary*, a nectary separate from the petals and other parts of the flower — *Proper perianth* or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower — *Proper receptacle* a receptacle which supports only a single flower or fructification

Prŏp'er, *adv* Properly, hence, to a great degree, very, as, *proper* good, *proper* sweet [*Colloq and vulgar*]

Prŏp'er ate, *v t* [Lat *properare*, *properatum*, to hasten] To hasten or urge forward. [*Obs*]

Prŏp'er ā'tion, *n* The act of hastening or urging forward, haste, [*Obs*.]

Pro pĕr'i spōme, *n*. [Gr. προπερισπωμένη, from προπερισπᾶν, to draw around before, to remove the circumflex on the penult, from πρό, before, and περισπᾶν, to draw around, to work with the circumflex, especially on the last syllable, from περί, around, and σπᾶν, to draw] (*Gr Gram*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult.

Prŏp'er ly, *adv* 1 In a proper manner, suitably, fitly, as, a word *properly* applied, a dress *properly* adjusted

2 In a strict sense, strictly.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things *Sir W Temple*

Prŏp'er ness, *n* 1 The quality of being proper

2. Fitness (*Obs*)

3. Perfect form, handsomeness [*Obs*]

Prŏp'er ty, *n* [Fr *propriété*, Pr *propriat*, *propietat*, Sp *propiedad*, It *proprietà*, *propietà*, Lat *proprietas* See *supra*]

1 That which is proper to any thing a peculiar quality of any thing, that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality, but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ In physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes 1. Its *physical properties* of matter or those which result from the relations of bodies to the physical agents, light, heat, electricity, gravitation, cohesion and repulsion, which are exhibited without a change in the composition or kind of matter acted on They are, in general, density, transparency, hardness, sonorousness, density, crystalline form, solubility, capability of osmotic flow, evaporation, boiling, fusion, &c 2 The *chemical properties* of matter, or those which originate or terminate in the exercise of chemical affinity thus the explosive power of gunpowder, the combustibility of wood the solubility of metals in acids are *chemical properties* 3 The *organoleptic properties* of matter forming a class which can not be included in either of the other two divisions They manifest themselves in the contact of substances with the organs of taste, touch, and smell, or generally affect the living organism, as in the manner of medicines and poisons The term *organoleptic* has been appropriately applied to these by M Chevreul

2 An acquired or artificial quality, that which is given by art or bestowed by man, as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence

3 That which is peculiar to any person, that which belongs exclusively to an individual, that to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not, thing owned

4 The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing, ownership

Shall man assume a *property* in man? *Wordsworth*

5 Possession held in one's own right *Dryden*

6 An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money, as, a man of large *property*, or small *property*

7 Nearness or participation

Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity and *property* of blood *Id*

8 A piece of land with the appurtenant buildings

I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation *Addison*

9 (*pl*) The dresses and appendages used in a theater, the keeper of which is still called the *property* man *Tooke*

I will draw a bill of *properties* *Shak*

10 Propriety [*Obs*] *Camden*

Literary property the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings

Prŏp'er-ty, *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To invest with properties or qualities

2 To take as one's own, to appropriate *Shak*

Prŏp'er ty-mān, *n*. One who has charge of the properties of a theater *Simmonds*

Pro phāne', *v t & a* Same as PROFANE [*Obs*]

Prŏph'a-sis, *n* [Gr πρόφασις, fr προφαίνειν, to bring forth to light, to show forth or beforehand, fr πρό, before, and φαίνειν, to bring to light, to show] (*Med*) Foreknowledge of a disease prognosis

Prŏph'e cy, *n* [Fr *prophétie*, O Fr *profecie*, Pr *profecia*, *prophetia*, Sp & Pg *profecia*, It *profezia*, Lat *prophetia*, Gr προφητεία, from προφητεύειν, to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, from προφήτης, prophet, q v]

1 A declaration of something to come, a foretelling, a prediction; especially, an inspired foretelling

Let my *prophecy* come home to you *Shak*

2 (*Script*) A book of prophecies, a history, as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah 2 *Chron* ix 29

3 Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching, exhortation, or instruction

Prŏph'e sī'er, *n* One who prophesies or predicts events

Prŏph'e-sy (54), *v t* [*imp & p p* PROPHESIED, *p pr & vb n* PROPHESYING] [O Fr *prophecier*, *profetier*, *prophetizer* See *supra*, and cf. PROPHETIZE]

1. To foretell, as future, to predict

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil 1 *Kings* xxii 8

Then I perceive that will be verified
Ben y I would sometime prophesy. *Sha*

3. To resh w to prefigure to typify to symbolize [*Rare*]

Proph v. i. 1. To utter predictions to make dec tions of events to come

2. (*Scrip*) To instruct in religious doctrine to interpret or plain scripture religious subject to preach to exhort. *Ezek. x*

Proph t n. [Fr *prophete* Sp., Pg. & It. *profeta*, Pr. & Lat. *propheta* ... lit. one who ... other person who speaks for god and interprets his will to man f ... peak.] 1. One who prophesies future events pre- ... foretold

2. (*Script*) A person illuminated inspired or instructed by God to speak in his name announce future events, as Elijah Isaiah &c.

3. One who ... to interpret

School of the prophets (*Jewish Hist.*), schools or colleges in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. The students were called sons of the prophets.

Proph t ess [Fr *prophetesse* It. *profetessa* ... Lat *prophetissa*.] A female prophet a woman who foretells ... as Miriam Huldah ... &c

Pro-phet ic | a. [Fr *prophetique* It. & Sp
Pro-phet i-al | ... Lat. *propheticus* ...
... pertaining to prophecy foretelling events ... *prophetic* writings *prophetic* dream ... with *of* before the thing foretold

And fears are oft prophetic of the event. *Dryden.*

Pro-phet ic al ity n. The quality of being prophetical prophetical ... [*Rare*.]

Pro-phet ic al ly adv. In a prophetical manner by way of prediction in the manner of prophecy

Pro-phet ic al ness n. The quality of being prophetical power or faculty to foretell

Proph t ize v. i. [Fr *prophetiser* ... Lat *propheticare* ...] To give predictions ... (*Daniel*)

Pro-phy-lac tic ... from ... bring forward ... from *pro*, forward and ... to

Proph y lac tic | a. [Fr *prophylactique* ... Gr. ...] A medicine which preserves or defends against disease, a preventive. *Coxe*

Proph y lax is n. [...]

Pro-pin a-tion n. [Lat. *propinatio*. Fr *propination*.] ... pledge ... first, and the ... drinking ... ring he cup to another [*Obs.*] *Potter*

Pro-pine v. t. [Lat *propinare*, Gr. ...] ... drink to ... in ... [*Obs.*]

1. To pledge ... drink first, and then offer the cup to.

... ed to the prince ... health, peace, and joy propined. *Shenst.*

2. To ... pose

Pro-pin n. A pledge in drinking ...

Pro-pin qui ty (pro-pink'wi ty) n. [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, neighboring, from *prope*, near. Fr *propinquité* Sp *propincuidad* It *propinquità*.]

1. Nearness in place neighborhood proximity *Browne*

2. Nearness in time

3. Nearness of blood kindred

Pro pi thë cus n. (*Zool.*) A genus of animals allied to the lemurs, found in Madagascar. *Baird*

Pro-pi ti-a ble (pro pish'i a bl), a. [Lat. *propitiabilis*.] Capable of being propitiated

Pro-pi ti-ate (pro pish'i at), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPITIATED p. pr. & vb. n. PROPITIATING] [Lat *propitiare*, *propitiatum*, from *propitius*, favorable. Fr *propitier*.] To appease and render favorable to ... to make propitious to conciliate

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god propitiate and the pest assuage. *Pope*

Pro pi ti ate v. i. To make propitiation to atone.

Pro-pi ti a tion (pro pish'i a'shun), n. [Lat. *propitiatio*, Fr *propitiation* Sp *propiciacion*, It. *propiziazione*.]

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person the act of making propitious

2. (*Theol.*) (a.) The influence or effects of the death of Christ in appeasing the divine justice and conciliating ... (b.) That which propitiates ... atonement or atoning sacrifice

Pro-pi ti-a tor (pro-pish'i-a tur), n. [Lat. It *propiziatore*, Sp. *propiciador*.] One who propitiates.

Pro-pi ti a to-ri ly adv. By way of propitiation

Pro-pi ti-a-to-ry a. [It *propiziatorio*, Sp *propiciatorio*.] Having the power to make propitious pertaining to ... making ... propitiatory sacrifice

Pro-pi ti-a-to-ry, n. [Fr *propitiatoire*, Sp. & Pg *propiciatorio* It *propiziatorio* Lat *propitiatorium*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy seat the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant the ... propitiated Jehovah.

Pro-pi tious (pro pish'us) a. [Lat. *propitius*, probably from *prope*, near, as if *p* ... Sp., It. *propicio* ... *propice*.]

1. Favorable ... kind ... of men

2. Disposed to be gracious ... read ... to give ... and bestow blessings ... aid of God.

3. Favorable ... *propitious season*.

Syn.—Auspicious favorable kind.—Propitious, Auspicious. ... kind of ... signs of success or is ... by incidental occurrences ... auspicious ... as an augury ... event. *Propitious* denotes that which ... favorably ... in some undertaking ... exertions, and decides our ... as ... propitious gales propitious ... prays ... a journey is ... a rash ... auspicious ... instances, where ... being incident ... society ... so far ... auspicious ... to commence ... the attainment of ... object ...

Let not ... word offend thee
My Maker be propitious ... *Milton.*
Fortune play ... propitious ...
... *Shak.*

Pro-pi tious ly (pro pish'us ly), adv. In a propitious manner favorably kindly

Pro pi tious ness n. (pi ...)

1. Disposition to treat another kindly disposition to forgive ... ness

2. Favorableness to ... the seasons climate ... *W. Temple*

Pro plasm n. [Lat. *proplasma*, Gr. ...] ... from ... before, and ... thing formed molded from ... to mold.] A mold matrix [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Pro-plas tic Forming a mold ... cast.

Pro-plas tice (-plastis) [See *supra*.] The art of making molds ...

Pr po lis [Lat., Gr. ... from ... before and ...] ... bees ... balsam ... reddish color ... used by them ... to ... and crevices in the hives ... the entrance ... cold air

Pro-pone ... [Lat. *proponere* to propose ... propose [*Obs.*]

Pro-po nent [Lat. *proponens* ... *proponere* to propose ... makes proposal ... forward a proposition ... *Dryden*

Pro-po nent Making proposals proposing

Pro-por tion n. [Lat. *proportio*, from *pro* before, and *portio* part share ... *proportion* ... *proportion* ... *proporzione*.]

1. The arrangement of part ... the relation of portion of one portion to another ... the whole ... relation ... quantity ... *proportion* of the parts of a building ... of the body

There carried also the image of Christ, made after his own proportion. *Evelyn.*

Formed in the best proportion of her sex. ... *Grant.*

2. The portion which falls to one ... the whole ... distributed by rule or principle equal ... share lot.

... the same ... things in their proportions and quantities. *Bp. Taylor*

3. Harmonious relation between parts or between different things ... symmetrical arrangement ... distribution or adjustment ... proportion

4. (*Math.*) (a.) The equality or identity of ratios, proportional ratio ... relation ... ratio ... divided by the second is ... divided by the ... called also *geometrical proportion* ... *arithmetical proportion* ... the difference of the first and second ... the difference of the third and fourth.

☞ *Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation of ... same kind ... ratio ... the ratio ... *Proportion* is the sameness of ... such relations ... that is, a bears the same relation to b that c does to d. Hence such numbers are said to be in proportion. Proportion is expressed by symbols thus ...

or $a : b = c : d$, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.

(*b.*) The rule of three in arithmetic in which the three given terms together with the ... sought are proportional.

Continued proportion, succession of several equal ratios,—*Harmonical* or *musical proportion*, relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last. ... harmonical proportion ... *In proportion*, according ... in the degree that ...

Pro-por tion ... suitable proportion as one thing to another as to *proportion* ... adding to its height ... proportion ... expenses ... income

In the loss of an object, we do not proportion our grief to the real value ... but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry suitable ... as the parts of the body

Pro-por tion a ble a. Capable of being proportioned made proportional ... equal ... to *proportional*

Such ... may exist ... proportionable ...

Pro por tion a ble ness n. The state of being proportionable.

Pro-por tion a bly adv. According to proportion or comparison ... large body with limbs proportionably large

Pro-por tion al [Lat. *proportionalis* Fr. *proportionnel* ... It. *proporzionale*.]

1. Having a due proportion comparative relation being ... suitable proportion ... degree ... the parts ... are *proportional*

2. Being proportioned having proportion ...

3. (...) ... proportion ...

4. (*Math.*) ... setting proportion ... constant ratio ... *proportional* ... the ... *proportional* to ... matter

Proportional compass, ... The same as Reduction Compass.—*Proportional scale*, scale ... marked parts proportional ... logarithms of ... numbers ... *Proportional* ... instrument ... for preserving the proportion of drawings ... part ...

Pro-por tion-al n. (*Math.*) Any number ... one of the terms of a proportion ...

2. (*Chem.*) The same as EQUIVALENT ... Eq...

Continued proportionals, quantities ... of which the ... second ... the third ... the fourth, and so on ... *Mean proportional*, the middle term in three in continued proportion, or the square root of the product of the first and third ...

Pro-por tion al i-ty n. [Fr *proportionnalité*.] The quality of being in proportion.

If the latter be granted, the proportionality, adhesion, and symmetry of the ... scheme are gone. ...

Pro-por tion-al ly adv. In proportion ... degree ... comparative relation ... parts of the building are *proportionally* large

Pro-por ti-nate ... [Lat. *proportionatus*, Sp. ... *proporcionado* ...] Adjusted to something else according to proportion proportional.

Punishment should be proportionate to the transgression. *Locke*

Pro-por tion-ate v. t. [imp & p. p. PROPORTIONATED p. pr. & vb. n. PROPORTIONATING] [Lat *proportionare* ... Sp. & Pg *proporcionar* ... *proporzionare* ...] To make proportional to adjust according to settled rate or to due comparative relation to proportion ... to *proportional* ... time

Pro-por tion-ate-ly adv. In a proportionate manner with due proportion according to settled ... rate or degree

Pro-por tion ate ness n. The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative ... suitableness of proportion.

Pro-por tion less a. Without proportion without symmetry of parts.

Pro-por tion ment n. The process or act of dividing proportionally

Pro-pos al n. [From *propose*.] That which is proposed, ... proposal ... consideration ... acceptance scheme design terms ... conditions proposed ... to make *proposals* for peace ... proposals ... to make *proposals* ... marriage ... for ... a book. *Macaulay*

Syn.—Proposition ... proffer tender overture ... See Proposition.

Pro-pose (pro-poz) v. t. [imp & p. p. PROPOSED p. pr. & vb. n. PROPOSING.] [Fr *proposer* Pr. ... from Lat. *proponere* ... forth to set ... lay ... by Lat. *ponere*, to put ... It. *proponere* ... See APPOSE]

1. To set before or forth [*Obs.*]

That being *proposed* brim full of wine, one scarce could lift it up. *Chapman.*

2. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

3. To purpose; to intend; to declare a purpose or intention. [*Recent.*]

I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England. *Palfrey.*

To propose to one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

Pro-pōse′, *v. i.* 1. To lay schemes; to intend.

Run thee into the parlor;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

2. To offer one's self in marriage.

Pro-pōse′, *n.* [Fr. *propos*, Pr. *perpaus*, It. & Sp. *proposito*, Lat. *propositum*. See *supra*.] Talk; discourse. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-pōs′er, *n.* One who proposes or offers any thing for consideration or adoption.

Prŏp′o-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Lat. *propositio*, Fr. *proposition*, Pr. *proposicio*, Sp. *proposicion*, It. *proposizione*.]

1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

It also causes that nothing spring there but gums fit for incense and oblations for the altar of *proposition*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms; as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

3. Especially, that which is proposed in religious doctrine; creed. [*Obs.*]

There are some persons whose religion is hugely disgraced because they change their *proposition* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do return. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. (*Gram. & Logic.*) A complete sentence; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a subject and predicate united by a copula; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, snow is white.

5. (*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

☞ It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is something to be done.

6. (*Rhet.*) That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

7. (*Poet.*) The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

Syn. — Proposal; offer; statement; declaration. — PROPOSITION, PROPOSAL. These words are both from the Latin verb *proponere*, to set forth, and, as here compared, they mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; as, *propositions* of peace. A *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* to complete the arrangement. "The enemy sent propositions, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defense, are usually granted." *Clarendon.*

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

Prŏp′o-sĭ′tion-al (-zĭsh′ŭn-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

Pro-pound′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [Lat. *proponere*. See PROPOSE.]

1. To lay before; to offer for consideration; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question.

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee accurst? *Milton.*

It is a strange folly to set ourselves no mark, to *propound* no end, [illegible] *Coleridge.*

2. (*Congregational Churches.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Pro-pound′er, *n.* One who propounds or offers for consideration.

Pro-prē′tor, *n.* [Lat. *propraetor*, from *pro*, before, [illegible] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A [illegible] who, having discharged the office of praetor [illegible] was appointed to the government of a province.

Pro-prī′e-ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *proprietarius*, Fr. *propriétaire*, [illegible] It. *proprietario*. See PROPRIETY.]

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has exclusive title [illegible]

[illegible]

Pro-prī′e-tor, *n.* [illegible] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

Pro-prī′e-tō′ri-al, *a.* Proprietary.

Pro-prī′e-tor-shĭp, *n.* The state of being proprietor.

Pro-prī′e-tress, *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro-prī′e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*, Lat. *proprietas*. See PROPERTY.]

1. Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; property. [*Obs.*]

So are the *proprieties* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord, and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity. [*Obs.*]

We find no mention hereof in ancient geographers, who seldom forget *proprieties* of such a nature. *Browne.*

3. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; fitness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy; as, *propriety* of behavior, language, manners, or the like.

Pro-prŏc′tor, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) An assistant proctor. *Hook.*

Prŏps, *n. pl.* A certain game played with four shells, — much practiced by gamblers.

Pro-pūgn′ (pro-pūn′), *v. t.* [Lat. *propugnare*, from *pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight, It. *propugnare*.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Pro-pŭg′na-cle (-na-kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *propugnacule*, Sp. *propugnaculo*, It. *propugnaculo*, *propugnacolo*, Lat. *propugnaculum*. See *supra*.] A fortress. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Prō′pug-nā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *propugnatio*, It. *propugnazione*. See *supra*.] Defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro-pūgn′er (pro-pūn′er), *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

Prō′pul-sā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *propulsatio*, O. Fr. *propulsation*. See *infra*.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance. [*Obs.*]

Pro-pŭlse′, *v. t.* [Lat. *propulsare*, v. intens. fr. *propellere*, to propel, It. *propulsare*, Sp. *propulsar*. See PROPEL.] To repel; to drive off. [*Obs.*] *Cotgr.*

Pro-pŭl′sion (-pŭl′shun), *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *propulsion*. See PROPEL.] The act of driving forward.

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

Pro-pŭl′sive, *a.* Tending or having power to propel; driving on; urging. "The *propulsive* movement of the verse." *Coleridge.*

Prŏp′y-læ′um, *n.*; *pl.* PROP′Y-LÆ′A. [Lat., Gr. προπύλαιον, from πρό, before, and πύλη, a gate, Fr. *propylée*.] (*Anc. Arch.*) Any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal parts, especially, the entrance to such court or vestibule. *Gwilt.*

Prŏp′y-lŏn, *n.* [Gr. πρόπυλον, from πρό, before, and πύλη, a gate.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice; a propylæum.

Pro-rāte′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRORATING.] [From Lat. *pro rata* (*sc. parte*), according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata*. [*Corrupt. U. S.*]

Prōre, *n.* [Lat., It., & Sp. *prora*, Gr. πρῷρα. Cf. PROW.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [*Poet. and rare.*] *Pope.*

Pro-rĕc′tor, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, instead of, and *rector*, rector.] An assistant of the rector in a high school; an officer who presides over the academic senate of a German university. *Heyse.*

Pro-rĕc′tor-ate, *n.* The office or station of prorector.

Pro-rĕp′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorepere*, to creep forth, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *repere*, to creep.] A creeping on.

Prō′ro-gā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorogatio*, Fr. *prorogation*, Pr. *prorogatio*, Sp. *prorogacion*, It. *prorogazione*.]

1. The act of prorogating or continuing in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as, the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [*Obs.*] *South.*

2. The continuance of Parliament from one session to another; adjournment. [*Eng.*]

Pro-rō′gāte, *v. t.* To prorogue.

Pro-rōgue′ (pro-rōg′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROROGUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROROGUING.] [Fr. *proroger*, It., Sp., & Pg. *prorogar*, [illegible] Lat. *prorogare*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask, to [illegible] vote, or [illegible] a law.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He prorogued his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; to postpone; as, to *prorogue* death. [illegible]

3. To [illegible] from one session to another; to [illegible] for an indefinite time; — applied to the [illegible] *Hallam.*

Syn. — To adjourn; postpone; defer. See ADJOURN.

Pro-rŭp′tion, *n.* [Lat. *proruptio*, fr. *prorumpere*, [illegible] to break forth, [illegible] A bursting forth. [illegible]

Pro-sā′ic, } *a.* [Lat. *prosaicus*, [illegible]
Pro-sā′ic-al, } [illegible]

1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; — said of writing; as, a *prosaic* composition.

2. Hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy. [illegible]

Pro-sā′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Pro-sā′ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being prosaic or dull.

Pro-sā′i-cism, *n.* The quality of being prosaic; prosaic manner or style.

Prō′sa-ism (44), *n.* [It. & Sp. *prosaismo*.] That which is in the form of prose writing. *Coleridge.*

Prō′sa-ist (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Cf. Fr. *prosateur*, Sp. *prosador*, It. *prosatore*.] A writer of prose.

Then comes Hannah More, [illegible] prosaist. [illegible]

Prō′sal, *a.* Prosaic. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pro-scē′ni-um, *n.* [Lat., Gr. προσκήνιον, from πρό, before, and σκηνή, a tent, a wooden stage, the stage.]

1. (*Anc. Theater.*) The part where the actors performed, — now called the *stage*.

2. (*Modern Theater.*) The front part of the stage, where the drop-scene separates the stage from the audience. [illegible]

Pro-scrībe′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [Lat. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write, It. *proscrivere*, Sp. *proscribir*, Fr. *proscrire*. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]

1. To doom to destruction; to put out of the protection of law; as, Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed*. [illegible]

2. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly; to interdict.

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized by the Council of Nice. [illegible]

Pro-scrīb′er, *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes; one who denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

Prō′scrĭpt, *n.* [See PROSCRIBE.] [*Rare.*]

1. A prohibition; an interdict.

2. One who is proscribed.

Pro-scrĭp′tion, *n.* [Lat. *proscriptio*, Fr. *proscription*, Sp. *proscripcion*, It. *proscrizione*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry; among the ancient Romans, a public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; as, under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription*.

2. The state of being proscribed.

Pro-scrĭp′tion-al, *a.* Proscriptive.

Pro-scrĭp′tion-ist, *n.* One who proscribes.

Pro-scrĭp′tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prōse, *n.* [Fr. *prose*, Pr., Sp., Pg., It., & Lat. *prosa*, equivalent to Lat. *prorsa* (*sc. oratio*), from *prorsus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*, from *pro*, forward, and *versus*, p. p. of *vertere*, to turn.]

1. The common language of men; language not cast in verse, or unconfined to poetical measure; as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*. "Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme." *Milton.*

I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of prose and poetry; that is, *prose*, — words in their best order; poetry, — the best words in the best order. *Coleridge.*

2. Hence, language or discourse which shows little imagination or fire, or which is dull or commonplace.

3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days. See SEQUENCE.

Prōse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSING.]

1. To write in prose.

2. To make a tedious relation of; to relate in a dull or prosy manner.

Prōse, *v. i.* 1. To write prose.

2. To talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Prōse, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; as, *prose* composition.

2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; commonplace; as, the *prose* duties of life. *Thackeray.*

Pro-sĕc′tor, *n.* [Lat., from *prosecare*, to cut off, fr. *pro* and *secare*, to cut.] A person who prepares the subjects for lectures on anatomy. *Dunglison.*

Prŏs′e-cū′ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

Prŏs′e-cūte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSECUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [Lat. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow, [illegible]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; [illegible]

[illegible]

That which [illegible]

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; [illegible]

3. [illegible]

or to pursue f [illegible] or p [illegible] before l g l [illegible] as to proceed against [illegible] ly as, to prosecute a man for trespass [illegible] acquit th[illegible] and prosecute the[illegible] foes. *Milton.*

Syn. — *To prosecute* differs from *to persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceeding, or to what was persecute implies cruelty, injustice or oppression.

Prŏs′e-cūte, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution to proceed by public [illegible] *Blackstone.*

Prŏs′e-cū′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prosecutio*, Fr. *prosecution*, Sp. *prosecucion*, Fr. *poursuite*.]

1. The act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the prosecution of war. "Keeping them [illegible] *doing so as they were, and [illegible] in the prosecution of their various duties.* *W. Scott.*

2. (*Law.*) (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a complaining party, as distinguished from *defense*. (*b*) The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. *Blackstone. E. Ferrill.*

Prŏs′e-cū′tor, *n.* [Lat.] 1. One who prosecutes or pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. (*Law.*) The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit against another in the name of the government. *Blackstone.*

Prŏs′e-cū′trix, *n.* A female prosecutor.

Prŏs′e-lyte, *n.* [Fr. *prosélyte*, It. *proselito*, Sp. *prosélito*, Lat. *proselytus*, Gr. [illegible] one who has come from a foreign [illegible] to a new [illegible] especially one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, from [illegible] to come to, from [illegible] to and [illegible] to come.] A new convert, especially one converted to some religious sect or to some particular opinion, system, or party; thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte*; a pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*.

Syn. — See Convert.

Prŏs′e-lyte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTING.] To convert to some religion, opinion, or system; to bring over.

Prŏs′e-ly-tĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *prosélytisme*.] The act of proselyting; the making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of proselytism in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

Prŏs′e-ly-tīze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTIZING.] To convert to some religion, system, opinion, or the like; to proselyte. [*R.*] "On those whom they desire to proselytize." *Burke.*

Prŏs′e-ly-tīz′er, *n.* One who makes converts; proselyter.

Prŏs′e-man, *n.* One who writes in prose. [*Rare.*]

Prŏs′e-mĭ-nā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *proseminatus*, pro, *seminatum* to disseminate, from pro before, forth, and *seminare* to sow. See SEMINATE.] Propagation by seed. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Pros′en-chy′ma, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] to, toward, and [illegible] an infusion.] (*Bot.*) Tissue of elongated cells, with their ends tapering, which are placed in adjacent parts [illegible] certain crystals. [*Obs.*]

Prŏs′er, *n.* [From *prose*.] 1. A writer of prose. 2. One who prose or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

Pro-sĭl′i-en-cy, *n.* [Lat. *prosiliens*, to leap forth.] The act of leaping forth or forward; projection. "Such a prosiliency of relief." *Coleridge.*

Prŏs′i-ly, *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously.

Prŏ-sī′me-tric-al, *a.* Consisting both of prose and verse. *Clarke.*

Prŏs′i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

Prŏs′ing, *n.* Writing or speaking in a tedious or prosy manner.

Prŏs′o-dī′al, *a.* The same as PROSODICAL.

Prŏs′o-di-al-ly, *adv.* In a prosodical manner or according to prosody.

Pro-sō′di-an, *n.* [Fr. *prosodique*, Lat. *prosodiacus*.] Pertaining to prosody, or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

Pro-sō′di-an, *n.* [From *prosody*.] One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of metrical composition; a prosodist. *Pusk.*

Prŏs′o-dĭst, *n.* [From *prosody*.] One who understands prosody. *Walker.*

Prŏs′o-dy, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*, It. Sp. & Lat. *prosodia*, Gr. [illegible], song sung to, or with an accompanying song; the accent accompanying the pronunciation, from [illegible] to, and [illegible] a song, ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prŏs′o-po-lē′psy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] a face, person, and [illegible] to take.] Respect of persons; especially [illegible] prejudice against a person formed by a view of his external appearance. *Addison.*

Prŏs′o-po-pœ′ia (-pē′yȧ), *n.* [Lat., Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] a face, person, and [illegible] to make, Fr. *prosopopée*.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more [illegible] in signification.

Prŏs′pect, *n.* [Lat. *prospectus*, from *prospicere* to look forward, from *pro* before, forward, and *specere* to look to see. Fr. *prospect*, It. *prospetto*.]

1. That which is embraced by the eye in vision; the region which the eye overlooks at one time.

His eye discovers, unaware, The goodly prospect of some foreign land. *Milton.*

2. Especially, picturesque or widely extended view of land; perhaps a sketch of landscape.

I went to Putney and other places on the Thames, to take prospects in crayon. *Evelyn.*

3. A position which affords a fine view; a look out. "Him God beheld from his prospect high." *Milton.*

4. Position of the front of a building; face; relative aspect. The east gate having the prospect toward the north. *Ezek. xl. 44.*

5. The act of looking forward; anticipation; ground of reason to hope.

He has no prospect beyond his temporal estate, who lives as if the day [illegible] of prospect, or promise for the remaining part of life. *Tillotson.*

6. That to which the mind looks forward; expectation.

To be hi[illegible] Stands not within the prospect of belief. *Shak.*

Prŏs′pect, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPECTING.] To search; to make explorations, as to prospect a district for gold or other metal. [*U. S.*]

Prŏs′pect, *v. i.* To make search; to seek, to prospect for gold. [*U. S.*]

Pro-spĕc′tion, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

Pro-spĕc′tive, *a.* [Lat. *prospectivus*, It. *prospettivo*. See PROSPECT.]

1. Pertaining to a view or prospect; furnishing a prospect. "Till [illegible] to a dark prospective glass." *Waller.*

2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight — opposed to *retrospective*.

The French king and his prospect of freedom are transparent, industrious, and prosperous in this affair. *Child.*

3. Prospecting; relating to the future; as, prospective benefit.

The supporting of Bible societies [illegible] of the [illegible] while the promises of the use of ordination has a prospective bearing. *F. Jay.*

Pro-spĕc′tive, *n.* 1. The scene before the eye; view; prospect. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

2. A perspective glass. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. F. H.*

Pro-spĕc′tive-ly, *adv.* With reference to the future.

Pro-spĕc′tive-ness, *n.* State of being prospective.

Pro-spĕc′tus, *n.* [Lat. prospect, sight, view. See PROSPECT.] The plan of a literary work containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of the same; announcement.

Prŏs′per, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSPERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSPERING.] [Fr. *prospérer*, Sp. *prosperar*, It. & Lat. *prosperare*, from Lat. *prosper*, *prosperus*. See PROSPEROUS.] To favor; to render successful.

All things concur to prosper our design. *Dryden.*

Prŏs′per, *v. i.* 1. To be successful; to succeed; to thrive; to make gain.

They in their earthly Canaan placed, Long time shall dwell and prosper. *Milton.*

2. To grow; to increase; to thrive. [*Obs.* or *rare.*]

Black cherry-trees prosper even to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

Prŏs-pĕr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *prospérité*, Pr. *prosperitat*, Sp. *prosperidad*, It. *prosperità*, Lat. *prosperitas*, *prosperitatem*.] Advance or gain in anything; good fortune or success of a business; any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired, as, the prosperity of arts; agricultural or commercial prosperity; national prosperity.

Now prosperity begins to mellow. *Shak.*

Prosperous can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them. *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Success; good fortune; thrift; prosperousness; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

Prŏs′per-ous, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus* or *prosper*, originally a sweet or a hope from *pro*, and *sperare* to hope, Fr. *prospère*, Pr. *prospere*, Sp. & It. *prospero*.]

1. Tending or permitted to prosper; succeed; being the progress in anything desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as, *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* undertaking; *prosperous* man, family, or nation; a prosperous war.

By moderation either state to bear, Prosperous or adverse. *Milton.*

2. Favorable; favoring; as, "A happy passage and prosperous wind." *Denham.*

Syn. — Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See LUCKY.

Prŏs′per-ous-ly, *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with gain or increase; successfully.

Prŏs′per-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being prosperous; successful; prosperity.

Pros-phy′sis, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to, and [illegible] to grow.] (*Med.*) A growing together of parts; in a more limited sense, an adhesion of the eyelids either to each other or to the ball. *Dunglison.*

Pro-spĭ′ci-ence (spĭsh′ens), *n.* [Lat. *prospiciens*, p. pr. of *prospicere*. See PROSPECT.] The act of looking forward.

Prŏss, *n.* [Cf. PROSE.] Talk or conversation, especially that of gossip; chit-chat. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Brockett.*

Prŏs′tate, *a.* [Gr. [illegible] standing before, from [illegible] to set before, from *pro* before, and [illegible] to stand. Fr. *prostate.*] (*Anat.*) Standing before; — applied to a gland in the male placed just before the neck of the bladder, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated at the neck and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower part of the urethra.

Pros-tăt′ic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the prostate gland. *Dunglison.*

Prŏs-tā-tĭ′tis, *n.* (*Fr. prostatite*, Sp. *prostatitis*.) See PROSTRATION. [illegible] a state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Prŏs-thĕ′sis, *n.* [Lat., Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] to put to, to add, from [illegible] to, and [illegible] to put, place. Fr. *prosthèse*.]

1. (*Surg.*) The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; prosthesis. *Quain.*

2. (*Gram.*) A figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as beloved.

Prŏs-thĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. [illegible]. See *supra.*] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

Prŏs′ti-tū′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prostibulum* prostitute.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious. [*Rare.*]

Prŏs′ti-tūte (37), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSTITUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSTITUTING.] [Lat. *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, from *pro* before, forth, and *statuere* to put, place. It. *prostituire*, Fr. *prostituer*.]

1. To give up, as a woman, to lewdness; to give for hire to sexual gratification.

Do not prostitute thy daughter. *Lev. xix. 29.*

2. Hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes; to give up to low or indiscriminate use; to hand over.

Should I, less this enamored of it, Of necessity, which not rising my hair, My gravity, holy the [illegible] *Milton.*

Prŏs′ti-tūte, [Lat. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere*. It. *prostituto*, Sp. *prostituto*, Fr. *prostitué*. See *supra*.] Openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes. "Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread." *Prior.*

Prŏs′ti-tūte, *n.* [Lat. *prostituta*, It. *prostituta*, Sp. *prostituta*, Fr. *prostituée*. See *supra*.]

1. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet.

2. Hence, a base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

Prŏs′ti-tū′tion, *n.* [Lat. *prostitutio*, Fr. *prostitution*, Sp. *prostitucion*, It. *prostituzione*.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of prostitution. *Addison.*

2. Hence, the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power; as, the prostitution of talents or abilities; the prostitution of the press.

Prŏs′ti-tū-tor, *n.* [Lat. Sp. *prostitutor*.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

Prŏs′trate, *a.* [Lat. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere*. See *infra*.]

1. Lying at length, or with the body extended; the ground; with the surface stretched out. "Prostrate on the ground, and prostrate on the fire." *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant; partially occupying a humble or suppliant position.

Prostrate fall Before him, reverent, and there confess Humbly our faults. *Milton.*

3. (*Bot.*) Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

Prŏs′trate, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSTRATING.] [Lat. *prosternere*, *prostratum*, from *pro* before, forward, and *sternere* to spread, stretch out, to throw down. Fr. *prosterner*.] 1. [illegible] Sp. *postrar*, Fr. *prosterner* [illegible]

1 To lay flat; to throw down, as, to *prostrate* the body, to *prostrate* trees or plants

2 To overthrow, to demolish, to destroy, to ruin, as, to *prostrate* a village, to *prostrate* a government, to *prostrate* law or justice

3 To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration; to make to bow in humble reverence, — used reflexively *Duppa*

4 To cause to sink totally, to reduce, as, to *prostrate* strength.

Pros-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *prostratio*, Fr *prostration*, O Sp *prostracion*, N Sp *postracion*, It *prostrazione* See *supra*]

1. The act of throwing down, or laying flat, the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration, — primarily, the act of falling on the face, but now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship

2 The condition of being prostrate, great depression, dejection, as, a *prostration* of spirits

3 (*Med*) A latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies, great oppression of natural strength and vigor, that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed

☞ *Prostration* is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring, lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring, deprived of its elastic powers

Prō'stȳle, *n* [Fr *prostyle*, It & Sp *prostilo*, Lat *prostylus*, Gr πρόστυλος, from πρό, before, and στῦλος, pillar, column] (*Arch*) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong *Gault*

Prōs'y, *a* [*compar* PROSIER, *superl* PROSIEST]

1. Like prose

2 Dull and tedious in discourse or writing

Pro sȳl'lo gĭsm, *n* [From pro and *syllogism*] (*Logic*) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, the conclusion of such a syllogism

Pro tăc'tic, *a* [Gr προτακτικός, placing or placed before, from προτάσσειν, to place or post in front, from πρό, before, and τάσσειν, to arrange, array] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play

Pro tăg'o nĭst, *n* [Gr πρῶτος, first, and ἀγωνιστής, an actor, from ἀγών, a contest, ἄγειν, to act] One who fills the leading part in a drama, hence, one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like "Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry" *De Quincey*

Prō'tă sĭs, *n* [Lat, Gr πρότασις, from προτείνειν, to stretch before, forward, from πρό, before, forward, and τείνειν, to stretch, Fr *protase*]

1 A proposition, a maxim *Johnson*

2 (*Gram*) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence, — opposed to *apodosis*

3. (*Anc Drama*) The first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on

Pro tăt'ic, *a* [Gr προταγικός, Lat *protaticus*, Fr *protatique* See *supra*] Being placed in the beginning, previous

Prō'te an (Synop, §130), *a* Pertaining to Proteus, readily assuming different shapes See PROTEUS

Prō'te an ly, *adv* Like Proteus, or that which readily changes shape *Cudworth*

Pro tĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTECTING] [Lat *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover, It *protegere*, Sp *proteger*, Fr *protéger*] To cover or shield from danger or injury, to defend, to guard, to preserve in safety

The gods of Greece *protect* you *Shak*

Syn — To defend, guard, shield, preserve, save, secure See DEFEND

Pro tĕct'ing-ly, *adv* By protecting, in the way of protection

Pro tĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *protectio*, Fr *protection*, Pr *proteccio*, Sp *proteccion*, It *protezione* See *supra*]

1 The act of protecting, preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance, shelter

To your *protection* I commend me, gods *Shak*

2 The state of being protected

3 That which protects or preserves from injury

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. *Deut* xxxii 38

4 Hence, a writing that protects, a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

He most readily gave them *protections* under his hand *Macaulay*

5 The establishment of such duties on goods imported as will protect or cherish domestic industry.

Writ of protection (*a*) A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest, — now disused (*Eng*) *Blackstone* (*b*) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

Syn. — Preservation, defense; guard, shelter, refuge, security, safety

Pro tĕc'tion ĭst, *n* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments

Pro tĕc'tive, *a* [Sp *protectivo*, Pr *protectiu*, Fr *protectif* See *supra*] Affording protection; sheltering, defensive

Pro-tĕc'tor, *n* [Lat, It *protettore*, Sp, Pg & Pr *protector*, Fr *protecteur*]

1 One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression, a defender, a guardian

For the world a *protector* shall be known *Waller*

2 One who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority, a regent [*Eng*]

Is it concluded he shall be *protector*? *Shak*

3 A cardinal who looks after the interests, at Rome, of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order

Lord Protector (*Eng Hist*), the title assumed by Cromwell in 1653

Pro tĕct'or-al, *a* Protectorial

Pro tĕct'or ate, *n* [Fr *protectorat*, Sp *protectorado*, It *protettorato* See *supra*]

1 Government by a protector, — applied especially to the government of England by Cromwell

2 The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one

Pro tĕc-tō'ri al, *a* [Lat, *protectorius*] Pertaining to a protector

Pro tĕct'or-less, *a* Having no protector

Pro tĕct'or ship, *n* The office of a protector or regent, protectorate

Pro-tĕct'ress, } *n* A woman who protects, a female
Pro tĕct'rix, } protector

Pro tĕ gé, (prō'tā zhā'), *n* [Fr *protégé*, p p of *protéger* See PROTECT] One under the care and protection of another

Pro tĕ gée (prō'tā zhā'), *n* [Fr] A female under the protection of another.

Prō'te i nā'ceōŭs, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing proteine

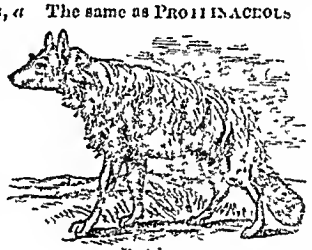
Prō'te-ĭne, *n* [N Lat *proteinum*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, πρωτεύειν, to be the first, πρωτεῖον, the first place, chief rank, because it occupies the first place in relation to the albuminous principles] (*Chem*) A substance claimed by Mulder to be obtained as a distinct substance from albumen, fibrine, or caseine, and considered by him to be the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin

The theory of *proteine* can not be maintained *Gregory*

☞ The theory of Mulder is doubted and denied by many chemists, and also the existence of *proteine* as a distinct substance

Pro tĕ'i noŭs, *a* The same as PROTEINACEOUS

Prō'te-ŭs, *n* (*Zoöl*) A genus of carnivorous mammals found in South Africa, and intermediate between the hyenas and the civets They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope *Baird*



Proteus

Pro tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTENDING] [Lat *protendere*, *protentum*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch] To hold out, to stretch forth [*Obs*]

With his *protended* lance he makes defense *Dryden*

They, in a martial exercise employed
Heed not the monarch, or his gaudy train,
But poise the spear *protended*, as in fight *Glover*

Pro tĕnse', *n* [See PROTEND] Extension [*Obs*]

"By due degrees and long *protense*" *Spenser*

Pro tĕn'sive, *a* [See *supra*] Drawn out, extended [*Rare*]

Time is a *protensive* quantity and consequently any part of it however small can not without a contradiction be imagined as not divisible into parts *Sir W Hamilton*

Prō'ter ăn'thōŭs, *a* [Gr πρότερος, first and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) Having flowers appearing before the leaves, — said of certain plants *Gray*

Pro tĕr'vĭ ty, *n* [Lat *proteritas*, from *proterus*, violent, bold, from *proterere*, to trample down, as if trampling on every thing] Peevishness, petulance [*Obs*]

Pro tĕst' (115), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTESTING] [Fr *protester*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *protestar*, It *protestare*, Lat *protestari*, from *pro*, before, and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, from *testis* a witness]

1 To affirm in a public or formal manner, to bear witness, to declare solemnly, to avow

Collecting an army on the borders of Normandy, he *protests* that his measures are pacific *Lander*

2. To make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition, — with *against*, as, he *protests* against your votes *Denham*

The conscience has power to protest against the exorbitancies of the passions *South*

Syn — To affirm assever ate assert, aver, attest, testify, declare; protest See AFFIRM

Pro tĕst', *v i* 1 To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, as, to *protest* one's innocence

2 To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation

Fiercely they oppose
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme *Milton*

3 To prove, to show; to give evidence of

I will *protest* thy cowardice *Shak*

To protest a bill or note (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration in due form, on behalf of the holder against all parties liable for any loss or damage sustained by the non-acceptance or the non payment of the bill or note, as the case may be This is said to be done by a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix *Kent Story Bell Dict*

Prō'test (Synop, §130), *n* [It & Sp *protesta*, Fr *protet* See *supra*]

1 A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body, as, the *protest* of peers in Parliament

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non acceptance or non payment of the bill, or by the non payment of the note, as the case may be (*b*) A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a storm, stating the particulars of it and showing that the damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, &c, as the case may be, and protesting against them (*c*) A declaration made by a person before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, in mind of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary *Story Kent New Dict*

Prō'test-ant ĭsm, *n* Protestantism [*Rare*]

Prō'test ant, *a* [Lat *protestans*, p pr of *protestari* See *supra*]

1 Making a protest

2 Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome, as, the *Protestant* religion

Prō'test ant, *n* [Fr *protestant*, It & Sp *protestante* See *supra*]

1 One who protests, — originally applied to those who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529 and protested against, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from, a decree of the Emperor Charles V and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council

2 Especially, a Christian who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church, one who adheres to the doctrines of the Reformation

Prō'test ănt'ic al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the character or manner of, Protestants [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prō'test-ant ĭsm, *n* [Fr *protestantisme*, It & Sp *protestantismo*] The state of being protestant, especially against the church of Rome; the Protestant religion

Prō'test ant ly, *adv* In conformity with the Protestants [*Obs*] *Bell*

Prō'tes tā'tion, *n* [Lat *protestatio*, Fr *protestation*, Pr *protestatio*, Sp *protestacion*, It *protestazione* See PROTEST]

1 The act of making a protest or public avowal, a solemn declaration, especially of dissent, as, a *protestation* of our faith" *Leslie*

2 (*Law*) A declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial *Blackstone*

Prō'tes tā'tor, *n* [Fr *protestateur*] One who protests

Pro tĕst'er, *n* 1 One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration

2 One who protests a bill of exchange

Pro tĕst'ing ly, *adv* By way of protesting.

Prō'te ŭs, or **Prō'te ŭs,** *n* [Lat, Fr Gr Πρωτεύς]

1 (*Myth*) A marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing character was the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

2 (*Zoöl*) (*a*) A genus of batrachian reptiles allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs (*b*) A genus of homogeneous infusoria, the forms of which are incessantly changing

Prō'thă lăm'ĭ on, *n* [Gr πρό, before, and θάλαμος, chamber, especially bridal chamber, marriage] An address in celebration of a marriage; an epithalamion *Dict Lit*

Pro thĕ'sis, *n* [Lat, Gr προθέσις, from προτίθεναι, to place or set before, from πρό, before, and τίθεναι, to place, set, put, Fr *prothese*]

1 (*Eccl*) The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put, previous to their being placed on the altar, — called also *prothesis*

2 (*Surg*) The process of adding to the human body some artificial part in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, &c, prosthesis.

Pro thŏn'o tā ry, *n* [Lat *protonotarius*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, and Lat *notarius*, a short hand writer, scribe, notary; It & Sp *protonotario*, Fr *protonotaire*]

1 A hi f nol y r l tk My p lrato *pro ti not ry* *H rr*

2 I p el ly o of tl gr t ffice f th h rch of Court lump ki g l to it p tel reh *H ok*

3 A hi f l k in th C urt of Ki g' Ben h a it om m Pl s r w m pr eeded by h *post* [*Eng*] *H k l I rrill*

4 A egiste o l l I k f co rt, l p rties in St tes [U S]

5 (*I* (*rk* (*k rrk*) F m ly who h l the charge f w iti g th t of th artyrs d th circ m ta ce f th ir d ath w g i llu l n p rso eo l l ll g coll g wi r t l th t i wills of ardi ls, make l f rm ion d p ocee l f g ne essary l h e nizati f l ts mak *i x mpted* a *tarius d itare fdi inity doct f be tan l irili w &c.* *H k*

I othon otary hi The offi of pro th nol y

I ro thu ra [From G d bef re d 3a { breastpl t th m ti and m l t.] (*Anton*) Th first le i r egm t l th tho l I secta *I ran l*

Prō to A prefix from th Greek *pr* first and in express p l ll l *protoma tyr* *prot type* l lso l h l l] guage, to d l that qui l t of lement b lance u with g the h to that th ld i ompo d co tain h l eq l l t f yge

Pro to ōl (F *pr tocol* I *proticoll* , Sp *protor lo* l g & It. *p otocoll* L. Lat. *p otocolium* from La G *porōn* th first l f gl d t th roll of p p d h start l docum t, whi h th d was writte from *wp* g th fi t d ill gl]

1 Th rigi l opy l any writi g as of tre t, ll l b the l from l *I rrill*

2 Th mi tes r gh dra ght f a in tra tr t or tra actio

P ō to ōl I T mak protoc l f

I o to-cōl *t* T m ke writi protocol o d st ir hi s.

I ō to-cōl t I A i gi ler l k (*B* r)

Pr to-gīn n. (F) *utogyne* Gr *protoge* f ti *rpu* t fi t l yi 3 to b born pro d ced] (*Min*) A ki l of taleous ranite, *De* m.

Pro to ā ty r (mā t) [F *protomarty* Pr p *tomart* Sp) r t m ti , It. *protoma tir* tl *artyr ro*, fro *pwros* fire d *pt* p m rty]

1. Th first rtyr — term ppll d l q Sl ph th fi C r l tia ma ty

2 Th fi t wh s ff l r ri l d y

ca se, "Th *protomarty* f en y

P ō to phȳte n (Gr *pu* fi l y pl t from *φ* t grow] (*Bot*) Th l we rd r f pl t ther l fl with t l at in l d pend nce between th cells, as l ui lou fuf sol l ; diatoms the d smidi ae &c. *Gray.*

P ō to-phy-tŏl o-gy n [Gr *pr* first, *ϕ* pl t and *λό* , di course] Th sci ce f pr - l ph fossil bota y

P to-pl m n. [G pu fi d nd *πλά* form from *πλάσ* to mol l] (*Bk* o*l*) Th l ell, nitrogen ma l l vegetabl cells l wi h th proce f l tion cell nd gr with grow f rward th l l v g tati l l. re See Cr *M dl*

P to pla i n 1 P rti l g t th first f m l f li g bodies

2 l rtai ing to the m l ri l f f m ti n f l bud

3 (*Z l*) P rt l ing to fi t growth f rm ll — less ll l g l *el* ang e ll l l f form on

P ō to plā t [F *protoplast* Lat *p otopl tus* G *pr* A *τ* formed t l first from *w* l *τ*, first, l l *τos* formed from *i* at to form] Th thi g first f rmed as p t b l tated thi whi h l fi t mod l f rm d origi l *H yw* *H*

P to pla tie a. First f rm d *Howell*

Pr to-pope [From G *pwros*, first, d E g *pope* R p *rotopope* It *protopapa*] (*G* *rch*) o of th l rgy f firs r k t e ched l in th metropolitan h rches h priest.

P ō o-salt [From G *pw os* first, nd F g *salt*] (*Chem*) A salt c ntai i g th l ast p w k l m *n.*

Pro to-sul ph te [From Gr *πρωτος* fi t, l L g *sulph t*] (*Ch m*) A compo d f sulph i acid with proto id

Prō to-tȳpe n [F *protot pe* Lat *protot pus* G *prw* *τ* f om *πρωτος* first,] *τυπος* type mod l] A origi l m d l ft whi h y thi g i pied th p t rn l y thi g i f h gra ed or othe wi e pi d t. th lik mpla rch ype *Watton*

Th will ara l ir backs on it, like the grat prototype *Burke.* ed prototype

Pro-tŏ ide [From Gr *πρωτος* first, l F g *oxid* ; F *protoxide*] (*Chem*) A compou d f ne equivalen f x e wit eq ival t f base and destit i d properti

Protoxide f nitrogen, la ghing-gas. See Laug ing-ga.

Pro-tŏx'i dĭ e t T combi e wit o yg as any element y h time i th proportio f q ival t f o ygen and a o f the l the

Pr to-zo n. [Gr *πρωτος* first and *ζωον* a a imal] (*Zool*) A im l f t l west f the fi g d di l s distin ui hed by th implicity f ruct re, a l h f th forms y t m f ruct re h teri l g lly t l g d divi l h l g t gly marked b A *ANIMAL KINGDOM*

☞ Th p of zoans, as stati h us ma th l e ch as m y be f rm l b depres ion of h f e t th ame hei particl of f t l be rmed l anl digested. Th l cl d h bl ms p l sponges, and m y of the s-called *infusoria*, the pouches and most this ual being common d group f protozoans h prod ced b growth d h ia g pro m d ion of it m t th go t f lik process from th rincs wh co fi m be, pro lu ed fi an group Th princip l bd l l n st. f lows l *Ac* oco ida or *heat pro*' *as* fi l di g h p gen l pol cta l h mi ral secretion of which re laus lur va Heh fil structure f whose hell is tis l 2 *I fus* ned or *Inak-lak prot zoans*, h rhi opol he h l (whi wh l f ca careous l para or l ra te l th ram- ena of h lia 3 *E* m ozoa or *Ileal* -like prot zoans Th bai l be th pl ts le are p- posed to l lo , t um of h se hav subdivisions. *De*

I ō to ō l 1 (*Zool*) Of pertai l g t th prol

2 (*Geol*) C t i l g rem i f th li tif of th gl h whi h i l dod m ll k radi t d wh t are called p f on *Du*

Pro-trăct *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTRACTED ; *p pr* & *vb* n. PRO TRACTING] [L. *p p* of *there p* *tra t m* from *pro*, for d *tra here* to draw It. *prot ere protrarre*]

1 T draw out length t time to tl to prol g as to p *otract* argument to *protract* di l to p *ot* t w

2 T p t ff to di ta t ti m t d la to d f to protract th d ci l f q tl prot f th fi lla

3 (S) T draw to l to lay dow with scal d p otract as th l d angles f pl f land t pl t.

Prot cted meeting relyi g meeti g contin ed f many successi d [*U S*]

Pro t ăct, [L *p p tractus* See *supra*] T di e ll co [*Ob*] *pen*

Pro-tră t d ly, *adv* I prol ged or p tracted m ner ted ly

Pro t ăct r O wh protra t length in tim

Pro-t ă tion n. [Lat *protractio* It. *p ot* wor s p]

1 Th l drawi g l tl l a l tim t t f d] y l g th t out tl f thi g ti *trot* *fo* f d l te

2 (*S*) Th act f pl tti g lay l g d w p per h dim l any thing as fi l]

3 That whi h is pro racted plotted p p

Pro t act ive a. Drawing t l ngthe l g l tim prol gi g co ll l g d layi g

He cufsed that *protractive arts*. *Dryden.*

Pro t ăct o n. 1 O wh th t whi h protracts

2 A m th m ical i from t f l yi g t w d so as l g gl p pe ed l drawi g pl tti g l l f vious f rm scrlet l rect gul or ircul

Protractor ( )

3 (*Surg*) A I trum t ormerl u f remo ing fr ign b dies from a w d

I ro-tr p ti al a. [G *πρo* before from *po pl* t to f rw rd l tre on from *πρo* to ward and *πατ* to l rn] I l led d g ed to pre l hortatory use [*Obs*] *Ward*

Pro trŭde *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTRUDED p *pr* & *vb* n. PROTRUDING] [L *protrudere* *trusum* from *pro* forward f rth d *trudere* t thrust]

1 T thrust forw l t drive or f rce along [*Rare*] *Locke.*

2 T thrust t thro gh grow or for e from out m t to ca se com f rth Wh

Sp l *protrudes* th bu et e g s. *Thomson.*

Pro trūde *v i* T hoo f wa l to be thrust f rw rd

Th parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

Pro tru ble a Cap bl f bei g protruded l withdrawn *red r*

Pro t u sion (tr h n) *n* 1 The act f hru ti g f w rd, o bey nd th l limit

2 Th t tu l being pro ruded

Pro-t u sive a Thru ti g p ll g f rward as pro *rusive* too h *Darwin*

Pro tū'ber-ance [F *prot berance* Sp *protuberancia* It. *protuberanza*. See *infra*] Th t whi h i prot b rant well g or tumo o the bod pro inent or b nch k b y thi wh h i s or pushed bey l the s rround g adjacent surface

Syn —Prominence Protuber nce Protuberance diff rs from *prominence*, being applied to p rts tha row from the surface w h rounded curve or swelli ng whereas *Prominence* ma be at right ang with the surface

Pro-tū'ber-an cy *n* Th q lity f being pro t bera prot bera

Pro-tū be -ant [L *p t bera* p pr f *p tuberare* See PRO ERA E] Promi nt h y l the rro di g far llin pro t berant] l l *prot bera t y*

Pro-tū'be ant ly *adv* I prot b rant man r l lh w y f prot berance

Pro-tū be āte [Lat *protuberare* *prot be rat* m from *pro* f rwar l l rth l *tuber* b mp w lli g prot be nce] T w ll be prominent beyond th djac t s far to b lge t.

If th ovel *protuberate*, mak mall puncture with la cet hro h i kin. *Sharp*

Pro tū be ā tion The act f w lling beyon l the rr u di g rface *Coos*

Pro tū b ous Protubera t [*Ob*]

Proud [*compar* P O D R, *superl* OUD ST] [O E g *proud* A-S *prūt*, I l *prid* b ne i l h dsom D *prud* handsom D *p* t *pr* t h, proud pr lish]

1 Feeli g manifesti g pri l l good o l ad as ( ] l os sel g bowi g ino il it teem rr it g llen ss l l d ca l d f re ce ld it h r ro- ga t h ghi percilious presump e. l d th mad *y ou* t wi h p re and p li cely ben *Shak*

A foe so proud will ot th weaker seek. *Milto*

(*b*) Ready l bon l co l aied elated; — often wi h *f* as *pro* l l co try

2 Givi g reason occa *f* prid self grat- l l h boas g gra d pl di l hl g lil t ost ta l — ly exubera l ll tre l bad w p *oud*, *Chapm* *f oud* lil sh l storm f tone from th proud l mpl h ight *Dryden.*

3 E cited b the l al *ppetit* — applied p r tic l l l l t fem l f om mals

A breeding jennet, lusty young d proud. *Shak*

☞ *Proud* l sometime sed I ll f m hun of self l ni l or compou d *pro d* *sted pr d heart ed proud-minded p oud-* ll]

Proud flesh (*M* d) fu gous growth excrescence of flesh in w u d or lcer

Proud i h a. S m wh t pro d [*F m*] *Ok*

Pro d ly *adv* Wi h ino di t self-esteem f pro l m h g illy ost tati usly with l fty ire or mi

Proud h marches on and od of fear *Pope*

Proud n Th stat quality f bei g pro l p id *Latan*

P ov bi (prov bl) a. [See PRO E] C p l f bei g pro ed

Prov-a-bl m n. Th apacity or st l of be i g pro d.

Prov bly *adv* I m r p ll of proof

Prov nd [n [F *provende* It *provenda* p Prov nt] [*n* *f unda*, *provianda* G *proviant*, *f* l Lat. *provenda*, *provienda* from Lat *pro* *der* l provide. See I] Prove l f od [*Ob*]

For th se, one prove as soldiers' provend wh d y be destruction of . *Shak.*

Pro vānt *v t* [See *sup*] T pply with p vi l to pro ide f [*Ob*]

Prōv nt a. (ee *supr*] Provid d f commo or gen ral se l ence, comm in q lity A poo pro nt l pler bette *B Jonson*

Provant sword plai word, uch was provided f so

P ove (proov) *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVED; *p pr* & *vb* n. PROVING] [O Fr *prover prover*, F *prouver* l *t* *prova* Sp *probar* Pr *prova*, It. *provare* Lat. *probare* l try pprove prove fro *prob* good prope A S *p* D *proeven* Dan *prøve*, Sw *pröfva* Icel pro G *prüf* *probe* *probiren* Cf PRO E]

1 T try ascert l by xperim nt, by a t l tand rd to test to prove the tr gth f gunpowd by perime l to prove th l k f ascerl by comparing it wi h a standard measure

2 T evi ce establi h or certain a truth re lity fact, by rgum l testimony ed

3 T ascertai the gen l ness or validity of t rify to prove will

4 T g l xperience l th good r evil of to experi ce "Where she capti ted to g ave t was did prove" *Spenser*

5 (*Arith*) T w evi e or ascertain ea t correct ess of any peration or res l th l l trac io , if th difference be wee two must dded to the less number in less sum eq al th greater the correct ess f the subtrac on l proved

Syn —T rove try ascertain verify justify ostrate est (ish) estab i g manifest show demonstrate ev nce

Prove (prōōv), *v i* 1. To mak trial to e y

Th ma prove

T prove by wise ha e fa ed to go. *Dryde*

2 T h fou d by perience of trial as p t to lt o leading pro er s ity

3 T be ascertained by the event or som th g

---

1 To lay flat, to throw down as, to *prostrate* the body to *prostrate* trees or plants

2. To overthrow, to demolish, to destroy, to ruin, as, to *prostrate* a village, to *prostrate* a government, to *prostrate* law or justice

3. To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration, to incline to bow in humble reverence;—used reflexively. *Hoppe*

4. To cause to sink totally, to reduce, as, to *prostrate* strength

Pros-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *prostratio*, Fr *prostration*, O Sp *prostracion*, N Sp *postracion*, It *prostrazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of throwing down, or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration,—primarily, the act of falling on the face, but now used for bowing or bowing in reverence and worship

2 The condition of being prostrate, great depression, dejection, as, a *prostration of spirits*

3 (*Med*) A latent, not an exhausted state of the vital energies, great oppression of natural strength and vigor, that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed

☞ *Prostration* is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring, lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is and comes to the state of a spring, deprived of its elastic power *Gerard*

Prō'style, *n* [Fr *prostyle*, It & Sp *prostilo*, Lat *prostylus* Gr πρόστυλος, from πρό, before, and στῦλος, pillar, column] (*Arch*) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong *Gerard*

Prōs'y, *a* [*compar.* prosier, *superl.* prosiest]

1 Like prose

2 Dull and tedious in discourse or writing

Pro syl'lo gism, *n* [From *pro* and *syllogism*] (*Logic*) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, the conclusion of such a syllogism

Pro tăc'tic, *n.* [Gr προτακτικός, placing or placed before, from προτάσσειν, to place or post in front from πρό, before, and τάσσειν, to arrange, array] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play

Pro tăg'o nist, *n* [Gr πρωτος, first, and ἀγωνιστής, an actor, from ἀγών, a contest, ἄγειν, to act] One who fills the leading part in a drama, hence one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like "Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry" *De Quincey*

Prō'ta sis, *n* [Lat, Gr πρότασις, from προτείνειν, to stretch before, forward, from πρό, before, forward, and τείνειν, to stretch, Fr *protase*]

1 A proposition, a maxim *Johnson*

2 (*Gram*) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence,—opposed to *apodosis*

3 (*Anc Drama*) The first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on

Pro tăt'ic, *a* [Gr προταικός, Lat *protaticus*, Fr *protatique* See *supra*] Being placed in the beginning, previous

Prō'te an (Synop, §130), *a* Pertaining to Proteus, readily assuming different shapes See PROTEUS

Prō'te an ly, *adv* Like Proteus, or that which readily changes shape *Cudworth*

Pro tect', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTECTING] [Lat *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover It *protegere*, Sp *proteger*, Fr *protéger*] To cover or shield from danger or injury, to defend, to guard, to preserve in safety

The gods of Greece *protect* you. *Shak*

Syn —To defend, guard, shield, preserve, save, secure See DEFEND

Pro tĕct'ing ly, *adv* By protecting, in the way of protection

Pro tĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *protectio*, Fr *protection*, Pr *protecciò*, Sp *proteccion*, It *protezione* See *supra*]

1 The act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance, shelter

To your *protection* I commend me, gods *Shak*

2 The state of being protected

3 That which protects or preserves from injury

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection* *Deut* xxxii 38

4 Hence, a writing that protects, a passport or other writing which secures from molestation

He most readily gave them *protections* under his hand *Macaulay*

5 The establishment of such duties on goods imported as will protect or cherish domestic industry

Writ of protection (*a*) A writ in which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest —now disused [*Law*] *Blackstone* (*b*) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court as party, juror, &c, intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning

Syn —Preservation; defense, guard, shelter, refuge; security, safety

Pro tĕc'tion ist, *n* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments

Pro tĕc'tive, *a.* [Sp *protectivo*, Fr *protectif*, It *protettivo* See *supra*] Affording protection; sheltering, defensive

Pro tĕc'tor, *n* [Lat, It *protettore*, Sp, Pg & Fr *protector*, Fr *protecteur*]

1 One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression, a defender, a guardian

For the world's *protector* will stand by me *Shak*

2 One who had the care of the kingdom during the King's minority; a regent [*Law*]

Jesse appointed Eldad to be *protector* *Bacon*

3 A cardinal who looks after the interests, at Rome, of a Roman Catholic nation or fellow order

Lord Petre (*Pop Lett*) He is to be assisted by Cardinal Wolsey in Italy

Pro tĕc'tor al, *a* Protectorial

Pro tĕc'tor ate, *n* [Fr *protectorat*, Sp *protectorado*, It *protettorato* See *supra*]

1 Government by a protector,—applied especially to the government of England by Cromwell

2 The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one

Prō tec tō'ri al, *a* [Lat *protectorius*] Pertaining to a protector

Pro tĕct'or less, *a* Having no protector

Pro tĕct'or ship, *n* The office of a protector or regent, protectorate

Pro tĕct'ress, *n* A woman who protects, a female protector

Pro tĕct'rix, *n* A female protector

Protégé (prō'tā zhā'), *n.* [Fr *protégé*, p p of *protéger* See PROTECT] One under the care and protection of another

Protégée (prō'tā zhā'), *n* [Fr.] A female under the protection of another

Prō'te lăm'ce ous, *a* Pertaining, to, resembling, or containing proteles

Prō'te les, *n* [N Lat *protelytra*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, πρωτεύειν, to be the first, πρωτεῖον, the first place, chief rank, because it occupies the first place in relation to the albuminous principles] (*Chem*) A substance claimed by Mulder to be obtained as a distinct substance from albumen, fibrine, or caseine, and considered by him to be the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin

The theory of *proteles* can not be maintained *Gregory*

☞ The theory of Mulder is doubted and denied by many chemists and also the existence of *proteles* as a distinct substance

Pro tĕ'i noūs, *a* The same as PROTEIFORMOUS

Prō'te ōs, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds found in South Africa, and intermediate between the hyænas and the civets They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope *Baird*

Proteles

Pro tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTENDING] [Lat, *protendere*, *protentum*, from *pro* before, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch] To hold out, to stretch forth [*Obs.*]

With his *protended* lance he makes defense *Dryden*

They in a martial exercise employed
Heed not the monarch or his gaudy train,
But poise the *spear*, *protende* it, as in field *Glover*

Pro tĕnse', *n* [See PROTEND] Extension [*Obs*]

"By due degrees and long *protense*" *Spenser*

Pro tĕn'sive, *a* [See *supra*] Drawn out, extended [*Rare*]

Time is a *protensive* quantity and consequently any part of it however small can not without a contradiction be imagined as not divisible into parts *Sir W Hamilton*

Prō'ter ăn'thous, *a* [Gr πρῶτος, first and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) Having flowers appearing before the leaves,—said of certain plants *Gray*

Pro tĕr'vity, *n* [Lat *proterritas*, from *proterritus*, violent, bold, from *proterrere*, to trample down, as if trampling on every thing] Peevishness, petulance [*Obs*]

Pro test' (115), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTESTED *p pr* & *vb n* PROTESTING] [Fr *protester*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *protestar*, It *protestare*, Lat *protestari*, from *pro*, before, and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, from *testis* a witness]

1 To affirm in a public or formal manner, to bear witness, to declare solemnly, to avow

Collecting an army on the borders of Normandy, he protests that his measures are pacific. *Landor*

2 To make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition,—with *against*, or, he *protests* against your votes *Dunham*

The conscience has power to *protest* against the exorbitancies of the passions *South*

Syn —To affirm, asseverate assert, aver, attest, testify declare, profess See AFFIRM

Pro tĕst', *v t* 1 To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, as, to *protest one's innocence*

2 To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation

Fiercely *protest* a pact
My journey stop is, with [illegible] urgent
I *protest* the sun *Lodge*

3. To pray, to adjure; to give evidence of [illegible]

To protest (*Lat*) [illegible] *Bacon*

Prō'test (Synop, §130), *n.* [Lat *protestatio*, Fr *protestation*, It *protestazione* See *supra*]

1 A formal declaration of opinion, and of fact some act, especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a deliberative body; as, the *protest* of a lord in parliament

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A solemn declaration in consequence of due form issued by a notary public, usually upon his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non acceptance or non payment of the bill, or by the non payment of the money, as the case may be (*b*) A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, or other competent officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that the damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, &c, as the case may be, and protesting against them (*c*) A declaration made by some, before or while paying a tax, duty, or other demand of his, which he declares illegal, or against justice of the demand, and reserves his rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary. *Story Agent* [illegible]

Prōt'est an cy, *n* Protestantism [*Lord*]

Prōt'est ant, *a.* [Lat *protestans*, p p of *protestari* See *supra*]

1 Making a protest

2 Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome, as a *Protestant* religion

Prōt'est ant, *n* [Fr *protestant*, It, & Sp *protestante* See *supra*]

1 One who protests;—originally applied to those who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from, a decree of the Emperor Charles V and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council

2 Especially, a Christian who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church, one who adheres to the doctrines of the Reformation.

Prōt'est ăn'tic al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or the character or manner of, Protestants [*Obs*] *Burton*

Prōt'est ant ism, *n* [Fr *protestantisme*, It *protestantismo*] The state of being protestant, especially against the church of Rome, the Protestant religion

Prōt'est ant ly, *adv* In conformity with the Protestants [*Obs*] *Milton*

Prōt'es tā'tion, *n* [Lat *protestatio*, Fr *protestation*, Pr *protestatio*, Sp *protestacion*, It *protestazione* See PROTEST]

1 The act of making a protest or public avowal, a solemn declaration, especially of dissent "The *protestation* of our faith" *Irish Ch*

2 (*Law*) A declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or fact of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial *Blackstone*

Prōt'es tā'tor, *n* [Fr *protestateur*] One who protests

Pro tĕst'er, *n* 1 One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration

2. One who protests a bill of exchange

Pro tĕst'ing ly, *adv* By way of protesting

Prō'te ūs, or **Prō'teūs,** *n* [Lat, fr Gr Πρωτεύς]

1 (*Myth*) A marine deity, the *son of Oceanus* and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes, hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles

2 (*Zool*) (*a*) A genus of batrachian amphibia allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs (*b*) A genus of homogeneous infusoria, the forms of which are incessantly changing

Prō'tha-lăm'ni on, *n* [Gr πρό, before, and θάλαμος, chamber, especially bridal chamber, marriage] An address in celebration of a marriage, an epithalamion *Dennis*

Prō'thē-sis, *n* [Lat, Gr πρόθεσις, from προτίθεναι, to place or set before, from πρό, before, and τίθεναι, to place, set, put, Fr *prothèse*]

1. (*Eccl*) The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put, previous to their being placed on the altar,—called also *credence*

2 (*Surg*) The process of adding to the human body some artificial part in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, &c, prosthesis

Pro thŏn'o ta ry, *n* [Lat *protonotarius*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, and Lat *notarius*, a short hand writer, scribe, notary, It & Sp *protonotario*, Fr *protonotaire*]

1. A chief notary or clerk. "My privy protho[n]otary." *Jewel*

2. Formerly one of the twelve of the highest office of the... holding the patriarch. *Hook*

3. A chief clerk in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, now superseded by ... [Eng.] *Wharton. Burrill*

4. A registrar or chief clerk of a court in particular States. [U. S.]

5. (*Roman Cath. Church*) Formerly one who had the charge of writing the acts of the martyrs and the circumstances of their death; now one of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make the formation and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, make apostolical acts, are doctors of divinity, doctors of the canon and civil law, &c. *Hook*

Pro-thon'o-ta-ry-ship, *n.* The office of prothonotary.

Pro-tha'la-mi-on, *n.* [From Gr. ... before, and ... bed-chamber ...] The first ... *Lowell*

Pro'to-. A prefix from the Greek ... first, used to express priority, as in *protomartyr*, *prototype*; used also in chemistry ... to denote that an equivalent of an element or substance ... with another substance, ... the ... compound ... equivalent of oxygen.

Prŏ'to-col, *n.* [F. *protocole*, ... *protocol*, ... *protocolo*, Pg. & It. *protocollo*, ... Lat. *protocollum*, from Late Gr. ..., the first leaf glued ... rolls of papyrus, and in notarial documents, which the date was written, from ... first, and ... glue.]

1. The original copy of any writing, as of a treaty, ... the instrument. *Burrill*

2. The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction.

Pro'to-col, *v. t.* To make a protocol of.

Pro'to-col-ist, *n.* To make or write protocols, or first draughts.

Pro'to-col-ist, *n.* A registrar or clerk. [*Russia*]

Prō'to-gine, *n.* [F. ..., from Gr. ... first, and ... to be born, produced.] (*Min.*) A kind of talcose granite. *Dana*

Pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tẽr), *n.* [F. *protomartyr*, Pr. *protomartire*, Sp. *protomartir*, It. *protomartire*, Gr. ..., from ... first, and ... martyr.]

1. The first martyr;—a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause. "The protomartyr of our cause." *Dryden*

Pro'to-phyte, *n.* [Gr. ... first, and ... plant, from ... to grow.] (*Bot.*) The lowest order of plants, which are unicellular, without ... or vessels, ... dependence between the cells, as the ... infusoria, diatoms, the ... *Carpenter*

Pro'to-phy-tol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ... first, ... plant, and ... discourse.] The science of protophytes, fossil botany.

Prō'to-plas'm, *n.* [Gr. ... first, and ... form, from ... to mold.] (*Physiol.*) The ... thin, ... material ... of ... cells ... which ... process of nutrition, secretion, and growth ... the vital ... *Huxley*

Pro'to-plas'mic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the first formation of living bodies.

2. Pertaining to the material of formation of living bodies.

3. (*Bot.*) Pertaining to first growth or formation ... forming ... any ... cell ... of formation.

Prō'to-plast, *n.* [F. *protoplaste*, Lat. *protoplastus*, ... formed ... first from ... first, and ... formed from ... to form.] The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; that which is first made; the formed ... *Bryant* ... *Harvey*

Pro'to-plas'tic, *a.* First formed. *Howell*

Pro'to-pope, *n.* [From Gr. ... first, and Eng. *pope*, F. ... *protopop*.] (*Greek Ch.*) ... of the ... first rank in cathedral and metropolitan churches; an arch-priest.

Pro'to-salt, *n.* [From Gr. ... first, and Eng. *salt*.] (*Chem.*) A salt containing a metallic protoxide. *Allen*

Prō'to-sul'phu-ret, *n.* [From Gr. ... first, and Eng. *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) A compound of sulphur ... with ... *protosulphide*.

Prō'to-type, *n.* [F. *prototype*, Lat. *prototypus*, Gr. ... *prototype* from ... first, and ... type model.] An original or model after which any thing is copied; the pattern of any thing to be engraved or otherwise copied ... the like exemplar or type. *Watts*

They will burn their backs ... their great prototype and pr... *Dryden*

Pro-tox'id, *n.* [From Gr. ... first, and Eng. *oxid*; Fr. *protoxyde*.] (*Chem.*) A compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one equivalent of base, and destitute of acid properties.

Protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas. See Laughing-gas.

Pro-tox'i-dize, *v. t.* To combine with oxygen in ... elementary ... in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen and one of the latter.

Prō'to-zō'ăn, *n.* [Gr. ... first, and ... animal.] (*Zool.*) An animal of the lowest of the five grand divisions, distinguished by its simplicity of structure, neither of ... form ... system of structure, ... characterized ... generally the ... being roughly marked. See ANIMAL KINGDOM.

☞ The protozoa, generally have no mouth or only such as may be formed by a depression of the surface of the ... when a particle of food is to be received and digested. The ... classes, rhizopods, sponges, and ... the so-called animalcules ... the sponges and most rhizopods being compound groups of protozoans, each produced by growth and budding process, and ... of ... the process from the ... whence the name *Rhizopod* ... group. The principal ... are the following: 1. *Actinophrys*, or radiate protozoa, including the sponges and polycistina, ... the minute secretions of which are almost ... the structure of whose shell is ... 2. *Rhizopoda*, or naked protozoans ... the rhizopods ... shell of which ... siliceous ... in the ... 3. *Entomostraca*, or *ciliated-like protozoans*. The ... to be ... are supposed to belong to one of these three divisions. *Dana*

Prō'to-zo'ic, *a.* 1. (*Zool.*) Of or pertaining to the protozoa.

2. (*Geol.*) Containing remains of the earliest life of the globe, which include mollusks, radiates, and what are called protozoa. *Dana*

Pro-tract', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRACTING.] [Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, from *pro*, forth, and *trahere*, to draw. It. *protraere*, *protrarre*.]

1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* a ... game; to *protract* discussion ... of ...

2. To put off to a distant time; to delay; to defer; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the ... files.

3. (*Surv.*) To draw to a scale; to lay down with a scale and protractor, as the lines and angles of plans of land, to plot.

Protracted meeting, a religious meeting continued for many successive days. [*U. S.*]

Pro-tract', *n.* [Lat. *protractus*. See *supra*.] Tedious continuance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Pro-tract'ed-ly, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner ... tedious.

Pro-tract'er, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens ... time.

Pro-trac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *protractio*, It. *protrazione* ... *pro*.]

1. The act of drawing out or continuing in length; the act of delaying the ... of a thing; as, the *protraction* of a debt.

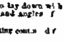
2. (*Surv.*) The act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing, as a field.

3. That which is protracted or plotted on paper.

Pro-tract'ive, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their protractive arts. *Dryden*

Pro-tract'or, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, protracts.



Protractor (2.)

2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, and for drawing ... or plotting ... It is of ... form ... semicircle ... *See* ...

3. (*Surgery*) An instrument resembling a forceps, used in extracting foreign ... from a wound.

Pro-trep'ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. *protreptikos* from *pro*, ... forward, to ... from *pl*, forward, and ... to turn.] ... adapted to persuade; hortatory; suasory. [*Obs.*] *Ward*

Pro-trude', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRUDING.] [Lat. *protrudere*, *protrusum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.]

1. To thrust forward; to drive ... along. [*Rare*] *Locke*

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice, from confinement; to cause to come forth. "When ... protruded ..." *Thomson*

Pro-trude', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts protrude beyond the skin. *Bacon*

Pro-tru'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being protruded or withdrawn. *Gardner*

Pro-tru'sion (-tru'zhun), *n.* 1. The act of thrusting forward or beyond the ... limit.

2. The state of being protruded.

Pro-tru'sive, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, protrusive motion. *Darwin*

Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* [Fr. *protubérance*, Sp. *protuberancia*, It. *protuberanza*. See *infra*.] That which is prominent beyond ... swelling ... the body; prominence; bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface.

Syn.—Prominence; Protuberance. *Protuberance* differs from *prominence*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with gradual ... or ... whereas ... prominence may be at right angles with the plane.

Pro-tū'ber-an-cy, *n.* The quality of being protuberant; protuberance.

Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* [Lat. *protuberans*, p. pr. of *protuberare*. See PROTUBERATE.] Prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling; as, *protuberant* ... *protuberant* eye.

Pro-tū'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* In a protuberant manner; by way of protuberance.

Pro-tū'ber-ate, *v. i.* [Lat. *protuberare*, *protuberatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, bump, swelling; protuberance.] To swell, or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharp*

Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Coo.*

Pro-tū'ber-ous, *a.* Protuberant. [*Obs.*]

Proud, *a.* [*compar.* PROUDER; *superl.* PROUDEST.] [O. Eng. *proud*, A-S. *prut*, feel *pride*, ... civil ... Dan. *prud*, handsome, D. *prat*, *pronksch*, proud ...]

1. Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; as, (*a.*) Possessing or showing inordinate self-esteem; overrating one's ... excellence; ... disdainful ... arrogant; haughty; ... presumptuous. ... and proud with pride and ... be ...

A fire so proud will ... with weaker ... *Whom.*

(*b.*) Ready to boast ... in ... disposition ... with *of*; as, proud of ... country.

2. ... reason or occasion of pride; self-gratifying ... grand ... splendid ... ostentatious; ... exuberant ... bad ... proud. *Chapman*

Proud titles ... storm of ... from the proud temple['s] height. *Dryden*

3. Excited by the animal appetite;—applied particularly to the female of ... animals.

A breeding jennet, lusty, young, and proud. *Shak.*

☞ Proud is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *proud-crested*, *proud-hearted*, *proud-minded*, *proud-swelling*.

Proud flesh (*Med.*), fungous growth or excrescence of flesh in wounds or ulcers.

Proud'ish, *a.* Somewhat proud. [*Rare*] *A. Ir.*

Proud'ly, *adv.* With inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty air or mien.

Proudly he marches on ... *Pope*

Proud'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being proud; pride. *Latimer*

Prov'a-ble (prōv'a-bl), *a.* [See PROVE.] Capable of being proved.

Prov'a-ble-ness, *n.* The capacity or state of being proved.

Prov'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

Prov'and, *n.* [F. *provende*, It. *provenda*, *provianda* ... Lat. *provenda*, *prævidenda*, from Lat. *providere* to provide. See PROVIDE.] Provender; food. [*Obs.*]

... there, ... soldier's provant ... day ... of ... *Dana*

Pro-vant', *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To supply with provision; to provide for. [*Obs.*]

Prov'ant, *a.* [See *supra*.] Provided for common ... hence common in quality ... poor provant rapier ... *Beau. & Fl.*

Provant sword, plain sword ... *work of* ...

Prove (prōōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVING.] [O. Fr. *prover*, *prouver*, F. *prouver*, ... *probar*, Pg. *provar*, It. *provare*, Lat. *probare* to try, approve, prove, from *probus* good, proper. A-S. ... D. *proeven*, ... Ger. *prüfen* ... *probe*, *problem*. Cf. PROBE.]

1. To try or ascertain by an experiment or by a test or standard; to test; ... to prove the strength of gunpowder by experiment; to prove the ... of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, ... fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence.

3. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to prove a will.

4. To gain experience of the good or evil of; to experience ... When ... *Jenner*

5. (*Arith.*) To show the evidence or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result; thus ... if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is proved.

Syn.—To prove; try; test; ... justify; confirm; establish; ... how ... *Aurora*

Prove (prōōv), *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to essay.

The era prepared

To prove by arms ... how it was to raise ... *Dr.*

2. To be found by experience or trial; as, glass medicines proves ... to ...

3. To be ascertained by the event; as, to th ...

subsequent, as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case proves mortal *Arbuthnot*

4 To succeed. [*Obs*]

The experiment *proved* not *Bacon*

Pro-vect', *v t* [Fr *provecte*, from Lat *provectus*, from *provehere*, to carry forward, from *pro*, before, and *vehere*, to carry] Carried forward, advanced [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Pro-vĕd'i-tor, *n* [It *provveditore*, *provveditore*, from *provedere*, Lat *providere*, Sp *proveedor*, O. Fr *proveeur* See PROVIDE] One employed to procure supplies for an army, a purveyor, one who provides for another *Bp Taylor*

Prŏv'e-dōre, *n* [See *supra*] A purveyor, one who procures provisions "An officer engaged in treaties with Indians, and busied with the duties of a *provedore*" *W. Irving*

Prov'en (prōōv'n), *p p* The same as PROVED, *p p* of *prove* [*A Scotticism*]

Pro-vĕn'cal (prō-vŏng sāl'), *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Provence, in France

2 The language of the inhabitants of Provence.

Pro-vĕn'cal, (prō-vŏng sāl'), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Provence or its inhabitants

Prŏv'ĕnce Rōse [Eng & Fr *Provence*, Pr *Provensa* See *infra*] A species of rose much valued for its beauty and fragrance

Pro-vĭn'cial, *a* [Fr *Provençal*, Pr *Provensal*] Pertaining to, or coming from, Provence, in France "Two *Provencial* roses in my raved shoes" *Shak*

Prŏv'end, *n* The same as PROVAND

Prŏv'en-der, *n* [Fr *provende*, provisions, provender, from Lat *praebidere*, Norm Fr *provendre*, a prebend, *provender*, a prebendary, from Lat. *praebere* See PROVAND and PREBEND]

1 Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats, also, a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay

Good *provender* laboring horses would have *Tusser*

2 Provisions, especially dry provisions, meat, food [*Rare*] *Coxe*

Prŏv'ent, *n* [See PROVAND] Provisions, eatables [*Obs*]

Prov'er (prōōv'er), *n* One who proves or tries, that which proves

Prŏv'erb, *n* [Fr *proverbe*, Pr *proverbi*, Sp, Pg, & It *proverbio*, Lat *proverbium*, from *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word]

1 An old and common saying, a phrase which is often repeated, especially, a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth, or the result of experience and observation, a maxim, a saw

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses for light gains come often, great gains now and then. *Bacon*

2 Hence, a striking or paradoxical assertion, an enigma

His disciples said unto him, Lo! now speakest thou plainly, and thou usest no *proverb* *Wycliffe's Bible*, John

3 A by-word, an expression of contempt

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a by-word among all nations *Deut* xxviii 37

Book of Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men

Syn —Maxim; aphorism, apophthegm, adage; saw

Prŏv'erb, *v t* [*Rare*] 1 To mention in a proverb

Am I not sung and *proverbed* for a fool? *Milton*

2. To provide with a proverb

I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase *Shak*

Prŏv'erb, *v i* To write or utter proverbs. [*Rare*]

Pro-vĕr'bi al, *a* [Fr & Sp *proverbial*, It *proverbiale*, Lat. *proverbialis* See *supra*]

1 Mentioned or comprised in a proverb, hence, universally acknowledged or spoken of.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast to be the worst in the world *Sir W Temple*

2 Pertaining to proverbs, resembling, or suitable to, a proverb "A *proverbial* obscurity" *Broome*

Pro-vĕr'bi al-ism, *n* A proverbial phrase

Pro-vĕr'bi al ist, *n* One who speaks proverbs

Pro-vĕr'bi al ize, *v t* [Fr *proverbialiser*] To make a proverb, to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially [*Obs*] *Good*

Pro-vĕr'bi al-ly, *adv* In a proverb, hence, commonly; universally, as, it is *proverbially* said

Pro-vĕr'bi ly, *n* [From Lat *proverbere*, to advance, from *pro*, forward and *vehere*, to carry] Great advance in age. [*Obs*]

Pro-vīde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROVIDING] [Lat *providere*, *provisum*, from *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see, It *provedere*, *provvedere*, Sp *proveer*, Pg *prover*, Pr *provezir*, O. Fr *proveoir*, *pourveoir*, N Fr *pourvoir*]

1. To foresee [*Philosophical*] [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

2 To look out for in advance, to procure beforehand, to get ready or make ready for future use, to provide "For this things are necessary" *Shak*

3 Hence, to furnish, to afford.

[illegible]

[illegible]

and formerly by *of*. "And yet *provided* him of but one" *Bp. Taylor*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn *Arbuthnot*

5. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant See PROVISOR *Prescott*

☞ *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for*

Pro-vīde', *v i* 1 To procure supplies or means of defense, or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil, —followed by *against* or *for*, as, to *provide* against the inclemency of the weather, to *provide* for the education of a child

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants *Burke*

2 To stipulate previously; as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss

Pro-vīd'ed, *conj* On condition, by stipulation; with the understanding, if,—followed by *that*, as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever

☞ This word is, strictly, a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to *this condition being previously stipulated* or *established*

Prŏv'i-dence, *n* [Fr *providence*, Pr *providencia*, *providencia*, Sp & Pg *providencia*, It *providenza*, *providenza*, *providenza*, Lat *providentia* See *infra*]

1 The act of providing or preparing for future use or application, foresight, timely care, readiness to provide

Providence for wars is the best prevention of it *Bacon*

2 Especially, the foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures, hence, God, regarded as exercising foresight, care, and direction, for and on his creatures "The world was all before them, and *providence* their guide" *Milton*

3 (*Theol*) A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures, an event in which the care or design of God is directly seen and shown.

He hath a numerous family, and many to provide for, needs a greater *providence* of God *Bp Taylor*

4 Prudence in the management of one's concerns, or in private economy

It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons *Quarles*

Prŏv'i-dent, *a* [Lat *providens*, p pr of *providere*, Fr *provident*, Sp *providente*, It *providente* See PROVIDE] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them, forecasting, cautious, prudent in preparing for future exigencies; as, a *provident* man, a *provident* animal

The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future *Milton*

Syn —Forecasting, cautious, careful, prudent, frugal, economical

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial, *a* [Sp *providencial*, Fr *providentiel* See PROVIDENCE] Effected by the providence of God, referable to divine providence, proceeding from divine direction or superintendence, as, the *providential* contrivance of things, a *providential* escape from danger

Prŏv'i dĕn'tial ly, *adv* In a providential manner, by providence

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons *Joy*

Prŏv'i dent-ly, *adv* In a provident manner, with prudent foresight, with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

Agricola had this excellence in him, *so providently* to choose his places where to fortify, as not another general then alive *Milton*

Prŏv'i dent ness, *n* The quality or state of being provident, carefulness, prudence

Pro-vīd'er, *n* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies one who procures what is wanted.

Prŏv'i-dōre, *n* [See PROVEDITOR] One who makes provision, a provider; a purveyor [*Rare*] *De Foe*

Prŏv'ince, *n* [Fr *province*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat. *provincia*, from *pro*, before, for, and *vincere*, to conquer]

1 (*Ant Rome*) A country or region more or less remote from the city, brought under the Roman government, a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy

Judea now, and all the Promised Land
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius *Milton*

2 Hence, a country or region dependent on a distant authority, a portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital

With very ignorance we have kissed away
Kingdoms and *provinces* *Shak*

3. Hence, a region of country, a tract; a large extent

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide *Milton*

4. A region which comes under the supervision or direction of any special person, the field over which one has jurisdiction, or to which he dire to his office, as, the *province* of Canterbury, being that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority.

5 Hence, a division in any department of knowledge or speculation

Their understandings are cooped in narrow holes, and they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world

6 Hence, also, one's proper or appropriate business, duty, or calling

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, chaste in her affection

Pro vĭn'cial, *a* [Fr., Pr, Sp, & Pg *provincial*, It *provinciale*, Lat *provincialis*. See *supra*]

1. Pertaining to a province, or relating to it, as, *provincial* government, a *provincial* dialect.

2 Appendant to the principal Kingdom or dominions, *provincial* dominion, *provincial* territory

3 Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province, characteristic of the inhabitants of a province, countrified, not polished; rude. "Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces" *Macaulay*

4 Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not central, as, a *provincial* synod *Addison*

Pro vĭn'cial, *n* 1 A person belonging to a province

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province* of the order

Pro-vĭn'cial ism, *n* [Fr *provincialisme*, It & Sp *provincialismo*] A peculiar word or mode of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis

Pro vĭn'cial-ist, *n* One who lives in a province

Prō'vin-ci-ăl'i ty (shi ăl'i), *n* Peculiarity of language in a province *Hacker*

Pro vĭn'cial ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVINCIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROVINCIALIZING] To make provincial

Pro vĭn'ci ate (-shi āt), *v t* [See PROVINCE] To convert into a province [*Obs*] *Howell*

Pro-vīne', *v t* [Fr *provigner*, from *provin*, O Fr *provain*, Sp *provena*, Pr. *provaina*, *provaine*, It *propaggine*, from Lat *propago*, *propagis*, a layer of a plant, from *propagare*, to propagate] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Ainsworth*

Pro-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *provisio*, Fr *provision*, Pr *provisio*, It *provisione*. See PROVIDE]

1 The act of providing or making previous preparation

2 That which is provided or prepared; that which is brought together or arranged in advance, measures taken beforehand, preparation. "Making provision for the relief of strangers distressed" *Bacon*

3 Especially, a stock of food, any kind of eatables collected or stored;—often in the plural—sometimes, provender, or food for animals.

And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast *Milton*

4 That which is stipulated in advance; a condition, a previous agreement, a proviso, as, the *provisions* of a contract

5 A temporary arrangement intended to pave way to something permanent.

6 (*Rom Cath Church*) A previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation *Blackstone*

Pro vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVISIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROVISIONING] To supply with victuals or food

With a little of this preparation carried in a bag at the saddle and a similar frugal outfit of tobacco, they were *provisioned* for a journey *Irving*

Pro vĭs'ion-al (-vĭzh'un al), *a* [It *provisionale*, Sp *provisional*, Fr *provisionnel*] Provided for present need or for the occasion temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* government or regulation, a *provisional* treaty

Pro vĭs'ion al ly, *adv* By way of provision, temporarily, for the present exigence *Locke*

Pro vĭs'ion a ry, *a* [See *supra*] Provisional

Pro-vī'so, *n*, *pl* PROVISOES [Lat it being provided, abl of *provisus*, p p of *providere* See PROVIDE] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like.

He doth deny his prisoners
But with *proviso* and exception
That we at our own charge shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law the foolish Mortimer *Shak*

Pro vī'sor, *n* [Lat, from *providere* Fr *provisseur* See PROVIDE]

1 One who provides. [*Obs*] "The chief *provisor* of our horse"

2. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

3 (*Eccl*) A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, in the prejudice of the rightful patron.

Severe sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors*

Pro vĭ'so ri ly, *adv* In a provisory manner

This doctrine [illegible] certainly tendeth to a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pro-vi[illegible]ship, *n.* The office or position of a provisor.

Pro-vi'so-ry [illegible] [Fr. *provisoire*, Sp. [illegible] It. *provvisorio*. See *prec.*] 1. Containing provision or condition; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary.

Prŏv'o-ca'tion [illegible] [Lat. *provocatio*, [illegible] Fr. *provocation*, Sp. *provocacion*, It. *provocazione*. See PROVOKE.] 1. Act of provoking, or exciting [illegible] 2. That which provokes [illegible] anger [illegible]

Ill [illegible] tempest of provocation [illegible] Shak.

3. An appeal to a court or judge. [A Latinism.] [Obs.] *Ayliffe.*

Pro-vŏc'a-tive [illegible] [Lat. *provocativus*, [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *provocativo*, [illegible] Fr. *provocatif*. See [illegible]] Serving or tending to provoke [illegible] exciting.

Pro-vŏc'a-tive, *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke [illegible] stimulant [illegible] *provocative* [illegible]

Pro-vŏc'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being provocative [illegible]

Pro-vŏc'a-to-ry [illegible] Tending to provoke [illegible]

Pro-vōk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being provoked.

Pro-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* [illegible] provoked] [illegible] Fr. *provoquer*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *provocar*, It. & Lat. *provocare*, from Lat. *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice, call.] 1. To call forth; to excite; to [illegible] into action [illegible]

Such acts
Of contumacy [illegible] provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton.*
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust [illegible] *Gray.*

2. To excite [illegible] to anger [illegible]

[illegible] provoked [illegible] I was in France
I would [illegible] *Shak.*

3. To incite [illegible] to challenge. [Obs.]

Whom [illegible] provoke him to the trial of [illegible] the world. *Milton.*
He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

Syn. — To irritate [illegible]

Pro-vōke', *v. i.* To appeal. [A Latinism.] [Obs.] *Dryden.*

Pro-vōke'ment, *n.* That which provokes [illegible] [Obs.]

Pro-vōk'er, *n.* 1. One who provokes [illegible] anger or other passion [illegible] One who [illegible] 2. That which [illegible]

Pro-vōk'ing, *p. a.* [illegible] the power [illegible] quality of [illegible]

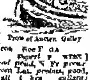
Pro-vōk'ing-ly, *adv.* [illegible] to [illegible]

Prŏv'ost [illegible] (Synop., § 130), [illegible] [illegible] *provost*, Sp. & Pg. *preboste*, It. *prevosto*, *preposto*, *proposto*, from Lat. *praepositus*, [illegible] from *praeponere*, to place before [illegible] [illegible] A person who is appointed to superintend, or preside over, something [illegible] *provost* [illegible]

[illegible] household, had jurisdiction [illegible] officers.

Provost-marshal [illegible] an officer [illegible] [illegible] pillage [illegible] *provost* [illegible] has charge of prisoners, &c.

Prŏv'ost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.



Prow of Ancient Galley.

Prow (prou) ([illegible] Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *proa*, It. [illegible] *prua*, Lat. *prora*, Gr. [illegible] Cf. PROA. [illegible]] 1. The [illegible] of a ship.

The floating vessel [illegible]
Upon [illegible] with beaked prow
Rode [illegible] *Milton.*

2. A kind of vessel used [illegible] See PROA.

Prow, *a.* [illegible] [O. Fr. *prou*, *preu*, *prou*, *prod*, *prud*, [illegible] It. *pro*, *prode*, from Lat. *probus*, good, [illegible] Cf. PROWESS.] Valiant [illegible] gallant; courageous. [Obs.] [illegible]

Prow'ess (prou'- [illegible]) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. F. *prouesse*, [illegible] Fr. [illegible] Sp. & Pg. *proeza*, It. *prodezza*. See [illegible]] Distinguished bravery [illegible] valor [illegible] *prowess* are not [illegible] in themselves [illegible]

[illegible] by his prowess [illegible] *Milton.*

Prowl (proul) (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROWLING.] [O. Eng. *prolle*, *prol*, O. Fr. [illegible] from *prowl* [illegible] Lat. *praedari* [illegible] to plunder, from *praeda*, prey [illegible] *prowl* [illegible]

[illegible] prowls each place [illegible] *Sidney.*

Prowl, *v. i.* 1. To rove or wander [illegible] for prey, as a wild beast.

As when a prowling wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,
Leaps o'er the fence [illegible] into the fold. *Milton.*

2. To [illegible] prey; to plunder. [illegible] *Pope.*

Prowl, *n.* A roving for prey. [*Colloq.*] [illegible]

Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls [illegible] for prey. *Thomson.*

Prŏx'e-nĕt [illegible] [illegible] presented to the people [illegible] [*Rhode Island.*]

Prŏx'e-nus [illegible] [illegible] an office which had the charge of the hospitality to those who came from a friendly state.

Prŏx'e-nĕt [Fr. *proxénète*.] [illegible] A mediator between party and party; a broker [illegible] *Taylor.*

Prŏx'i-mal, *a.* 1. Toward or [illegible] the body [illegible] to *distal*; the proximal end of a bone. 2. Pertaining to that which is nearest [illegible] *Dana.*

Prŏx'i-mate, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, *p. p.* of *proximare*, to draw near, to approach, from *proximus*, the nearest [illegible] Nearest; next; immediately preceding or following [illegible]

[illegible] *proximate* [illegible] *proximate* [illegible] shared in the effects [illegible] *I. Watts.*

Proximate cause, that which immediately precedes and produced the effect [illegible] *Proximate principles* [illegible] one of the distinct compounds which [illegible] formed in animals and vegetables, [illegible] *Brande.*

Syn. — Nearest; [illegible] immediate; direct.

Prŏx'i-mate-ly, *adv.* In proximate position [illegible]

Prŏx'ime [Lat. *proximus*, Sp. & Pg. *proximo*, It. [illegible]] Next; immediately preceding. [Obs.] *Watts.*

Prŏx-im'i-ty [illegible] [Fr. *proximité*, Sp. *proximidad*, It. *prossimità*, Lat. *proximitas*, from *proximus*.] The state of being next in time, place, [illegible] blood, or alliance.

[illegible] proximity of blood
That [illegible] with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Prŏx'i-mo [Lat.] [illegible] the next month [illegible]

Prŏx'y, *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*. Cf. PROCTOR.]

1. The agency of [illegible] who acts as a substitute for another; authority to act for another, especially in voting [illegible]

I have [illegible] I speak only for myself. *Burke.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to [illegible] *Hooker.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another [illegible] place.

4. An election [illegible] of [illegible] government. [Connecticut and Rhode Island.]

5. [illegible] The written appointment of a proctor [illegible] the court [illegible] *Bouvier.*

6. [illegible] A payment by [illegible] bishop or archdeacon [illegible] visitation. [Obs.] See PROCURATION.

Prŏx'y, *v. i.* To act by proxy; to do any thing by [illegible] another. [*Rare.*]

Prŏx'y-ship, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Prŏgge [illegible] *Prussia* [illegible] [illegible] [Obs.] *Dryden.*

Prūde [Fr. *prude*, prudish, rigidly discreet, modest, O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, *prou*, [illegible] Lat. *probus*, good, proper, excellent, [illegible] *prudens* [illegible]] A woman of affected [illegible] modesty [illegible] who is over-scrupulous [illegible]

Less modest [illegible] *Swift.*

Prū'dence [Fr. *prudence*, Pr. & It. *prudenza*, Sp. & Pg. *prudencia*, Lat. *prudentia*. See PRUDENT.] The [illegible] being prudent [illegible] wisdom applied to practice [illegible] forethought.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done [illegible]

Prudence [illegible] *Johnson.*

Syn. — Wisdom; foresight; [illegible] caution; [illegible] judiciousness; discretion; [illegible] judgment. See WISDOM.

Prū'den-cy, *n.* Prudence. [Obs.]

Prū'dent [Lat. *prudens*, contracted from *providens*, Fr. *prudent*, It. & Sp. *prudente*. See PROVIDENT.]

1. [illegible] wisely [illegible] discreet [illegible] *prudent* [illegible] acts 2. Dictated or directed by prudence [illegible]

More [illegible] established [illegible] *prudent* [illegible] *Milton.*

3. Frugal; economical; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure [illegible]

Syn. — Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

Pru-dĕn'tial, *a.* 1. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence [illegible] *prudential* [illegible] *prudentials* [illegible] 2. Exercising prudence [illegible] *prudential* [illegible]

Pru-dĕn'tial, *n.* 1. That which is [illegible] demands the exercise of discretion [illegible]

[illegible] prudential measures [illegible]

2. A man [illegible] practical wisdom.

Pru-dĕn'ti-al'i-ty [illegible] The quality of being prudential [illegible] *Browne.*

Pru-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* [illegible] *Smith.*

Prū'dent-ly, *adv.* [illegible] with prudence [illegible] wisely; frugally [illegible] domestic affairs [illegible] *prudently* [illegible]

Prū'de-ry [Fr. *pruderie*. See PRUDE.] The quality of being a prude [illegible] affected scrupulousness [illegible] stiffness [illegible]

Prūd'ish [From *prude*.] Like a prude [illegible] *prudish* woman [illegible] *prudish* [illegible] poke with [illegible] *Garrick.*

Prūd'ish-ly, *adv.* [illegible] prudish manner.

Prū'i-nose [Lat.] [illegible] frost [illegible]

Prū'i-nous [Lat. *pruinosus*, from *pruina*, hoar frost, [illegible]] Covered with [illegible] *Humble*

Prune [illegible] Frosty.

Prune [*imp.* & *p. p.* [illegible]] [illegible] from [illegible] *propagine* [illegible] *propaggine*. See [illegible]

1. To [illegible] the superfluous branches of trees [illegible] trim.

Our delightful task
To prune these growing plants, and tend
These flowers. *Milton.*

2. To [illegible] from any thing superfluous; to dress [illegible] trim, as birds [illegible]

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

Prune, *v. i.* To dress; to prink [illegible] [illegible] contempt. *L'Estrange.*

Prune, *n.* [Fr. *prune*, Pr. & Sp. *pruna*, It. *pruna*, from Lat. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, a plum-tree [illegible] [illegible] the plum-tree [illegible] A dried plum [illegible] fresh plum.

It [illegible] from the recess [illegible] and other works, [illegible] prunes were commonly placed in the [illegible] *Halliwell.*

Pru-nĕl'la, *n.* [Perhaps from Ger. [illegible] quinsy [illegible]]

1. ([illegible]) (*a*) Inflammation of the upper portion of the alimentary canal [illegible] air passages [illegible] sore throat. (*b*) A disease of the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal accompanied with small vesicles which terminate in curd-like [illegible] thrush. (*c*) A disease of which the [illegible] [illegible] *Dunglison.*

2. ([illegible]) A genus of herbs [illegible] plants, heal-all, self-heal; — so called because reputed to be remedial for diseases of the throat. *Gray.*

3. [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible]

Prunel, salt [illegible] nitre [illegible] into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes.

Pru-nĕl'la, / **Pru-nĕl'lo**, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, probably so called from its color resembling that of prunes [illegible]] A smooth woollen [illegible] [illegible]

crally black, used for making shoes or garments, a kind of lasting *Pope.*

Prŭ-nĕl'lo, *n* [Fr *prunelle*, diminutive of *prune*, Lat. *prunum* See PRUNE] A species of dried plum *McCulloch*

Prŭn'er, *n* One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous

Prune'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Prunus* (*P domestica*), which produces prunes

Pru-nĭf'er-oŭs, *n* [Lat *prunum*, a plum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing plums

Prŭn'ing, *n* 1. The act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous

2 (*Falconry*) Things cast off, leavings *B. & Fl*

Prun'ing-hook, } *n* A cutting instrument
Prŭn'ing-knīfe (-nīf), } used in pruning trees

Prun'ing-shĭ'ārs, *n pl* Shears for pruning trees, &c.

Pru'ri-ence } (-ēn), *n* The state of being prurient,
Pru'ri-en-cy } an itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing

It has nothing to recommend it to the *pruriency* of curious ears *Burke*

Pru'ri-ent, *a* [Lat *pruriens*, p pr of *prurire*, to itch] Uneasy with desire, itching, as, a *prurient* curiosity *Warton*

The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object of illicit attraction *J Taylor*

Pru-rĭg'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *pruriginosus*, It & Sp *pruriginoso*, Fr *prurigineux* See *infra*] Tending to, or caused by, prurigo, affected by prurigo *Greenhill*

Pru-rī'go, *n* [Lat, an itching, the itch, from *prurire*, to itch It *prurigine*] (*Med*) A papular disease of the skin of which itching is the principal symptom, the eruption scarcely differing from the healthy cuticle in color

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an, or prŭo'shan) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *Prussia*, Fr *Prussien*, It *Prussiano*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Prussia

Prussian blue (*Chem*), cyanide of potassium and iron This salt is of a beautiful deep blue and is much used as a pigment It is also used in medicine

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an, or prŭo'shan), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Prussia

Prŭs'si-ate, or **Pruss'si-ate,** *n* [Fr *prussiate*, It *prussiato*, N Lat *prussias*, *prussialis*] (*Chem*) One of various compound cyanides, as, the red and yellow *prussiate* of potash

Prus'sic (prŭs'ik, or prŭo'sik) (Synop, § 130), *a* [N Lat *prussicus*, Fr *prussique*] Pertaining to Prussian blue

Prussic acid hydrocyanic acid formerly so called because obtained from prussian blue It is a virulent poison

Pru-tĕn'ic, *a* Prussian, — applied to certain astronomical tables published in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus, a Prussian

Prȳ, *v i* [Probably contracted from *per-eye*, to eye or look through] To peep into that which is closed, to inspect closely, to attempt to discover that which is inaccessible, — often employed with an implied reproach

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state *Spat*

Prȳ, *n* [See *supra*] Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping

Prȳ, *n* [A corruption of *prize* q v] A lever, — a contraction in America for *prize*

Prȳ, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIED, *p pr & vb n* PRYING] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever, to prize [U S]

Prȳ'ing, *p a* Looking closely into, closely inspecting

Syn. — Inquisitive, curious See INQUISITIVE

Prȳ'ing-ly, *adv* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity

Pry-tā'nē-um, *n* [Lat, Gr Πρυτανεῖον, from πρύτανις See *infra*] (*Gr Antiq*) A public hall in Athens regarded as the home of the city, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised, on behalf of the city, to its own citizens and strangers For foreign embassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost

Pry-tā'nis, *n*, *pl* PRYTA'NES [Lat *prytanis*, Gr πρύτανις] (*Gr Antiq*) A member of one of the ten sections into which the senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for one tenth of the year

Pry-tā'ny, *n* [Gr πρυτανεία See *supra*] (*Gr Antiq*) The period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section

Prȳthee The same as PRITHEE

Psăl'm (sām) *n* [Lat *psalmus*, *psalma*, Gr ψαλμός, ψάλμα, from ψάλλειν to pluck upon a stringed instrument, especially upon the cithara, to sing to the music of the harp Fr *psaume* O Fr *psalme*, *salme* N Lat *psalma* Pr *psalme*, *psalm*, *salme*, Fr *psalmo*, *salmo* Sp *salmo*]

1 A sacred song, a poetic composition; for Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing everlasting, *Milton*

2 Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book as a part of the Hebrew Scriptures, or a versification of such a hymn composed by a modern writer, usually for public worship

Psalm'ist (sām'ist) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *psalmista*, Gr ψαλμιστής, Fr *psalmiste*, Pr & Pg *psalmista*, *salmista*, Sp & It *salmista* See *supra*]

1 A writer or composer of sacred songs, — a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church

Psalm'ist-ry (sām'ist rȳ), *n* The use of psalms in devotion *Milton*

Psal'mŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *psalmodique*] Relating
Psal'mŏd'ic al, } to psalmody

Psăl'mo dĭst, *n* One who sings sacred songs

Psăl'mo-dīze, *v i* To practice psalmody "The *psalmodizing* art" *Cooper*

Psăl'mo dy (săl'mo dȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr ψαλμῳδία, from ψαλμός, psalm, and ᾠδή, a song, an ode, Fr *psalmodie*, Pr & L Lat *psalmodia*, Pg *psalmodia*, *salmodia*, Sp & It *salmodia*]

1 The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs

2 Psalms considered collectively

Psăl'mo grăph, *n* A writer of psalms, a psalmographer

Psal-mŏg'ra-pher, } *n* [Lat. *psalmographus*,
Psal mŏg'ra phist, } from Gr ψαλμός, a psalm, and γράφειν, to write, Fr *psalmographe*] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns

Psal mŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *psalmographie*] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns

Psalm'-sīng'ing, *n* The act of singing psalms, psalmody

Psăl'ter (sawl'ter) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *psalterium*, Pr *psaltery*, *salteri*, *snuteri*, Pg *psalterio*, *salterio*, Sp *salterio*, It *salterio*, *saltero*, Fr *psautier*, A-S *psaltere* See *infra*]

1 The Book of Psalms, — often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed

2 Especially, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer, a version which differs slightly from the received version of King James

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) A series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ (*b*) A large chaplet or rosary consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms

Psăl'ter-y (sawl'ter-ȳ), *n* [Lat. *psalterium*, Fr *psalterion*, Gr ψαλτήριον, fr ψάλλειν, to harper, the harp, from ψάλλειν See PSALM and PSALTER] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known, but it is supposed to have been triangular in shape It was used especially on solemn occasions, and for sacred music

Praise the Lord with harp sing unto him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings *Ps* xxxiii 2

Psăm'mīte (sām'mīt, 49), *n* [Fr *psammite*, from Gr ψαμμίτης, sandy, from ψάμμος, sand] (*Min*) A species of micaceous sandstone

Psam mit'ic (sam), *a* [Fr *psammitique* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or containing, psammite

Psĕ'phizm (sē'fizm), *n* [Gr ψήφισμα, a decree, ψηφίζειν, to vote with a pebble, from ψῆφος, pebble, a stone worn smooth ψαν, to rub] (*Gr Antiq*) A statute enacted by vote of the Athenian people

Psĕu'de pĭg'ra-phoŭs (sū'de-), *a* [Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος, falsely inscribed See *infra*] Inscribed with a false name. [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Psĕu'de pĭg'ra phy (sū'de-pig'ra fȳ), *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and ἐπιγραφή, an inscription, ascription, fr ἐπιγράφειν, to inscribe See EPIGRAPH] The ascription of false names of authors to works

Psĕu'dĭ sŏd'o mŏn, *n* [Gr ψευδισόδομος, -ον, fr ψευδής, false ἴσος, equal, and ὁδός, a building See PSEUDO *infra*] (*Arch.*) A mode of building in Greece, in which the height, length, and thickness of the courses differed *Limes*

Psĕu'do (sū'do) [From Gr. ψευδής, lying, false, from ψεύδειν, to belie] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, pretended or spurious, — often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *pseudo-apostle*, *pseudo-clergy*, *pseudo episcopacy*, *pseudo evangelicism*, *pseudo form*, *pseudo man*, *pseudo-martyr*, *pseudo-philosopher*, *pseudo philosophy*, *pseudo-republican*, and the like

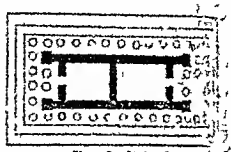
Psĕu'do blĭp'sis (sū'do), *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and βλέπειν, to see, Fr *pseudoblepsie*] (*Med*) False or deprived sight, imaginary vision of objects *Forsyth*

Psĕu'do-bŭlb' (sū'do), *n* [From prefix *pseudo* and *bulb*, q v] (*Bot*) A kind of corm, as of some epiphytic orchidaceous plants *Gray*

Psĕu'do-chĭ'nă (sū'do-) *n* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *china*,] (*Bot*) (*a*) The false china root, a plant of the genus *Smilax* (*S pseudo-china*) found in Arkansas, (*b*) A species of *Strychnos*, and a species of *Solanum*

Psĕu'do-dĭp'ter al (sū'do-), *a* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *dipteral*, q v, Fr *pseudodiptère*] Falsely or imperfectly dipteral, as a temple in the inner range of columns surrounding the cell is omitted *Arch. & Arch.*

Psĕu'do-dĭp'ter al (sū'do-), *n.* [See *supra*] (*Arch*) An imperfectly dipteral temple, or one in which the inner range of columns surrounding the cell is omitted



Pseudo-dipteral.

Psĕu'do dŏx (sū'do), *a* [Gr ψευδόδοξος, fr ψευδής, false, and δόξα, an opinion] Not true in opinion, false

Psĕu'do-ga lū'nă *n* [Prefix *pseudo* and *galena*, q v] False galena or black jack

Psĕu'do grăph } (sū'-), *n* [Gr. ψευδόγραφος,
Psĕu-dŏg'ra phy } from ψευδής, false, and γράφειν, to write, Fr *pseudographie*] False writing *Hales*

Psu ū dŏl'o jist (sū dŏl'o jĭst), *n* [See *supra*] One who utters falsehoods, a liar

Psĕu dŏl'o gy (su dŏl'o jȳ), *n* [Gr ψευδολογία, from ψευδής, false, and λόγος, speech, discourse, from λέγειν, to say, speak, Fr *pseudologie*] Falsehood of speech. *Archbishop*

Psĕu'do-mĕ tăl'lic (-sū'do), *a.* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *metallic*, q v] Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of luster which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in certain ores *Phillips*

Psĕu'do mŏrph (sū'do mŏrf), *n* [See *infra*]

1 An irregular or deceptive form *Thompson*

2 (*Crystallog*) A pseudomorphous crystal, as a crystal consisting of quartz, but having the form of fluor spar, the fluor crystal having been changed, by a process of substitution, to quartz *Dana*

Psĕu'do mŏr'phĭsm (sū do), *n* (*Crystallog*) The taking of a crystalline form different from that which belongs to the species *Dana*

Psĕu'do mŏr'phoŭs (sū'do mŏr'fus) *a* [Gr ψευδής, false, and μορφή, form, Fr *pseudomorphe*,] Not having the true form

Pseudomorphous crystal, one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization *Dana*

Psĕu'do nȳm (sū'do-nim), *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author [Written also *pseudonyme*]

Psĕu-dŏn'y-moŭs (su-dŏn'ĭ mŭs), *a.* [Gr ψευδώνυμος, from ψευδής, false, and ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name, Fr *pseudonyme*] Bearing a false or fictitious name

Psĕu'do-pe rĭp'ter al (sū'do-), *a* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *peripteral*, q v Fr *pseudopériptère*,] (*Arch*) Falsely or imperfectly peripteral, as a temple having the columns at the sides attached to the walls *Oxf Glossary*

Psĕu'do-pe rĭp'ter al (sū'do), *n* [See *supra*] (*Arch*) An imperfectly peripteral temple, or one having the columns at the sides attached to the walls

Psĕu'do-ro măn'tic (sū'do), *a* [Prefix *pseudo* and *romantic*, q v] Falsely romantic "The false taste, the *pseudo-romantic* rage" *De Quincey*

Psĕu'do scōpe (sū'do skōp), *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and σκοπεῖν, to see] (*Opt*) An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper relief inverted, — an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope *Worcester*

Psĕu'do-spĭr'mic (sū'do), *a.* [Gr ψευδής, false, and σπέρμα, seed] (*Bot.*) Having the seed so loosely attached to the pericarp that it is not readily distinguished from the integuments of the seed, — said of certain fruits *Henslow*

Psĕu'do stĕl'lă (sū'do) *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and Lat *stella*, star] (*Astron*) Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens and resembling a star [*Rare*] *Hamilton*

Psĕu-dŏth'y rŏn (su-dŏth'y rŏn), *n* [Gr ψευδόθυρον, fr ψευδής, false, and θύρα, door] (*Arch*) A false or secret door *Bee*

Psĕu'do tĭn'e ă (sū'do-), *n* [Gr ψευδής, false, and Lat *tinea* a moth] (*Entom*) The bee moth, a certain moths, as the bee moth

Psĕu'do-vol căn'ic (sū'do), *a* Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo volcano *Chambers*

Psĕu'do-vol căn'o (sū'do-), *n* [Prefix *pseudo* and *volcano*] A volcano that emits smoke, sometimes flame, but no lava, also, a bursting fire of coal *Kirwan*

Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* Pish! pooh! — an expression used as an expression of contempt, disgust, or dislike [Written also *psha*]

Pshaw *v i* To express disgust or contemptuous disapprobation, as by uttering the exclamation "pshaw"

The goodman said regularly to his wife, Pshaw, pshaw, he is top — was touched upon *Hawthorne*

Psĭ'lan thrŏp'ic (sĭ'lan thrŏp'ĭk), *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to, or embodying, philanthropy

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, short; câre, fär, lăst, fall, what, thêre, ẽvent, ĭdea, ŏbey, ŏrb, ŏdn, wolf, fōōd, fŏŏt;

Head and Foot of the Horse

Porcupine

Pheasant

Pompadour

of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. A public house; an inn. [*Rare.*]

I remember, over the night as far as Lancaster, when there is a public. [illegible] *Scott.*

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secret. "We are to speak in public." [illegible] — *Public line*, the business of keeping an inn or house of entertainment. [*Eng.*] *Dickens.*

Pub'li-can, *n.* [Lat. *publicanus*, Fr. *publicain*, Pr. *publican*, Sp. & Pg. *publicano*, It. *publicano*. See *supra*.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were regarded with great detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt. ix. 10.*

2. The keeper of an inn or public house; one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

How like a fawning publican he looks! *Shak.*

Pub'li-ca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *publicatio*, Fr. *publication*, Pr. *publicatio*, Sp. *publicacion*, It. *publicazione*. See Publish.]

1. The act of publishing or making known; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai, the *publication* of the gospel, the *publication* of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

3. That which is published or made known; especially, any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as, a new *publication*; a monthly *publication*.

4. Act of making public. [*Rare.*]

[illegible] *I. Taylor.*

Pub'lic-heart'ed (-härt'ed), *a.* Public-spirited. [*Rare.*] *Clarendon.*

Pub'lic-house, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of entertainment.

Pub'li-cist, *n.* [Fr. *publiciste*, Sp. *publicista*, It. *publicista*.] A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

The publicists, however, were much more disposed to [illegible] *Macaulay.*

Pub-lic'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *publicité*, Sp. *publicidad*, It. *publicità*.] The state of being public, or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

Pub'lic-ly, *adv.* 1. With exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as, property publicly offered for sale; an opinion publicly avowed; [illegible]

2. In the name of the community. [illegible]

Pub'lic-mind'ed, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Rare.*]

Pub'lic-mind'ed-ness, *n.* A disposition to promote the public interest. [*Rare.*] *South.*

Pub'lic-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; publicity. [illegible]

2. [illegible] belonging to the community; as, the publicness of property. *Boyle.*

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed, *a.* 1. Having or exercising a [illegible]

[illegible]

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ly, *adv.* With public spirit.

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ness, *n.* A disposition to [illegible]

Pub'lish, *v. t.* [illegible]

1. [illegible] to make known to mankind [illegible]

[illegible]

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common sale; one who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper.

Pub'lish-ment, *n.* 1. The act or process of making publicly known.

2. A public notice of intended marriage formerly required by the laws of some States, as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Puc-coon', *n.* [The Indian name.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species, yielding a red pigment, used by the North American Indians, as the bloodroot and alkanet; also, the pigment itself.

Puce, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea, Lat. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

Pu'cel, *n.* [See *infra*.] A maid; a virgin. See Pucelle. [*Obs.*]

Pu'cel-age, *n.* [Fr. *pucelage*, from *pucelle*, maid, L. Lat. *pulicella*, from Lat. *pullus*, a young animal, also, of persons as a word of endearment, Pr. *piucellatge*, O. It. *pulcellaggio*.] A state of virginity. [*Rare.*] *Robinson.*

Pu-celle', *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] A maid; a virgin. [Written also *pucel*.] "Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan." *B. Jonson.*

Pu'ce-ron, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea. See Puce.] (*Entom.*) The *Aphis*, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

Pu'cha-pat, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pogostemon* (*P. patchouli*) from the essential oil of which the perfume patchouly is made.

Puck, *n.* [Scot. *puck*, O. Eng. *pouke*, O. Sw. *puke*, Icel. *puki*, an evil demon.] (*Mediæval Myth.*) A celebrated fairy, "the merry wanderer of the night," — called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Friar Rush*, *Pug*, &c.

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall. *Drayton.*

Puck'-ball, *n.* [From *puck*.] A kind of mushroom full of dust; a puck-fist.

Puck'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* puckered; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* puckering.] [Eng. *poke*, a pocket, small bag, *q. v.*] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often followed by *up*. "His face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* in wrinkles." *Spectator.*

Puck'er, *n.* 1. A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

2. A state of perplexity or anxiety; confusion; bother; agitation. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. U. S.*]

Puck'er-er, *n.* One who, or that which, puckers.

Puck'er-y, *a.* 1. Producing or tending to produce a pucker; as, a *puckery* taste. *Lowell.*

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

Puck'-fist, *n.* A mushroom or fungus called also *puff-ball*; — used as a term of reproach. *Nares.*

Pud'den-ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a*) A quantity of rope-yarn, or the like, for guarding against chafing. (*b*) A grommet of rope lashed round a mast, or yard, to serve as a support of the sling [illegible] *Totten.*

Pud'der, *n.* [See Pother.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.

[illegible] *Locke.*

Pud'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* puddered; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* puddering.] To make a tumult or bustle; [illegible]

[illegible]

Pud'der, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confound; [illegible] *Locke.*

Pud'ding, *n.* [illegible]

1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs.

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pud'ding, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-fish, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-grass, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-head'ed, *a.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-pie, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-sleeve, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-stone, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'ding-time, *n.* [illegible]

Pud'dle, *n.* [L. Ger. *pudel*. Cf. Pool.]

1. A small quantity of dirty standing water; a muddy plash.

2. A mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until they are impervious to water.

Pud'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* puddled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* puddling.]

1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

Some unhatched practice [illegible]
Hath puddled his clear spirit. [illegible]

2. To make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water.

3. To subject to the process of puddling, so as to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron.

Puddled steel, steel made directly from cast iron by modification of the puddling process.

Pud'dle, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. [illegible]

Pud'dle-ball, *n.* The lump of pasty wrought iron as taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

Pud'dle-po'et, *n.* A low, mean, or worthless poet; a poetaster. [*Obs.*]

Pud'dler, *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process of puddling.

Pud'dle-rolls, *n. pl.* Heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which puddled iron is passed to convert it into bars.

Pud'dling, *n.* 1. (*Civil Engin.*) The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal.

2. (*Metal.*) The decarbonization of cast iron; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron, by subjecting it to the continued action of intense heat in a reverberatory furnace, with frequent stirring, so as to free it from impurities, as carbon, silica, &c.

Puddling furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which cast iron is converted into wrought iron by decarbonization.

Pud'dly, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul; dirty.

[illegible] puddly water [illegible]

Pud'dock, *n.* [For *paddock*, or *parrock*, a park, *q. v.*] A small inclosure. [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *purrock*.]

Pu'den-cy, *n.* [Lat. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. "A pudency so rosy." [illegible]

Pu-den'da, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *pudendus*, that of which one ought to be ashamed, fr. *pudere*, to be ashamed.] The parts of generation.

Pu-den'dal, *a.* Of, or relating to, the pudenda, or private parts. [illegible]

Pudg'y, *a.* Short and fat; podgy; as, a pudgy man.

Pu'dic, [illegible]

Pu'dic-al, [illegible] Pertaining to the parts of generation, or private parts, as, the pudic artery. [illegible]

Pu-dic'i-ty, *n.* [illegible] Modesty; chastity.

Pue, *v. i.* To make a low, whistling sound; [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Pue'-fel-low, *n.* [illegible]

Pu'er, [illegible]

Pu'er, *n.* The dung of dogs, [illegible]

Pu'er-ile, *a.* [illegible] childish.

[illegible]

Syn. — Youthful; boyish; [illegible]

Pu'er-ile-ly, *adv.* [illegible]

Pu'er-ile-ness, *n.* [illegible]

Pu'er-il'i-ty, *n.* [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

Pu-er'per-al, *a.* [illegible]

Pu-er'per-ous, *a.* [illegible]

Pu'et, *n.* [illegible]

Puff, *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

A certain kind of light pastry (c.) A subtle sweet dose texture sed to pri ki powd on th hair ki (Ainsworth

3 Hence an overrated empty pre t n f pra se pecuiarly in publi jo rn l

Puff v t. [imp & p p puffed n (puff p p & vb puffing] [G puffen D puffen, puffen Sw p f D n. puffe, Fr bouffer bo ffi f p & Fr bouffer bouffe bee supra]

1. To bl w in puffs, or with sh rt and ddenwhiffs

2 T blow a an ry os ion f sc rn or contempt — with at

It is really to defy Heaven to puff at damnation. Swift

3 T breathe with vehem ce as the viol t e rti

The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing from th hase. L Estrange.

4 To sw ll with air to be dll ted r inflated Boyl

5. T bre th i a wel g or pompo man hen to assume importa ce

Then came brave Glore puff g by Herbert

Puff v t 1 To drive with a p ff

The ele d smooth will puff the clouds so Dryden.

2. T d ve away in scorn or contempt t blow t reproachf lly

I puff th prostitute way Dryden.

3 T dilat wi h air, i blow up — with up as a bladd p ff d with lir

The sea puffed p with wind Shak

4 To swell to i flat with prid d tiery e s ll-esteem th lik

5 T praise with a gveration. Pu ed with wind et l kill." Bl cowley

Puff Puffed, bl ow full and hence puff d p proud vain. (P re) Bl cowley

Puff ball n. A f gus or mushroom f of dust.

Puff bird n 1 (ornith.) A bird f th ge Bucco th barbet. See BARBET

Puff n 1 One who puff on who praise with sol p commendation

2 O wh is employed b the owner f good sold t ncit to bid p th rti l o n t raise th price Bouvier

3 (Ich) A fish f th g n D ado g l be fish bre GLOBE F ish

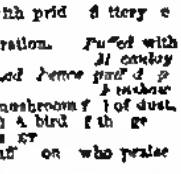
Puff f p n Th act f praisi g extra agantly th best wment f xtra gant comm dati as th art (p Jerry

Puffin n. [F puffin, W pwff pen T d v p f]

1 (Ornith A marine di f g bird (th Fratercula arctica) lli d to the ank l b vi g h ri, thick beak l k that f the parrot, wh ce the name Ha f d th rthern seas.

M ny puffin, y Many bear w ta ll d bit a prey. Pope

2 A kind f fungus with d st.



Puffin. (1.)

Puffin-ap pl [Kpp n A cortial sort f pp] [Obs] Johnson.

Puffi n n Th t q lity f i gp fly i dirting ly adv 1 pustigm ner wil rehem breathi g bostner f hre th with ag gerated pral

Puffy a 1 ow lled with l or w oof matter tumid wi h ft substance as puffy t ssor

2 Hence full ted bombast. as, puffy style.

4 ry out, puffy sort f man Thackeray

Pug n. [Corrupted from pu k See PUCK, and c. B w d Ir bug all, fiat]

1 Th sam as PUCK see PUCK. [Obs] B Jon

2 t mo k y [sling]

3 A kit f t ouzel d g a pug-dog

1 to find in Shakespeare that w find Puck contrasted with the Hobgoblin and having those traits of character wi ch are no recovered in his very essence, as here in wd k. an Pug to be given to n agon, mischievous tricks and w ud of bit dog A wh ton

4. A l tinal ommy [Ob] Ly g

5 Chaff oth refuse f grain H ind

Pug-dog A small dog w th face and ow t f f m k y

Pugg (Ired (Ist) a M ok pfaced.

1 g f T p p [ ]

Pugg red. a P ttred [Ob] B ary M rc

Pugging (Pro O pudge pudgen pudge, to st al b ree.)

1 Th proc f mbst g and working y t bricks, &

2 (Arch) The w f mud f pa wi l between the joists under the boards a floor i desi n in house.

Pugging n. Th ring [Obs]

Th white sheet, bleach ca sign Th wi m puggings out as rides. Shak

Pugh (Pu) int ry Fsh w i p sh! — a word n ed to express ntpt or disdai

Pu kit n. [Lat. pugio, dis, pugi ium handful] n ative of pugnus the fist It. pugnale, Fr poignard] A sm ch ast taken p between the thumb and two first fingers Bacon

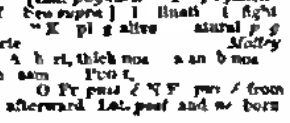
Pu gil-ism n. [La pugil, pugil t, bo all d to pugnus th h t] The p actice f bo i g or fighti g w th th fist.

Pu gil i t, n [Fr & L. pugile, Sp & Lat. pugil bee supra] O e who fight w th bl f s a bo

Pu gil i t i a Pertaining to boxi g or fighti g wi h th fist

Pug' mill

A kind f mill fo gri dingand mixi g lar et her for bri k maki g th f arts. It consi t f h h with pro ecting k ives revol t y rtically i h ll w ylind l whi h fh l y is placed



Pug-mill.

Pug n ion (n) a [Lat. pugnax, pugnac ris from pugnare to fight It. pugn re Sp pu ner] Disposed i fight in it ed to f ghti, g q arrelsom fighting

Pug-ni lous-ly adv I p gnaci man er

Pug-na ci ty [Lat. pugnacit F pugnacit Sp p gnacidad See supra] l linati i fight quarrelsom ne "K pl g alive natural p g ty f haracte Mollay

Pug nis n A h ri, thick nos a an b nos

Pih i fery Th sam Pon t,

Ill n (phry) O Fr puis (N F puis) from Fr puis alone afterward Lat. post and ne born Lat. natus]

1. Late ag tim and th lik [Obs] "A puisne d ta to terma y Hal

2. Th sam as PUNY [Ob] A pu ne ri th t p ra bl h ro b ld Gl h

3 (Law) Y g l f n l n k as h j nice and three puisne j tice f th Co rt f Comm n Pleas th pu ne bare f th Court f F heqs Black tone

Pui n (pu'ny), n (See supra.)

1 One wh is y n ge f inf rio rank jun ior p y

2 Judes f inf ri ra k

Pui n ny (pu'ny) a. Puis younger Inf ri (J ri)

Pu l sance (Sys p 31.6), n [F from puissant Lat. potentia, S /] Pow re gth might force po y "The power and pu sance f th king Shak And f be brethre g th f puissance Tennyson

Pu'lse nt, Pu l sant a. (F Fr poisson Fr puissant It. po cate, Lat. potens from posse to be abl) 1 a f l trong mi h y i rebl ta p ssa t pri ce crop re b or pierry re- wned d puissant deed Milton

Ye for thermotic tears of blood shower
A d make her arm puissant in your Campbell.

And wield in n l are low merchil,
And more puissant. E. B. Browning

Pu'lse-ant-ly or **Pu'l sant-ly** ad I pui sa t m power l, with great tre ngth

Pu l sant n Pu l sant ne 1 l stat or quality f bei g puissant p tsance power

Pulse n. (Fr pouls w ll pouls) A well smali tream o fountal spring (Ob.) "To pout fl wi g from h fount in f lif Fy T plor

Pulk v. [imp & p p p rsu o (pulk p pr & b n. pur vo] (Allied t O speaker to sqit.) T eject th cont ts f the stomach to mit to vomit

Th bhat
Heving in pul g th ow ram Shak.

Pulk f To ect from th stomach to emit to throw p

Pulse n. A medicine which ices vomiting vomit.

Pulk a. Of a colo between black and ra ret, ch k

[Th hr b ne been regarded as the same with pu but rec ques in the Identity

Pulk n. 1 One wh pulks or vomit

2 That which causes vomiting The pulse ta

Pul h l ttd (pu a. [Lat. pulchra t from p lchr beautiful Sp pulcrud It. pulcrudo]

1 Th quality f ternal appearance which pleases the y bean y gom dmon grace to beauty.

Pleasing our hearing with th pulchritude. Chaucer

2 Hence graceful d attractive moral excel l ence moral beauty

Pul f. [imp. & p p PULLED p pr & b n. PULLING.] [Fr pouiller It. pupolare Lat. pipiare, from pipire t peep pip, pip]

1 T p ylow bird n. Ken n.

2. To cry as complaini g b 3 t. whimper to whine

B l becomes such pulled to wish ad pulls Sterne

Pul n. One wh pulls or wh whines or complai weak person

Pul l n. (Lat) (Pulsion.) A gr of parentlike tenc ing th fm.

Pul'l n. (Bo) A plant of th gen Pulicaria flea-bane

Pu'li-cen n (From Lat pul e pulicis f a.) l ortal i g f o bon di g in, fleas y b ne

Pu'li-cine ((Lat. pulicinus from pulex pu- **Pu li-cous** (lex flea It. pulicioso Sp pu-) At dir g with fl as [Ob])

Pul'ing n. A ry as f b' kes a w bil g Lee the fatal pulsing and mortal ta l ds. Shak

Pul ing ly de Wi h whining or templ ful

Pulk n 1. A cow d [Prov E g] Halliwell.

2 A hort, fat per n [Prov E g] Jac nevil.

3. A pool p dd [Prov Eng] Hal. well.

Pulk hd n. A lap-land r travelling sd r in gh.

Pulka.

Pull, v [imp & p p PULLED p pr & b n. PULLING.] [A-S pul ian to L peall pilo spoil.]

1 T draw attempt to draw toward on

N er pull your hat pon y ar bro n Shak.

H put forth his h ad and pulled the door in. Gen viii 9

2 T draw part t tear to rend

H h h torn aside my w and pulled me in piece h hath made me desolate Lam. iii. 11

3 T gather by drawi g toward one i plack as, as pull fruit to p ll flax

4 T m by pulling to pull hout along I pull bell

Pulled wd ha bell, drawn bitter and thick Both are equall, pulled d ha bel to do that wh h t. re mail to do Smith — T pull down. (a.) T demolish er ak in p ces b. prepara t. part of an. to pull down house. (b) T demolish so bwert to destro i pollic I ma ers. wed mechanical n is easier to pull down than to build up Howell. (c) T bring down to depra to h mble T also to pet hed and po l d be proud Rosenmun. — T pull to my rui by pu ing pluck i ra in k off with so h rse as to pull r ros or ha — T pull out, to draw as to retract. — T pull p to pluc to tear h th roots hence i tirpa to eradicate to de stroy

Pull i. T give a p ll to tug as to pull at a rope

T pull hard, t become sep rated by p lling as, time will pull part. — T pu l p to d w the ne to tip to hall.

Pull i. L The act f pull g drawing wi h f rc as f rd to re by dr wing downwd

1 re ol with violent pull pon the rug k h wer that tend the top of m ho Boyle

2 A co ta t trugele

Th wind pull hewer Cedars and Germany b pe pared to as hollow a tree Cowper

3. T hence ruff ed. (Ob)

Two pulls to man
If lady bestow rd, and fro tempest air Shak

Pull'l ll (47) n Poultry (Ob) Fish. well

Pull'ed h n. "hal wh a beeps bark, or removal from pressed ng a drawback

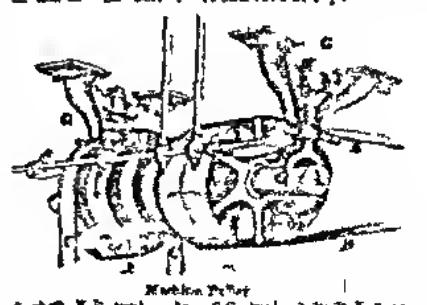
Pull i n n. (Lat. p ne belong g to h k n from pulla on g national po g f wi kiken) Poultry (Ob) [Written also pulla] Bacon

Pull (One who p a

Pull' t n. "Fr poulet diminutive of poule hen from Lat. pull you g ma, a y ung fowl.]

4 y g hen, or fem le fl d mean y wi.

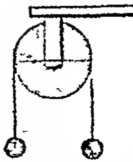
Pul'l y n. pl. GLL ys [Fr poulie from poulier to wind p to pull p from Low pulleon Eng pull Sp polo Fr pol] (Mech A wheel with broad rim, or grooved rim for t ansmitting power from to part g pow to the d ferent parts f m hin ry fo hangi g the d rection f motion, by m ans of Ea belt r round cord or rope



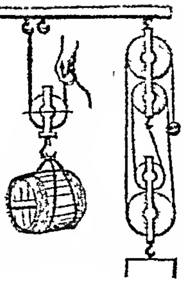
Mechanic Pulley

A, shaft B B, wheel b C C, drum g b b B B, rope and bear power F fixed pulley G G hangers

[Th pulley is one of the mech powers of ch, in it m ans rim d grooved wheel m n g hanger rotating i m ns by frame or block b ne ar of hard or rope it dent m ns d a al

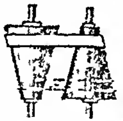


Single fixed Pulley



Fall and Tackle

point. The power, acting on the free end of the rope, is thus doubled but can move the load through only half the space traversed by itself. The rope may also pass over a sheave in another block that is fixed. The end of the rope may be fastened to the movable block, instead of a fixed point, with an additional gain of power, and using either one or two sheaves in the fixed block. Other sheaves may be added, and the power multiplied accordingly. Such an apparatus is called by workmen a *block and tackle* or a *fall and tackle*. See BLOCK. A *single fixed pulley* gives no increase of power but serves simply for changing the direction of motion.



Conical Pulley

Cone pulley, a pulley in the shape of two or more cones of different diameters placed side by side, to any one of which the belt may be shifted for varying the velocity. — *Conical pulley*, one of a pair of pulleys each in the shape of a truncated cone, for varying velocities. — *Fast pulley*, a pulley firmly attached upon a shaft. — *Loose pulley*, a pulley loose on a shaft to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery.

Pul'ley, *v. t.* To raise or lift by means of a pulley. [*Rare.*] *Howell.*

Pŭl'li-cat, }
Pŭl'li-cate, } *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

Pŭl'lu-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *pullulare*, *pullulatum*, from *pullulus*, a young animal, a sprout, diminutive of *pullus*, id., It. *pullulare*, Sp. *pulular*, Fr. *pulluler*.] To germinate; to bud. [*Rare.*] *Granger.*

Pŭl'lu-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *pullulation*, It. *pullulazione*.] A germinating or budding, the first shooting of a bud. [*Rare.*] *Henry More.*

Pŭl'mo-grāde, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, the lung, and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Moving by the expansion and contraction, or lung-like movement, of the body, especially of the disk, as in the case of the *Medusæ*. *Dana.*

Pŭl'mo-na-ry, *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, Fr. *pulmonaire*, It. *pulmonario*, *polmonare*.] Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption, the *pulmonary* artery.

Pŭl'mo-na-ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *pulmonaria*, from *pulmonarius*, Fr. *pulmonaire*, Sp. *pulmonaria*, It. *polmonaria*. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

Pŭl'mo-nāte, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having organs acting as lungs, as in *pulmonate* mollusks. *Carpenter.*

Pŭl'mo-ni-brăn'chi-ate, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, and *branchia*, q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air, as mollusks of the genera *Limnea* and *Planorbis*.

Pŭl'mo-ni-brăn'chi-ate, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air.

Pul-mŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from Lat. *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung, Sp. *pulmoniaco*.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonic* disease, *pulmonic* consumption.

Pul-mŏn'ic, *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

2. One affected by a disease of the lungs; one who has a lung complaint. *Arbuthnot.*

Pŭl'mo-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having lungs, or organs acting as lungs; pulmonate.

Pŭlp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, Lat. & Sp. *pulpa*, It. *polpa*.] A moist, slightly cohering mass consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter, as, (*a*) The soft substance within a bone; marrow. *Bacon.* (*b*) The soft, succulent part of fruit, as, the *pulp* of an orange. (*c*) The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Edwards.* (*d*) The material of which paper is made, &c.

Pŭlp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULPED (pŭlpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULPING.]

1. To make into pulp, to reduce to pulp.

2. To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

> The other mode is to pulp the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will pulp a bushel in a minute. *Edwards.*

Pŭl'pa-tōon', *n.* [Fr. *poulpeton*, *porpeton*, from *pulpe*, Lat. *pulpa*. See *supra*.] A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, perhaps made from the pulp of fruit. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Pŭlp'i-ness, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

Pŭl'pit, *n.* [Lat. *pulpitum*, It. & Sp. *pulpito*, O. Fr. [illegible], N. Fr. *pupitre*.]

1. (*Rom. Theater.*) The front part of the stage, where the actors performed their parts.

2. An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the preacher stands;—called also *desk*. Hence, the pulpit, public religious exercises.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
> The most important and effectual guard,
> Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. *Cowper.*

3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.

Pul'pit, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the pulpit; as, a *pulpit* orator, *pulpit* eloquence.

Pul'pit-eer', *n.* One who speaks in a pulpit, a preacher,—so called in contempt.

> We never can think it sinful that Burns should have been humorous on such a *pulpiteer*. *Prof. Wilson.*

Pul-pĭt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or suited to, the pulpit. [*Rare.*]

Pul-pĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner suited to the pulpit, or to a preacher. [*Rare.*]

Pul'pit-ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like the pulpit, or its performance. *Chalmers.*

Pul'pit-ry, *n.* The teaching of the pulpit. [*Obs. and rare.*] "Mere *pulpitry*." *Milton.*

Pŭlp'oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pulposus*, Fr. *pulpeux*, Sp. *pulposo*, It. *polposo*. See PULP.] Consisting of pulp, or resembling it, soft, like pap.

> The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit,
> With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines. *Philips.*

Pŭlp'oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being pulpous, softness.

Pŭlp'y, *a.* Like pulp, soft, fleshy, succulent; as the *pulpy* covering of a nut, the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry.

Pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink with slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans, and extracted from the maguey, or *Agave Americana*. *Prescott.*

Pŭl'sāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULSATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULSATING.] [Lat. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to beat, strike, verb intensive from *pellere*, to beat, strike, drive, It. *pulsare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr. *pulsar*.] To beat or throb, to beat, as the heart.

> The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

Pŭl'sa-tĭle, *a.* [It. *pulsatile*, Sp. & Pr. *pulsatil*.] Capable of being struck or beaten, played by beating, as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music.

Pul-sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pulsatio*, Fr. *pulsation*, Pr. *pulsacio*, Sp. *pulsacion*, It. *pulsazione*.]

1. The act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart and blood-vessels.

2. A beat or throb.

3. A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds.

4. (*Law.*) Any touching of another's body wilfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery*.

> By the Cornelian law, *pulsation*, as well as verberation, is prohibited. *Blackstone.*

Pŭl'sa-tĭve, *a.* [It. & Sp. *pulsativo*, Fr. *pulsatif*.] Beating, throbbing.

Pul-sā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *pulsare*. See *supra*.] A beater, a striker. [*Obs.*]

Pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a.* [It. & Sp. *pulsatorio*, Fr. *pulsatoire*. See *supra*.] Capable of pulsating, throbbing. *Wotton.*

Pŭlse, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike, Sp. & Pg. *pulso*, It. *polso*, Pr. *pols*, Fr. *pouls*.]

1. (*Physiol.*) The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries.

☞ It is due to the dilatation and elongation of the elastic walls of the artery, by the action of the heart upon the column of blood in the arterial system. Its varying frequency and rhythm from the varying activity of the heart, and its varying rapidity and tension from the varying activity of the capillary circulation, afford important indications in disease. For the sake of convenience the radial artery at the wrist is generally chosen to detect the precise character of the pulse.

2. Any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, &c., oscillation, vibration, pulsation. "The measured *pulse* of racing oars." *Tennyson.*

> When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate according to the nature and species of the stroke. *Burke.*

To feel one's pulse, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

Pŭlse, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats. *Ray.*

Pŭlse, *v. t.* [Lat. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive.] To drive, as the pulse. [*Rare.*]

Pŭlse, *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. πόλτος, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. Cf. POULTICE.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c.

> If all the world
> Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on *pulse*. *Milton.*

Pŭlse'-glăss, *n.* An instrument consisting of a glass tube with terminal bulbs and containing ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil;—so called from the pulsating motion of the liquid when thus warmed.

Pŭlse'less, *a.* Having no pulsation.

Pŭlse'less-ness, *n.* The state of being pulseless; want of pulsation.

Pul-sĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *pulsus*, pulse, and *facere*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

Pul-sĭf'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which excites the pulse, or causes pulsation. *Dunglison.*

Pul-sĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus*, pulse, and *metrum*, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse. *Dunglison.*

Pŭl'sion (pŭl'shun), *n.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive; Pr. & Sp. *pulsion*, It. *pulsione*.] The act of driving forward,—opposed to *suction* or *traction*. [*Rare.*] *Boyle.*

Pŭl'sive, *a.* Tending to compel, compulsory. [*R.*] "The *pulsive* strain of conscience." *Marston.*

Pul-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pultacé*. See PULSE.] Macerated, softened; nearly fluid. *Dunglison.*

Pŭl'tesse, }
Pŭl'tise, } *n.* The same as POULTICE. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Pū'lu, *n.* A vegetable substance very much like cotton, but shorter and weaker in fiber, more glossy, and yellow in color, produced in the Sandwich Islands from a shrub which grows to the height of fifteen feet or more. It is used for stuffing mattresses, and for other purposes.

Pŭl'ver-a-ble, *a.* [See *infra*.] Capable of being reduced to fine powder, capable of being pulverized. *Boyle.*

Pŭl'ver-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Dusty or powdery on the surface, pulverulent. *Gray.*

Pŭl'ver-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *pulverare*, *pulveratum*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] To beat or reduce to powder or dust. [*Rare.*]

Pŭl'ver-īne, *n.* [Fr. *pulverin*, It. *polverina*, from Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Ashes of barilla. *Gwilt.*

Pŭl'ver-īz'a-ble, *a.* [Sp. *pulverizable*, It. *polverizzabile*.] Admitting of being pulverized, pulverable. *Boyle.*

Pŭl'ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *pulverisation*, Sp. *pulverizacion*, It. *polverizzazione*.] The act of reducing to dust or powder.

Pŭl'ver-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULVERIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULVERIZING.] [Fr. *pulvériser*, Sp. *pulverizar*, Pr. & Pg. *polverizar*, It. *polverizzare*, *polverezzare*, Lat. *pulverizare*, from *pulvis*, dust, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like; as, friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating, but to pulverize malleable bodies other methods must be pursued.

Pŭl'ver-īze, *v. i.* To become reduced to powder, to fall to dust.

Pŭl'ver-oŭs, *a.* [Pr. *pulveros*, *polveros*, Fr. *poudreux*, Sp. & Pg. *polvoroso*, Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of dust or powder, like powder.

Pul-vĕr'u-lençe, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state of being pulverulent, abundance of dust or powder, dustiness.

Pul-vĕr'u-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder, Fr. *pulvérulent*.]

1. Consisting of fine powder, powdery, dusty.

2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls. [*Rare.*]

Pŭl'vil, *n.* [Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder, Sp. *polvillo*, It. *polviglio*, or from Lat. *pulvillus*, a little cushion filled with perfumes.] A sweet-scented powder. [*Obs.*] *Gay.*

Pŭl'vil, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [*Obs.*] *Congreve.*

Pul-vĭl'li-o, }
Pul-vĭl'lo, } *n.* [See PULVIL.] A kind of perfume in the form of a powder, formerly much used;—often contained in little bags. "Smells of lemons, ambergris, and *pulvillio*." *Addison.*

Pŭl'vi-nāte, }
Pŭl'vi-nā'ted, } *a.* [Lat. *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus*, a cushion, an elevation, Fr. *pulviné*.] (*Arch.*) Enlarged or swelled in any portion of an order, as a frieze. *Brande.*

Puma.

Pū'mȧ, *n.* [Peru *puma*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal (the *Felis concolor*), of a brownish yellow color, without spots, the second largest American tiger. It is found from Texas to Patagonia.

Pū'mi-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUMICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUMICATING.] [Lat. *pumicare*, from *pumex*, *pumicis*; It. *pomicare*. See PUMICE.] To make smooth with pumice. [*Rare.*]

Pŭm'içe (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*, It. *pomice*, Sp. *piedra pomez*, Fr. *pierre-ponce*, A. S. *pumic-stān*, D. *puimsteen*, N. H. Ger. *bimsstein*, M. H. Ger. *pumz*, *bimz*, O. H. Ger. *pumiz*, *pumez*.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, as gray, white, reddish brown, or black, hard, rough, and porous; and so light as to float on water. It appears to consist of parallel fibers, owing to the parallelism and interlacing of the crowded cells. It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of gas within the lava, while it is in a liquid or plastic state.

Pu-mĭ'ceoŭs (-mĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *pumiceus*, from *pumex*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to pumice, consisting of pumice, or resembling it.

Pŭm'içe-stōne, *n.* The same as PUMICE.

Pŭm'mace, *n.* The same as POMACE. See POMACE.

Pŭm'mel, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as POMMEL.

Pŭmp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, It. *pompa*, Pg. [illegible]

[illegible] p [illegible] bly from It. *bombare* to dri [illegible] to [illegible] to m k humming noi [illegible] *bombum* drink, draught tit *pompe* low [illegible] Dan *pompe* D. *pomp*]

A hydra li m hin va lou ly co structed [illegible] ing transf rri g fluids hal g seen [illegible] t m i g piee piston w king in hol cylinder or oth r c vity with alves prepe ly [illegible] d fo adi ntting o retaini g th [illegible] as it is drawn driven thro gh [illegible] by th action of t piston

[illegible] For th various kind of p ape, see Chai Fo xing, Ti [illegible] and [illegible]

[Cf Pomp] A low shoe with [illegible] ol *slipper*

[illegible] t. [*imp* & *p p* PUMPED [illegible] [illegible] 54) *p pr* & *vb n.* PUMPING]

T *rai* with pump *as* wa.

T draw out by artful interroga- [illegible] a, to pump [illegible] secrets.

T e ami by artful quest f [illegible] *pose* f ell t.ng secrets from [illegible]

But pump not me for politics. Cocoa [illegible] pump *h p* to free it from w ter b [illegible] of p ump

[illegible] r f T w rk a p mp to raise [illegible] with pump

[illegible] break n. The arm or han ll f a p mp

[illegible] A long wooden tube to conduct [illegible] from a p mp a wade-pip f *immoddi* [illegible] r n. O wh p mps the instrument [illegible] used f pumping

[illegible] A specie of h an bread, [illegible] h forms the hi f food of the Wes phalian [illegible] — then ed term f contempt.

[illegible] p t bgit n. (*Prial*) A halt f i kt g [illegible] p mpet.

[illegible] r n. The spp tua be onging t [illegible] *Jett*

[illegible] h ed A semi-cylindrical appendage [illegible] g th ppe wheel f hal pump

[illegible] ing-en gin A steam-engine and [illegible] combi ed See STEAM ENG E.

[illegible] ion (See POMPIO) (*Bot.*) A plant [illegible] fruit th p mpki

[illegible] kin n. [*see ex ns.*] (*Bot*) A w ll known [illegible] and ble fruit, th *Cucurbit pepo* pompi

[illegible] th is the common orthography of the word, al [illegible] h corrup.

[illegible] f rub A place or ro m at mi ral [illegible] *h* (peculiarly at Bath England) f dri ki g [illegible] *Shenstone*

[illegible] pliar The bar to which th nppe be pump f fastened and whi h is attached th [illegible] handl p st rod

[illegible] *stick* n The solid part r body f a [illegible]

[illegible] n. [Cf. Prov F g pumm big large Eng *pomey* pomm t.] Large and rounded.]

Whose marmalade were
Dal pl p amongst the *pumy* kinds. *Sumner*

[illegible] n. [Cf Ice Eng p to po nd, A-S *punt*, [illegible] that] hag *punt* Fr po [illegible] p e- in which word is cap bl f d E re i m an [illegible] xpress f in ab h tw d Ire pplies f word prese i odd or i dicrous ides f quibbl equivocation.

[illegible] n. [Cf Prov F g pumm big large Eng *pomey* pomm t.] Large and rounded.]

Whose marmalade were
Dal pl p amongst the *pumy* kinds. *Sumner*

[illegible] n. [Cf Ice Eng p to po nd, A-S *punt*, [illegible] that] hag *punt* Fr po [illegible] p e- in which word is cap bl f d E re i m an [illegible] xpress f in ab h tw d Ire pplies f word prese i odd or i dicrous ides f quibbl equivocation.

[illegible] n. [*imp* & *p p* PUNNED *p pr* & *vb n.* [illegible]] T use the am wo d t ones i diffe- [illegible] ensa to g bbl *Dryden.*

[illegible] f T pe vo d by a pun. *Addison*

[illegible] f To pun L.

[illegible] *would pun* ire into shown with his fel. *Blair*

[illegible] n. [H d. *punsch* Skr *panicha*, fr bo- [illegible] the drink is composed of fi ingredi t [illegible] ga arrack tea, water and lemons Ger [illegible] ch, D *punse* F *punch* Sp *ponch* It. *punce* [illegible]] A drink composed of wate sweetened [illegible] sugar with a mi ture f lem n j ce od [illegible] t

[illegible] h [Ab reviated from *punchinello* q v]

The buffoon harlequin f puppet-show

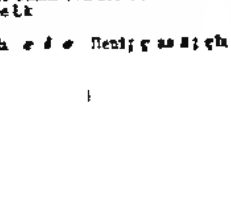
A w ll-ket horse with short back thick shoul [illegible] broad eck and well covered with flesh

A short, fat f l w any thi g short and thi k.

[illegible] did here then will their fat kiki punch which pleased [illegible] ed bend bodies [illegible] ed of common sen [illegible] d L. is thick and fat. *Pope*

[illegible] h n. [Abbreviated from *pun* heos, q v]

A tool, usu y f variously b ond [illegible] ne and for differ [illegible] e d ther [illegible] f tampi or [illegible] e f rating holes [illegible] etal p ates nd [illegible] r substance or [illegible] ow d harp- [illegible] ted p ting ut blanks, as for butto steel [illegible] a jew lev and the lik



Punches.

[illegible] 3 A bi w e thro i [*Cf sq*]

French pliers, pers h ing bab [illegible] sharp-edged steel punch fashed in one of be jaw f perforati g leathe p per and th like.

Punch Pliers

Pünch, *t* [*imp* & *p p* PUNCHED (pŭ ch) *p pr* & *vb n* PUNCHING] [From *punch* F *poinçonner* Sp *punzonar* O Sp *p nche* Pg *punção* It *punzellare*, *pun ecchi are* from Lat. *pungere punctum* to p ick]

1 T perf rate with an instrument as, to p nch hole

2. T throst gel st to pok as, e *pu ch o* with the finge thew

Pünch bowl, A bowl in whi h p h is made, f om whi h it d ank.

Pünch en (pŭ h) [F *poi ron*, wi hed kin rown king-pu t, pu ron ask Sp *punzon* It. *punzone*, from Lat. *p ncto* pri king i om *p er* t prick.]

1 A tool in ir ment f steel with the d face ra lous shaped figured, f pl ref g stampi g the lik sed by rio artiafic rs as goldsmith re, ke, punch

3 (*Carp*) A h rt upright p ce of timbe l framing dwarf post tod. *Cyf Glos.*

3 One f th parts f log split l hal es with th face smoothed as floo mad of *punchions* [*t. S*] *Burtl it*

4 A m sa re f liquids, a rank co taining sometimes 84, sometim 120 g llons

Pün h 1. O wh punches.

2 A p h perf rating inst me t.

Pün hin, n Th sam as PUNCHEON

Pun chi nel'lo n. [It. *pulcinel* Fr *polich nelle*, probably ritinally w rd f adcerme t, diminutive of *pulcino pulcino* hi ken from Lat. *pulicenus pullus* id.] A p h a buffoon origi ally l p ppet-shoe harlequ represented as fat, h rt, and humpbacked

Pün h ing sea-phone' n. A ma hine-tool f p hi g holes i m tal other material

Pün h y [F hap f *po* ochy from *pu h* q v] Short and thick or fat.

Pŭn'tat { [From Lat *punctum* poi t]

Pŭn'ta t d {

1 P inted, ending point points

2 (*Bot*) Ha ing dots scat red th face

Pun , tĭ'to O wh mark with p ts —) ded to th Masori *Hand cron.*

Pun, tĭ'ti la Comprised in poi t act. (*Gos ard rare.*)

A watchful eye m also discovers the *punctular* angl is of petrel tha d quota. *Browne*

Pŭn l form n. [Lat. *punct* m poi t, and *form* f rm] Hi ving th f rm f poin

Pun ctĭ lĭ o (ĭ y) [Fr *punctil* Sp *pu ti lio*, Fr *poi t lle* from Lat *punctum*, poi t] A lie poi f scrupulo ity and pre ceedi g particular exact ess i f rma th p ticular f p ba rem y

They will st part with the best *punctilio* to their ene m and enemies. *Jeffrey*

Pun ctĭ lĭ o (ĭ yu) n. [It. *pu tiglioso* Sp *puntilloso*, F *poi t lieux* See *supra*] Attentive to p ticul ty also nice in th form f beha i remote, rm cautio ctre ne *Pe o* f ma l he tiqu and ina ligibl in tances f common life *J Taylor*

Some depend ce punch ous observance of Ovids is a, which they hope ction for the transgression of the rest. *Rogers*

Pun ctĭ lĭ o ly *ad* I punctilious man er with xactness great nicety

Pun ctĭ lĭo s n. The quality f bei g punc tili exactness t the hserva ce f rm or rules ttentio to nice poi ts of behavior cere mony

Pŭn tion, n. [Lat, *punctio* from *pungere punctum* to p ick Fr *ponction* Sp *punction* It. *punzione* F *ponction*. Cf. PUNCHEO] (*Surg*) A p nctur

Pŭ ctĭ t, n. Th sam as PUNCTATO *Bob* nerv

Pŭ'to n. [It. & *p. pu t* Lat. *punctum*, point.]

1 Nice p f f rmo ce ex y *Lucon.*

2 The poi it f ect g *Ski*

Pŭ ctĭ ol (pŭ kt yu n. a. [Lat. *punctu* pun from poi t *punctul* Sp *puntual*, It. *puntuale* F *ponctuel*]

1 Consisting in a point. [F re] "This punct wal pot. *Gell n.*

2 Observant of nice poi ts punctilio exact.

He keeps na ent journ. of all that passes, and is punc- tual to tobacco or ill he weather. *Burnet*

As much as punctual mortius they cloud. *Pur.*

3 Especial adheri g to the exact time I an ppol nce prompt precise to hearing an a- gagem nt an, *punctual* man.

4 Occurring stat or rei ral g t the appoint- d tim as *punctual* payment. "The devot ing and *punctual* ne *Cowper*

These sharp stockes of pend ent Intersecte that they made into the post. Wh thole intersecti crossing trenches Ma ne ary Harington.

Pŭ ctĭ ol ĭ ty, [Fr *punctualité* Sp *puntualidad* It p *tualità*] The q ua tate f being p nct al especially adherence to th exact time f an appointment.

Pŭ ctĭ al ly *ad* In punct al manner wi h at pelon regard to tim epol ment promises rules as, to ne d meeting *punctually* to pay d bts rent *punctually*; to heery *punctually* a agagem n s.

Pŭ ctĭ al ne Exactnes p ctuality

Pŭ ctĭ ĭ (pŭkt yu-ĭt) v t [*imp* & *p p* PUNCTUATED *p pr* & *vb n* PUNCTUATING] [Lat. *punctus punctum*, point, Fr *ponctuer* Sp *puntuar* It. *puntuggiare*] To ma k w h points to separate into tences a ses, or oth divisions by poi ts which ma k the proper p ses

Pŭ ctĭ ĭ a tĭon, n [Fr *ponctuation*, Sp *puntuacion* It. *puntuazione*.] (*Gram.* Th et ri f punctuating points g wri g d scourse L act art f m rk g with po ts the di ll ri f d scours i to se tence and ntured or member f sent nce.

[☞ *Punctuation* as the term is usually understood, is performed w h pu ts, namely the *period* [ ] *la* [ ] the *semicolon* [ ] and the *comma* [ ] Th other poi ts sed in compositi are chiefly of rh to ical ad vrita ical stare. The ancie were unacquainted with punctuation they wrote wi ..out ny distinction of members, periods, or words. The modern po came h ss were gradually adopt the in ortant of point g The first printed books ha only ristrary mark here d there and it was no an t the lish ce tary it an approach was made to the present system by th Manutii of Ven ce.

Pŭ ctĭ ĭ a tĭv Of or bel ging to punc tion The t re If I may so call it, th *punctual* or intonation f feebl cadence *Bush*

Pŭ ctĭ ĭ a tor n O wh punct ates as in wr ting

Pŭ ctĭ ul t O wh understs ds the art f p ct atio

Pŭ ctĭ ul f f [Lat *punctulum* d'mi ut f *punctum* poi t] T mark with small pots [*Ct*] The seeds the surface punctulated, as if pe ed over with olive seeds infinitely lesser *Gathered.*

Pŭ ctŭ lum [Lat. point] A point

Punctum caecum, [Lat, blind poi] (*M E*) A small spot ar ed the *crave of ne cp* nerv ed th being insensible the action of light causes no impression of ideas to the brain from th ray of ligh bich fal upon it.

Pŭn ctŭ ĭ tion n. The act or process f pene tr f Acrocerra ri

Pŭnct ure (pŭ k yu kh), n. [Lat *punct* ure f *pungere punctum*, to prick F *poncture* Sp *punctura* Sp Pg. & It. *pu t* ra. O F *poinc ra*]

1 The act f perf rat g with pol ted instru ment

2 A small hol made by poi t a wound like or ting so the *punctures* f all sizes or pla

A lion may perish by the punctures of an ass. *Hamilton*

Pŭ ctŭ f [*imp* & *p p* PUNCTURED *p pr* & *vb n.* PUNCTURING] T p rce with small pol ted instrument the lik to p i k as, to puncture h kin

Pŭn dit [see PA DIT] A learned B ami on versed i the skri language and i th sci ce laws, d religio f the Hind s. *India.*]

Pŭn dĭ [Cf. B ndit] A short and fat man sq b [Obs.]

Pŭn'dum n. See PINGY AND B.

Pŭ'nĭ [F *pun ie* from *punaise*, Fr *puanir* stinking from Fr *pol* t. ki g from Lat *putid* ki from *putere*, to stink] Th sam as Pony

Pŭng A kind f case-horse a light-y rmed fi ly long bo on runners. [L]

Pŭn g n. [F *pu ure* L. & Sp *pugno* Lat *pugnus*, G *pugnos*, Sw *pu gnedom*] A punch crab] A certain kind f fi h rab-fish

Pŭn g ĭ ty n. Pungency sharpness] pungency [*Rare*]

Pŭn g ĭ ty n. [see *pu.*] The tate of bei g pungent pierci g the power of prick g or piercing, acrimonio ess keen ess, as the *pungency* f smoke in th *pungency* f cremon Th *p* pungency I ma seen *Hammond.*

Pŭn gent a. [Lat *pungens* p p. *pungere* to prick It. *pungent* *pungente* Sp *punzante* F *poignant*, *poignant* F *pungent* See Po nt]

1 Pri king pierci g as ( ) A ri hing — said with reference to taste *Pungent* salt h ed ing i and tongue *Shenstone.* (*b*) Pri ki g pricking — said with reference to the tender ni h Th *pungent* gra f ni dol g d n *Pope* ( ) sharply p i ful, acute — said of pains pensa- tions, and the like " Th pungent pain sorry and *Swift*

2 Exquisitely pai ful in he feel sorrow hary cort, and sympathe — said of diers ren "A st rp and *pungent* man or f peech *Dryden.*

3 (*Bot.*) Prickly pointed hard as calyx, sed.

Syn.—Acrid pierci g sharp penetrating ac w keen acrimonious biting stinging

Pŭn g ent ly *adv* I pungency i manner harply

Pŭn gled, a. *Starts* bel g bru ken — and ear pec ally f grain which has lost its vi ne from the

ravages of an insect of the genus *Thrips* (*T cerealium*) *Harris*

Pŭng'y, *n* A small sloop or shallop, or large boat with sails, smaller than a sloop

Pū'nic, *a* [Lat *Punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Pœni*, the Carthaginians] Pertaining to the Carthaginians, like or appropriate to the Carthaginians, faithless, treacherous, deceitful, as, *Punic* faith.

Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own:
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known *Brooke*

Pū'nice, *n* [See PUNESE] A bed bug [*Obs*]

Pu nī'ceous (-nish'us), } *a* [Lat *puniceus*, from
Pu-nī'cial (-nish'al), } *Punicus*, Punic, Phœnician, Pg *puniceo*, Pr *punic*, *punicene*] Of a bright red or purple color [*Obs*]

Pū'ni-ness, *n* [From *puny*] The condition of being puny, littleness, pettiness, smallness with feebleness.

Pŭn'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PUNISHED (pŭn'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* PUNISHING] [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *punir*, It & Lat *punire*, from Lat *pœna*, punishment, penalty, Gr ποινή]

1. To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault

A greater Power
Now ruled him, *punished* in the shape he sinned. *Milton*

2 To afflict with pain, &c, with a view to amendment, to chasten, as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience

3 To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender, — said with reference to the crime, as, to *punish* murder or theft

4 To bruise with the fist, to pound or pummel [*Low*]

Syn —To chastise, castigate, scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline See CHASTISE

Pŭn'ish a-ble, *a.* [Fr *punissable*]

1 Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right, — said with reference to persons or offenses.

That time was when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor *Milton.*

2 Worthy of punishment

Pŭn'ish a ble ness, *n* The quality of deserving, or being liable to, punishment

Pŭn'ish-er, *n.* One who inflicts punishment

Pŭn'ish ment, *n* 1 The act of punishing

2 Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense, especially, pain so inflicted in the enforcement or application of law

I never gave them condign *punishment* *Shak*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show *Locke.*

Pu nĭ'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Lat *punitio*, Fr *punition*, Pr *punicio*, Sp *punicion*, It *punizione*, *punizione* See PUNISH] Punishment [*Obs*]

Pū'ni tive, *a* [It & Sp *punitivo* See PUNISH] Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment, as, *punitive* law or justice

If death be *punitive* so likewise is the necessity imposed upon man of toiling for his subsistence *J Taylor*

Pū'ni to ry (50), *a* Punishing, or tending to punishment.

God of en causes one provision to answer several purposes, and so may make moral evil as well as natural, at the same time both prudential and *punitory* but it is not apparent from experience that he always does so *Search*

Pŭnk, *n* [Allied to *spunk*, q v]

1 A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder *Ash*

2 A prostitute, a strumpet *Shak*

Pŭnk'ĭ-ā, *n* [Hind *punkhā*, a fan] A machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling It is kept in motion by pulling a cord [*Hindostan*] *Malcom*

Pŭnk'ling, *n* A punk, — so called in contempt [*Obs*]

Pŭn'ner, *n* One who puns, a punster *Benn & H*

Pŭn'net, *n* [Cf Ir *bunne*, a shoot, twig, branch] A small, but broad, shallow basket, for dispinying fruit or flowers *Smart*

Pun nŏl'o ĵy, *n.* [Eng *pun* and Gr λόγος, discourse] The art or practice of punning, paronomasia [*Rare*] *Pope*

Pŭn'ster, *n.* One who puns, or is skilled in punning, a quibbler; a low wit

Pŭnt, *v i* [Fr. *ponter*, It *puntare*, Sp *apuntar*, from Lat. *punctum*, point; Fr *point*, O. Fr. *point*] To play at basset, faro, or omber

Pŭnt, *n.* [A-S *punt*, Lat *ponto*, from *pons*, *pontis*, bridge] (*Naut*) A flat bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships also, used for fishing and shooting in shallow waters *Simmonds.*

Punt.

Pŭnt, *v t* To propel, as a boat by pushing with a pole, as does the bottom of a river, &c to push with force *Livingstone*

Pŭnt'er, *n* [Fr *ponteur*, *ponte* See PUNT, *v i*] One who punts, specifically, (*a*) One who plays against the banker or dealer *Hoyle* (*b*) One who propels a punt

Pŭn'to, *n* [It *punto*, Lat *punctum*, point] (*Fencing*) A point or hit

Punto diritto, a direct stroke or hit. — *Punto reverso*, a back-handed stroke or hit *Hallwell* "Ah! the immortal passado, the *punto reverso*" *Shak*

Pŭn'ty, *n.* The same as PONTEE.

Pū'ny, *a* [*compar* PUNIER, *superl* PUNIEST] [Fr *puine* See PUISNE] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor, small and feeble, inferior, petty "Such *puny* mortals as themselves" *South*

A *puny* subject
Strikes at thy great glory *Shak.*

Pū'ny, *n* A young, inexperienced person, a novice, an inferior

He had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse, to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him whilst alive, for his *punies* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment *Fuller*

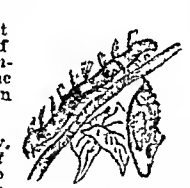
Pŭp, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PUPPED (pŭpt), *p pr* & *vb n* PUPPING] [See *infra*] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pŭp, *n* [Allied in Lat. *pupus*, boy, child.]

1 A puppy

2 A young seal

Pū'pa, *n*, *pl* PŪ'PÆ [Lat *pupa*, girl, doll, puppet, f of *pupus* See *supra*] (*Entom*) One of the states in the complete metamorphosis of an insect See INSECT



Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly

Pūpe, *n* The same as PUPA

Pu-pē'lo, *n* Cider-brandy. [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Pū'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, Sp *pupilo*, Pr, Pg It, & Lat *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, originally diminutive of Lat *pupa*, a girl] (*Anat*) The apple of the eye, the small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina See IRIS

The minds of some of our statesmen like the *pupil* of the human eye contract themselves the more the stronger light there is shed upon them *T More*

Pin-hole pupil (*Med*), the pupil of the eye when so contracted, as it sometimes is in typhus, as to resemble a pin hole *Dunglison*

Pū'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, Pr *pupilh*, *pupilla*, Sp *pupilo*, *pupila*, Pg & It *pupillo*, *pupilla*, Lat *pupillus*, *pupilla*, diminutive of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl]

1 A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor "Too far in years to be a *pupil* now" *Shak*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils* *L Estrange*

2 A youth or person under the care of a guardian, a ward *Dryden*

3 (*Civil Law*) A boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female See SCHOLAR

Pū'pil age (45), *n* [Sp *pupilaje* See *infra*] The state of being a pupil

As sons of kings loving in *pupilage*
Have turned to tyrants when they came to power *Tennyson*

Pū'pil-lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *pupillarité*, Pr *pupillaretat* See *infra*] (*Scots Law*) The period of minority, from the birth to the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females, pupilage

Pū'pil la ry, *a* [Lat *pupillaris*, Fr *pupillaire*, Pr *pupillari*, Sp. *pupilar*, Pg *pupillar*, It *pupillare* See PUPIL]

1 Pertaining to a pupil or ward *Johnson*

2 (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye

Pu-pĭp'a-rŏŭs, *n pl* [See *infra*] (*Entom*) Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupæ*

Pu pĭp'a rous, *a* [Lat *pupa* and *parere*, to bring forth, Fr *pupipare* See PUPA] (*Entom*) Pertaining, or belonging to, the *Pupipara*, passing to the pupa or perfected state

Pu pĭv'o rous, *n* [Lat *pupa* and *vorare*, to eat greedily, to devour, Fr *pupipare* See PUPA] Feeding on the pupæ of insects

Pŭp'pet, *n* [Written also *poppet*] [Fr *poupée*, a doll, from Lat *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet Cf POUPETON]

1 A small image in the human form, a doll

2 A similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama, a wooden performer of a play

As the pipes of some carved organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope*

3 One managed by the will of another, — so used in contempt *Shak*

4 (*Mech*) The upright support of a mandrel in a lathe

Pŭp'pet lish, *a* Resembling, or of the nature of, a puppet.

Pŭp'pet-măn, } *n* The master of a puppet
Pŭp'pet-mās'ter, } show

Pŭp'pet-plāy, *n* A puppet-show

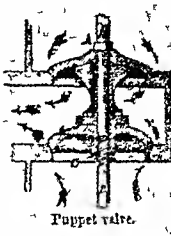
Pŭp'pet-plāy'er, *n* One who manages the motions of puppets

Pŭp'pet ry, *n* Action or appearance resembling that of a puppet, hence, mere form or show, affectation. "*Puppetry* of the English laws of divorce" *Chesterfield*

Pŭp'pet-show, *n* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires

Pŭp'pet-vālve, *n.* (*Mech*) A disk like a poppet, attached to a stem, and used in steam-engines, &c, to cover and uncover an opening

☞ The two *puppet-valves A* are attached and lifted by the common *valve-stem B* from off the *valve-seat C* The pressure, as of entering steam on the top of the upper valve, and on the bottom of the lower valve is nearly balanced See BALANCE-VALVE



Puppet valve.

Pŭp'py, *n* [From *pup*, q v] 1 The young puppy of a bitch, or female of the canine species, a whelp

2 One who has so little self-respect as to fawn and cringe upon others, a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit

I found my place taken by an ill bred, awkward puppy with a money-bag under each arm. *Addison*

Pŭp'py, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PUPPIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUPPYING] To bring forth whelps, to pup

Pŭp'py-ĭsm, *n* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit *Chillingworth*

Pŭr, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PURRED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURRING] [Written also *purr*] [Prov. Ger *purren*, *burren*, *pfurren*, *purrmachen*] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat

Pŭr, *v t* To signify or express by purring. *Gay*

Pŭr, *n* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat, a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure [Written also *purr*]

Pū ra'na, *n* [Skr *purāna*, prop old, ancient, from *purā*, old, past] One of a class of ancient poetical works in the Hindoo language which treat of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants The Puranas are eighteen in number

Pu rănĭc, *a* Pertaining to the Puranas

Pŭr'beck Bĕds, (*Geol*) The strata of the Purbeck stone or Purbeck limestone, belonging to the Wealden group

Pŭr'beck Stōne (*Geol*) A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, in England

Pŭr'blind, *a* [See PURBLIND] Near sighted or dim sighted, seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye, a *purblind* mole

The saints have not so sharp eyes to see down from heaven they be *purblind* and sand blind *Latimer*

Pŭr'blind-ly, *adv* In a purblind manner *Scott*

Pŭr'blind ness, *n* The quality or state of being purblind, shortness of sight, near-sightedness, dimness of vision

Pŭr'chas-a-ble, *a* [From *purchase*] Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it as much as you take off from the value of money so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it *Locke*

Pŭr'chase, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURCHASED (pŭr'chest, 42, 103), *p pr* & *vb n* PURCHASING] [Fr *pourchasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly, O. Fr *porchacer*, *porchacier*, *purchacier*, from *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, *chacier*, to pursue, to chase, Pr *percasser*, It *procacciare* See CHASE]

1 To pursue and obtain, to acquire by seeking, to gain, obtain, or acquire "That loves the thing he can not *purchase*" *Spenser*

2 To obtain by paying money or its equivalent, to buy, as, to *purchase* land, or a house

3 To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, or other sacrifice, as, to *purchase* favor with flattery

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton*

4 To expiate by a fine or forfeit [*Obs*],

Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses *Id*

5 (*Law*) (*a*) To sue out or procure, as a writ (*b*) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance *Blackstone*

Pŭr'chase, *v i* 1 To put forth effort to obtain any thing, to strive [*Obs*]

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage *Barnes*

2 To acquire wealth [*Obs*]

Sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast. *J Webster*

3 To apply a mechanical arrangement so as to get what is called a *purchase* *Totten*

Pŭr'chase, *n* [O Fr *pourchas*, *porchas*, *purchaz*, Pr *percatz*, It *procaccio* See *supra*]

1 The act of seeking and acquiring property

2 The acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent, buying

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance *Fox-like*

3. An attempt to acquire, endeavor. [*Obs*]

I'll get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase*. *Beau & Fl*

4 That which [illegible] acquired by a king [illegible] by [illegible] property posse[illegible] equi[illegible]

A be[illegible] ty wasting and distressed wid[illegible] Made pri[illegible] and purchase of his [illegible] to yo. *Shak.*

5 Th[illegible] t which is obtained by giving an [illegible] q[illegible] iv[illegible] l price in money

Th[illegible] emp was complete enough[illegible] se of his right in the purchase *Whitelock.*

6 Produce of robbery pl[illegible] nd[illegible] r b[illegible] oty [Ob.]

All the purses and purchase [illegible] give to you to-da[illegible] by sentenc[illegible] *B. Jonson.*

7 Any m[illegible] h [illegible] al hold advantage powe[illegible] r f[illegible] pplied to th[illegible] l g rem[illegible] g of h[illegible] y bodies as by leve[illegible] lockl capstan d th lik[illegible]

A poisoner, to do gros[illegible] th[illegible] ga, looks fo[illegible] po[illegible] er—wh[illegible] ou[illegible] wor[illegible] ns all purchase. *Burke.*

8 (*Law*) Acq[illegible] lati[illegible] f land[illegible] te[illegible] m nts by other m[illegible] ans than desce[illegible] t rib[illegible] ltan *Blackstone*

Purchase-criminal robbery [Obs.]

Nightly stand he and pillage several,
Which he had got broad by purchase-criminal. *Spenser*

— *Purchase-money* th[illegible] mon[illegible] y paid or co[illegible] tracted to be [illegible] *ed, for a y thi[illegible] g bo[illegible] ght.* *Berkeley*

Pū[illegible] has-er n. L O[illegible] who acq[illegible] br[illegible] prop[illegible] rty f[illegible] co[illegible] lderati[illegible] gen[illegible] rally f money a b[illegible] y a[illegible] nd

2 (*Law*) On who acquir[illegible] an[illegible] l[illegible] o in[illegible] ts b his wn act agreement, wh tak[illegible] bta[illegible] st[illegible] ty any m[illegible] ans thor[illegible] than by d[illegible] s[illegible] i heritance *Burrill. Blackst*

Pū[illegible] n n. A pri[illegible] t[illegible] ame g the Ori[illegible] tal g[illegible] e[illegible] ulpers *Fry[illegible] nt*

Pū[illegible] [*compa* PURE[illegible] *superl* PURE[illegible]] [Lat. *pu ru* Sp Pg & It. *p ro* Pr & Fr *p* A-S *p*[illegible]]

1 separ[illegible] from [illegible] heterog[illegible] eo[illegible] extra[illegible] co *mat[illegible] lear fr fr m mi[illegible] ture as pu[illegible] wa[illegible] pure lay pure sand p re air p[illegible] ll gold.*

A guinea is pure gold if it has in it [illegible] alloy *Watts.*

— Free from that whi h tend[illegible] tes, d fil[illegible] bleed h[illegible] — d in figurat[illegible] sen[illegible] (a.) Free from m ral dehlem[illegible] guilt[illegible] ocent[illegible] h guilles[illegible] chast — ppli[illegible] d to p[illegible]

Keep thy self pure. *1 Tim. v.*

(b.) Fre[illegible] from that which is f[illegible] religi[illegible] pecially free from that whi h harm[illegible] ill tes[illegible] r p[illegible] ll tes[illegible] u[illegible] dulterated ev[illegible] thn[illegible] real perfect — ppli[illegible] to things d[illegible] rt *Pure relig[illegible] d imp[illegible] tial law* *Tillotson.* *They re fine talk f Some[illegible] d[illegible] chant*

B th[illegible] n[illegible] brigd of friendship as warm and pure as any that ancient[illegible] m[illegible] ler history records *Macaulay*

3 L[illegible] ven[illegible] ted with y[illegible] thing lee[illegible] m re[illegible] bao[illegible] l b[illegible] as pu[illegible] llial *pure* compa[illegible] *pure* good h[illegible] ture

Pure-lungs [illegible] emp[illegible] t[illegible] ly ce[illegible] total[illegible] lmp[illegible] re[illegible] th[illegible] inhabitant were p[illegible] re[illegible] *mpure* bare[illegible] *Fuller* — *P re math[illegible]* mean[illegible] the port[illegible] of mathematics wh[illegible] h tre[illegible] t of th[illegible] pri[illegible] ples f th[illegible] ciences, is confined[illegible] ll ction to ex[illegible] plicit *mathematics* wl ich treats of b[illegible] ppi[illegible] cati[illegible] f th[illegible] principles to m[illegible] h es[illegible] ication of other branch[illegible] es of h[illegible] l edge, or to th[illegible] practic[illegible] l w[illegible] ntis of li[illegible] *Math. L[illegible] —* *Pu[illegible] ultimate* (*Jewish L.*) [illegible] tenure of land by unco[illegible] tal servic[illegible] t the will of th[illegible] lord *Blackstone*

Syn.—T[illegible] mixed[illegible] tes[illegible] impl[illegible] real[illegible] true[illegible] sen[illegible] ine[illegible] unadulterated[illegible] corrupted[illegible] allied[illegible] mixed[illegible] stained[illegible] stal[illegible] [illegible] fair[illegible] unpaired[illegible] pu[illegible] less[illegible] ink[illegible] rup[illegible] han[illegible] polluted[illegible] d[illegible] died[illegible] immaculate[illegible] to see[illegible] t[illegible] *Pu[illegible] ulless[illegible] holy*

Pū[illegible] [illegible] v[illegible] t T[illegible] p[illegible] rify to[illegible] an[illegible] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Pū[illegible] (pu[illegible]) n. [Fr., from p[illegible] pure th[illegible] p re[illegible] liq[illegible] id so p[illegible] w h[illegible] soli[illegible] p ri[illegible] A so[illegible] p[illegible] nd f[illegible] pies, a[illegible] th[illegible] gumm[illegible] n plants

Pū[illegible] [illegible] *ty* [illegible] 1 I[illegible] p[illegible] re m[illegible] nner without any mixt[illegible] re f th[illegible] whi h[illegible] f[illegible] reign burd[illegible] rid[illegible] t[illegible] g d filing; innocently[illegible] *ge in ly* gull[illegible] les *ly* cha[illegible] tely

2 Witho[illegible] t con[illegible] ection with[illegible] d pend[illegible] ce po[illegible] any thing[illegible] m rely[illegible] b[illegible] t[illegible] tely[illegible] tirely *pu[illegible] ly* accidental[illegible] mcelli[illegible] g

3 Likely pr[illegible] tilly [*C. Hog*] *H. Lincoln*

Pū[illegible] n s Th[illegible] t[illegible] e f th[illegible] f[illegible] pure[illegible] m[illegible] mixed state seps[illegible] ation[illegible] freed m[illegible] f m[illegible] y h[illegible] romo[illegible] neo[illegible] I relen[illegible] matte[illegible] especially fr[illegible] m that whi h *might* lo[illegible] re[illegible] ate[illegible] poll[illegible] te *learnes[illegible] simpli[illegible]* ity p[illegible] ly[illegible] innoce[illegible] ce[illegible] tion[illegible] as gull[illegible] les[illegible] h[illegible] es[illegible] es[illegible] as th[illegible] *pures[illegible]* f wate[illegible] or s[illegible] th[illegible] p[illegible] rence[illegible] f gold[illegible] l[illegible] er *pure[illegible]* s[illegible] f h[illegible] rt, tif[illegible] tyl[illegible] and th[illegible] lik[illegible] *Pur[illegible] ret* f phrases[illegible] T[illegible] *Jackson*

M[illegible] ve[illegible] ernment[illegible] ter[illegible] Thes[illegible] holl[illegible] ess[illegible] nd purenesses of living *Clarendon Proper*

Pūr'flle [S[illegible] *infra.* O Fr *pourfil re.*] A sort f[illegible] *ribbon[illegible] g f r w m[illegible] gow[illegible] s mad* f[illegible] t[illegible] and th[illegible] cad[illegible] — ca[illegible] ed als[illegible] *bobin-work* *Bailey* [*Ob.*]

Pūr'fl[illegible] (pūr'fl) [O F *pourfiler*, from *po[illegible]* f and *fil*, thread Lat. *fil[illegible] m* fl[illegible] *profila[illegible]* o F o[illegible] *ri.*]

1 T[illegible] d[illegible] orate with[illegible] wro[illegible] ght[illegible] d we[illegible] d bor[illegible] dey to tub of[illegible] t[illegible] to *purple* with bl[illegible] and wh[illegible] [*Ob.*]

A goodly lad[illegible] lad[illegible] scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay *Spenser*

2 (*Arch.*) T[illegible] decorate richly to over wh[illegible] rich[illegible] se[illegible] ture

3 (*Her.*) T[illegible] ornam[illegible] nt with bo[illegible] dure of ermines[illegible] fu[illegible] d[illegible] ill.

Pū[illegible] *ll* } [See *n y re*]
Pūr'fil w }

1 A[illegible] de[illegible] r f embroider[illegible] d wo[illegible] *z*

2 (*Her.*) A border e[illegible] mpos[illegible] d of ermines, f[illegible] rs and the lik[illegible]

Pū[illegible] ga-m[illegible] nt, n. [L[illegible] *p gamenl* m It *purga[illegible] m[illegible]* Sp *p gamento* & Pr[illegible] ng.]

1 (*Med.*) A medicin[illegible] whi h purge[illegible] athart[illegible] p[illegible] rgati[illegible] [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

2 Th[illegible] t whi h is rejected from any thing; e[illegible] re[illegible] th[illegible] [*Obs.*]

Pur ga'tion n. [Lat. *purga[illegible]* F *p rg[illegible] on,* Pr *purgacio* Sp *p[illegible] gn on* It *pu gazione,* See *Pur[illegible] g.*]

1 Th[illegible] act f[illegible] p[illegible] gi[illegible] g[illegible] fl[illegible] e[illegible] act f[illegible] i[illegible] ari[illegible] g[illegible] to a[illegible] t[illegible] g[illegible] ar[illegible] p[illegible] rifyi[illegible] g by[illegible] epar[illegible] ing and[illegible] c[illegible] rry[illegible] g[illegible] f[illegible] m[illegible] purifi[illegible] o[illegible] whate[illegible] is p[illegible] rid[illegible] us[illegible] fl[illegible] th[illegible] art[illegible] f[illegible] t[illegible] n[illegible] f[illegible] g from th[illegible] imp[illegible] tation f guil[illegible]

Let him put me to my *purgation* *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) Th[illegible] t[illegible] l[illegible] g[illegible] self from crim[illegible] f whi h h[illegible] was publicly suspected[illegible] d accu[illegible] d. It was eith[illegible] ga[illegible] *ic* [illegible] whi h was prescribed by th[illegible] can[illegible] lam th[illegible] f m where f[illegible] sed[illegible] t th[illegible] plirti[illegible] al co[illegible] t m[illegible] that th[illegible] perso[illegible] spected tak[illegible] his[illegible] tl[illegible] that h[illegible] was[illegible] f th[illegible] m[illegible] tie[illegible] jected[illegible] ag[illegible] t[illegible] him[illegible] d bri[illegible] g h[illegible] h[illegible] t[illegible] lighbo[illegible] with him to mak[illegible] o th[illegible] that they bell[illegible] d h[illegible] aw[illegible] re[illegible] truly[illegible] r[illegible] m[illegible] pur[illegible] wh h was by fir[illegible] w[illegible] ter[illegible] rd[illegible] l[illegible] by combat. B[illegible] O DEAL. *Wha[illegible] ton*

Pūr'ga tiv [Lat *purg[illegible]tivus* It Sp & Pg *pu gativo* Pr *purg tiu* F *p rgatif.*] *Having th[illegible]* pow[illegible] f p[illegible] rging[illegible] l and[illegible] g cathart[illegible]

Pū ga tiv n. (*Med.*) A medicin[illegible] th[illegible] t acent[illegible] th[illegible] inte[illegible] tl[illegible] tharti[illegible]

Pūr'ga tiv ly ad[illegible] Cl[illegible] anslegly[illegible] tharti[illegible] lly

Pū ga tō'ri al }
Pū ga tō' ri an } Pertaining to purgatory.

Pūr'g tō ri-an O wh[illegible] h[illegible] lat[illegible] th[illegible] doctri[illegible] f purg[illegible] tory

Pūr'ga to-ry [Lat *pu g[illegible] torius* See PURGE.]

T[illegible] dingt[illegible] l[illegible] t[illegible] an[illegible] ing expl[illegible] t[illegible] y *B[illegible] ke*

Pūr'ga to-ry n [L. Lat. *p gator[illegible]* n, from Lat. *pu gatori* It. Sp & Pg *pu g[illegible] rio,* Pr *pu g[illegible] ri* Fr *p gato[illegible] re* See *n pen.*] (*Rom. Cath. Ch[illegible] h*) A pl[illegible] ce[illegible] l[illegible] bel[illegible] ed[illegible] l[illegible] t fler[illegible] d[illegible] ab[illegible] in wh[illegible] h th[illegible] aqui[illegible] f persoi[illegible] es p[illegible] rfi[illegible] fied[illegible] l wh[illegible] h[illegible] y xpi[illegible] te[illegible] f[illegible] n[illegible] m[illegible] mitted[illegible] th[illegible] ill[illegible] and[illegible] m[illegible] t[illegible] rmai[illegible] d m[illegible] i[illegible] n. After this purgati[illegible] from[illegible] imp[illegible] rit[illegible] f[illegible] th[illegible] ul[illegible] are bel[illegible] er[illegible] d to b[illegible] re[illegible] d into h[illegible] av[illegible]

I hould endure purgatory for it. *Shak.*

(*Pil[illegible] Pu gato[illegible] ry ce[illegible] t[illegible] tedl[illegible] h[illegible] th[illegible]* rmp[illegible] rt f he con[illegible] of Dea[illegible] gat[illegible] Ireland, wh[illegible] h was f[illegible] m y[illegible] ear the object of pilgrim[illegible] ge and[illegible] art[illegible] s, as petati[illegible] ons

Pū[illegible] [illegible] [imp & p p[illegible] rn[illegible] p p & b[illegible] rt[illegible] [P[illegible] *per[illegible]* p & It *p[illegible] pu[illegible]* It & Lat *pu g re,* co[illegible] tracted from Lat.[illegible] rum[illegible] f t[illegible] mak[illegible] e[illegible]

1 T[illegible] ake[illegible] se, t[illegible] er[illegible] purify by p[illegible] ati[illegible] g and[illegible] rrying[illegible] *d* what[illegible] *is imp[illegible] re h[illegible] serve[illegible]* f relea[illegible] perd[illegible] ns Tul[illegible] are p[illegible] g[illegible] ll[illegible] ding w[illegible] *Law*

2 T[illegible] p[illegible] rate on as[illegible] by mean[illegible] f cathart[illegible] medi[illegible] n[illegible] t[illegible] emall[illegible] mana

3 T[illegible] rlarif[illegible] t[illegible] defec[illegible] te, [illegible] re[illegible]

4 T[illegible] lear[illegible] f m[illegible] guilt[illegible] m[illegible] l[illegible] dedl[illegible] m[illegible] t[illegible] as[illegible] t[illegible] purg[illegible] f guil[illegible] crim[illegible]

Purge me with hyssop. d[illegible] t[illegible] shall be clean. *P[illegible] lm.*

5 (*Law.*) T[illegible] l[illegible] ar[illegible] from[illegible] ese[illegible] t[illegible] n[illegible] th[illegible] charg[illegible] of[illegible] rim[illegible] s[illegible] rdeal[illegible]

6 T[illegible] am[illegible] ve[illegible] l[illegible] ing[illegible] to dete[illegible] g[illegible] to wash[illegible] w[illegible] y — fla[illegible] f[illegible] lowed by[illegible] *ony*

Purge our[illegible] sins, for th[illegible] sam[illegible] ak[illegible] *P[illegible] lmis[illegible]*
W[illegible] ll[illegible] jo[illegible] ins[illegible] cause to purge[illegible] way *Milton.*
Our[illegible] ur[illegible] ney[illegible] crimes.

Pū[illegible] [illegible] *ty* J To[illegible] berom[illegible] *pure as by[illegible]* l[illegible] ill[illegible]

2 T[illegible] b[illegible] f[illegible] q[illegible] t[illegible] preter[illegible] l[illegible] ev[illegible] from th[illegible] inte[illegible] th[illegible] by mean[illegible] f cathartic[illegible]

Pū[illegible] [F[illegible] *purg[illegible] re[illegible] purer.*]

1 Th[illegible] act f[illegible] p[illegible] rgi[illegible] g[illegible] A[illegible] first of th[illegible] prepa[illegible] tive[illegible] f th[illegible] *pu[illegible]* y f paganism[illegible] t[illegible] th[illegible] kl[illegible] gd[illegible] m[illegible] *of N[illegible] ribambe[illegible] d.* *Bull[illegible] r*

2 Th[illegible] whi[illegible] b[illegible] y[illegible] goes[illegible] especially[illegible] m[illegible] d[illegible] in[illegible] t[illegible] t[illegible] se[illegible] ate[illegible] th[illegible] t[illegible] testi[illegible] th[illegible] ra[illegible] *A[illegible] thoo[illegible]*

Pū[illegible] [illegible] n O[illegible] wh[illegible] th[illegible] t[illegible] whi[illegible] h[illegible] p[illegible] re[illegible]

1 [illegible] se[illegible] especially[illegible] h[illegible] rite[illegible] medici[illegible]

Pū[illegible] [illegible] *y* A room f[illegible] bleaching[illegible] fining[illegible] gar

Pūr'ging n A di[illegible] rrhea[illegible] p[illegible] dyse[illegible] t[illegible] ry[illegible] pret[illegible] a[illegible] al[illegible] acuation of th[illegible] inte[illegible] tl[illegible] es[illegible] bowe[illegible] s[illegible] f[illegible] b[illegible] w[illegible]

Pū[illegible] ging fl[illegible] n (*Bot.*) A plant f th[illegible] g[illegible] *Linnæ[illegible] (f cathart[illegible] cum* dw[illegible] f wild flax — wa[illegible] all d[illegible] m fa[illegible] ss[illegible] tharti[illegible] med[illegible] ci[illegible]

Pū[illegible] fi[illegible] a[illegible] tion[illegible] [L[illegible] *purgificatl[illegible]* h[illegible] *p rificatio[illegible] s,* Fr *purifi[illegible] cation,* P *purgificacion* It. *purgi[illegible] cazione* E PURIFY.]

1. The act f purifying the e[illegible] operati[illegible] of sep[illegible] rati[illegible] g and removi[illegible] g from any th[illegible] g th[illegible] wh[illegible] h f[illegible] heterog[illegible] eo[illegible] f[illegible] ign[illegible] o[illegible] it as th[illegible] *purgification* f liquor[illegible] (m[illegible] tal[illegible]

2 Th[illegible] ac[illegible] purati[illegible] of[illegible] leanl[illegible] g[illegible] ceremonially by rem[illegible] ving[illegible] y pollu[illegible] tion[illegible] defilement.

When the day of th[illegible] *purification,* according to th[illegible] l[illegible] Moses, w[illegible] re accomplished, tha[illegible] bro[illegible] gh him to Jerusa[illegible] m. *Luke ii.*

3 A[illegible] l[illegible] anaing from guilt[illegible] th[illegible] poll[illegible] tion of[illegible] l[illegible] th[illegible] e[illegible] is no[illegible] of infal[illegible] d[illegible] lires[illegible] ppetite[illegible] and in[illegible] ll[illegible] d[illegible] ns

Pū[illegible] fi[illegible] a tive [It. *p rificativo* p *purifi[illegible] ati[illegible] o purifi[illegible] at[illegible] ri[illegible]* Pr *purifi[illegible]ati[illegible]* k *purifi[illegible]at[illegible] r* S[illegible] PURIFY.] H[illegible] ving power to p[illegible] rify te[illegible] di[illegible] g[illegible] t[illegible] l[illegible] an[illegible] [*Obs.*] *J[illegible] nson.*

Pū[illegible] fi[illegible]-ka to One who purifies[illegible] p[illegible] rifi[illegible]

Pu[illegible] *ff[illegible]-ca-to[illegible] ry* a Serving[illegible] te[illegible] ding[illegible] p[illegible] rify purificati[illegible] *J[illegible] has*

Pū[illegible] fi[illegible] n [From *purify.*] One who, th[illegible] t whi[illegible] h p[illegible] rifi[illegible] leans[illegible] lea[illegible] w[illegible] red

Pū'ri[illegible] *form* a (F *pu[illegible]rforme* from Lat. *pur[illegible] pu[illegible]* p[illegible] d *forma,* f[illegible] m[illegible] (*Ad d.*) Lik[illegible] p[illegible] in the f[illegible] rm[illegible] f p[illegible]

Pū[illegible] ty[illegible] [*imp* & *p p* PURIFIE[illegible] ; *p p* & b[illegible] n[illegible] PURIFIED[illegible]] [F *purif[illegible]* Pr Sp & Pg *purifica* It. & Lat. *p rificare* from Lat *puru* p[illegible] re and *facer* to make.]

1. T[illegible] mak[illegible] p[illegible] r[illegible] lear from m[illegible] t[illegible] r[illegible] dafile[illegible] m[illegible] t, admi[illegible] n[illegible] or imperf[illegible] ti[illegible] t[illegible] free fr[illegible] m[illegible] g[illegible] *trasso[illegible] m[illegible] ts as ta[illegible] rify liquors[illegible] r m[illegible] t[illegible] la[illegible] to p[illegible] ly the blood[illegible] t[illegible] *pu[illegible] ify* th[illegible] al[illegible]

2 H[illegible] in sign[illegible] ti[illegible] ns[illegible] ( ) T[illegible] free fr[illegible] m[illegible] guilt[illegible] moral d[illegible] filem[illegible] t[illegible] as to p[illegible] rify the heart.

A[illegible] d fil[illegible] thro[illegible]
So purified to receive him pure. *Milton.*

(b.) T[illegible] free fr[illegible] m ce[illegible] m[illegible] l[illegible] l[illegible] b[illegible] gal[illegible] d[illegible] m[illegible] t[illegible]

A d Moses cok[illegible] th blood[illegible] d pu[illegible] upon[illegible] horn[illegible] of the altar round be[illegible] th his finge[illegible] and *purified* th[illegible] altar *Levit. iii. 15.*

Purify both yo[illegible] ves and your[illegible] ptives on th[illegible] d[illegible] y and on th[illegible] se[illegible] venth day *N[illegible] umbers[illegible]*

( ) T[illegible] free from imp[illegible] pri[illegible] ti[illegible] r b[illegible] rism[illegible] to *p rify* langu[illegible] ge *Sp[illegible] ta*

Pū[illegible] fi[illegible] ty[illegible] [illegible] f[illegible] gr[illegible] w[illegible] bec[illegible] m[illegible] pur[illegible] l[illegible] as liq[illegible] rs will grad[illegible] ally *purify* *P[illegible] rnet*

Pū[illegible] *fim* [It[illegible] *pur[illegible]* pl[illegible] pl[illegible] n[illegible] a[illegible]] P[illegible] l[illegible] w[illegible] d (*Cf.* F *pi[illegible] ch,* plec[illegible] f[illegible] gm[illegible] d[illegible] b[illegible] ruck p[illegible] ri[illegible] b[illegible]] (*Jewish A[illegible] t.*) Th[illegible] f[illegible] ast f[illegible] l[illegible] n, fo[illegible] t[illegible] ted to[illegible] mincen[illegible] rate th[illegible] d[illegible] ll[illegible] an[illegible] f th[illegible] J[illegible] w fr[illegible] m th[illegible] machi[illegible] t[illegible] f[illegible] ll[illegible] m[illegible] n[illegible] *k[illegible] th[illegible] tx[illegible] pe[illegible]*

Pūr'ijm Th[illegible] q[illegible] ll[illegible] f bel[illegible] g p[illegible] lee[illegible] *pecially[illegible] th[illegible] h[illegible] f langu[illegible] g[illegible] ve-soliloli[illegible] d* as to p[illegible] rify[illegible] Hi[illegible] poll[illegible] al *purism* *D Qu[illegible] cey*

Pūr i[illegible] [F *p[illegible] rist* It & Sp *purista* from Lat. *pu rus* pure]

1 O[illegible] wh[illegible] aim[illegible] at[illegible] ssi[illegible] purity[illegible] nicety[illegible] pecially[illegible] th[illegible] h[illegible] f[illegible] ll[illegible] g[illegible] ll[illegible] f[illegible] ; wa[illegible] m[illegible] rely[illegible] pecha[illegible] f[illegible] gilding[illegible] l to[illegible] pous[illegible] ling[illegible] al[illegible] corrections[illegible] ha[illegible] ve[illegible] m[illegible] ore of parliamentary[illegible] lang[illegible] ther[illegible] h[illegible] ve[illegible] into the opposite[illegible] m[illegible] and[illegible] p[illegible] ll[illegible] al[illegible] ndulary[illegible] sers[illegible] know[illegible] w[illegible] know[illegible] to[illegible] as[illegible] *purist.* *Macaulay*

2 O[illegible] wh[illegible] m[illegible] lutal[illegible] th[illegible] th[illegible] New T[illegible] am[illegible] t[illegible] w[illegible] writte[illegible] p[illegible] re[illegible] Greek[illegible] *M[illegible] ilton*

Pū[illegible] rit[illegible] n[illegible] [From *p[illegible] ri[illegible]*]

1 (*Ch[illegible] ch[illegible] h*) O[illegible] wh[illegible] *pretend[illegible] to[illegible] illow[illegible]* f[illegible] d[illegible] f[illegible] rmal[illegible] gas th[illegible] th[illegible] m[illegible] f[illegible] Q[illegible] ee[illegible] Eli[illegible] b[illegible] h and[illegible] al[illegible] ostent[illegible] simpler f[illegible] m of[illegible] th and[illegible] w[illegible] relig[illegible] th[illegible] th[illegible] whi[illegible] h was[illegible] established by law[illegible] rigin[illegible] y[illegible] rm[illegible] f reproach[illegible]

☞ Th[illegible] *Puri[illegible]* were[illegible] aft[illegible] rward[illegible] distinguished[illegible] *Pe[illegible] al Puritans, Dec[illegible] ntal Puritans,* and *Puri[illegible] ni[illegible] Dutch[illegible] ina* *Mi[illegible] ne*

2 O[illegible] who[illegible] [illegible] rup[illegible] lous and[illegible] ri[illegible] l[illegible] bl[illegible] re[illegible] ligio[illegible] ffl[illegible] — ed reproach[illegible] lly[illegible] th[illegible] e tempt[illegible] the[illegible] ldwak[illegible] *Puritans of th[illegible] devil.* *Shak.*

3 O[illegible] wh[illegible] ympathi[illegible] ze with th[illegible] ti[illegible] w[illegible] of th[illegible] arly Puritans.

Pū[illegible] *tans* P[illegible] *rtaining to re[illegible] ssembl[illegible] g[illegible] c[illegible] h[illegible] ra[illegible] rlat[illegible] g th[illegible] Puritans o[illegible] arly dissen[illegible] from th[illegible] Ch[illegible] rch of E[illegible] gland.*

Pū[illegible] *tan[illegible]* } (*n.*) 1. P[illegible] rt[illegible] ln[illegible] g to th[illegible] Puritan[illegible] s
Pū[illegible] *tan[illegible]-al* } o[illegible] th[illegible] doctri[illegible] a[illegible] d practice[illegible]

2 Pre[illegible] ln observan[illegible] of[illegible] l[illegible] gal[illegible] relig[illegible] re[illegible] q[illegible] rements[illegible] p[illegible] ssing[illegible] to[illegible] lgid[illegible] ness[illegible] fle[illegible] ed by w[illegible] y[illegible] f[illegible] p[illegible] h[illegible] contempl[illegible] *Pure[illegible] rel* f[illegible] p[illegible] f[illegible] om which play[illegible] ed[illegible] l[illegible] w[illegible] re[illegible] ri[illegible] ly[illegible] erel[illegible] ded. *Macaulay*

Pū[illegible] *tan[illegible]-al[illegible] ly* *ade[illegible]* T[illegible] p[illegible] ritani[illegible] l[illegible] ma[illegible] with th[illegible] sect[illegible] rigid[illegible] ti[illegible] manne[illegible] f th[illegible] Puritan

Pū'ri tan Ism n. Th[illegible] tio[illegible] o[illegible] practi[illegible] f Puritans

Pū[illegible] *tan[illegible]* *t.* [*imp* & *p p* PURIFIE[illegible] ; *p p* & *b* PURI[illegible]] T[illegible] ngy[illegible] with[illegible] teach[illegible] th[illegible] Puritan[illegible] *Mount[illegible] gu*

Pū[illegible] *fy,* v[illegible] (Lat *purifico* fr[illegible] m *puru[illegible]* p[illegible] re[illegible] ; O F *purifi[illegible]* F *purifi[illegible]* P *purifi[illegible]* Sp *purifi[illegible]* It. *purifi[illegible]* Pg *purifi[illegible]* ; It *purifi[illegible]*] Th[illegible] on[illegible] did[illegible] f bel[illegible] g p[illegible] re[illegible] as[illegible] (a.) Free[illegible] m f[illegible] m[illegible] f[illegible] ign[illegible] ma[illegible] ter[illegible] h[illegible] ro[illegible] ugeneo[illegible] s[illegible] m[illegible] t[illegible] as th[illegible] *purity* f w[illegible] t[illegible] f[illegible] wt[illegible] f[illegible] pirit[illegible] th[illegible] pu[illegible] y[illegible] f drug[illegible] th[illegible] *purity* of m[illegible] tals[illegible] ( ) Cl[illegible] ness[illegible] freedom[illegible] f[illegible] m[illegible] foulness[illegible] dirt[illegible] Th[illegible] p[illegible] lly[illegible] f[illegible] ll[illegible] vert[illegible] re[illegible] *H[illegible] ndrig* ( ) Fre[illegible] com[illegible] from[illegible] gull[illegible] tho[illegible] d[illegible] filemen[illegible] f[illegible] als[illegible] *ingenuous[illegible] ess[illegible] p[illegible] rity[illegible] f[illegible] heart[illegible]* ffl[illegible] (1) Free[illegible] om[illegible] from[illegible] any[illegible] si[illegible] lost[illegible] pe[illegible] view[illegible] *as th[illegible] purity[illegible] of m[illegible] ti[illegible] or[illegible] dis[illegible] g[illegible]* ( ) Fre[illegible] d[illegible] m[illegible] from[illegible] twi[illegible] illom[illegible] from[illegible] bar[illegible] ro[illegible] o[illegible] improper[illegible] words[illegible] phrases[illegible] as[illegible] *purist[illegible]* o[illegible] style.

Pur kin'je-an Pertaining to[illegible] r[illegible] l[illegible] red by Purkinj[illegible]

Pu[illegible] ki[illegible] ne[illegible] ticle (*Anat.*) [illegible] ls[illegible] or cell in the

germinant portion of an egg, — often called the *germinal vesicle* *Owen*

Pûrl, n [Contr fr *purfile, purfle*, q v Cf PURL, v i]
1 An embroidered and packered border, a hem or fringe, often of gold or silver twist "A triumphant chariot mode of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl." *Sidney*
2 An inversion of stitches in knitting, which gives to the work where it is used a ribbed or waved appearance *Halliwell*
3 A circle made by the motion of a fluid, on eddy, or ripple.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purls*
As though the waves had been of silver curls *Drayton.*

4 A gentle murmur, as that produced by the running of a liquid among obstructions, as, the *purl* of a brook
5 Malt liquor, medicated or spiced, formerly, ale or beer in which wormwood or other bitter herbs had been infused, and which was regarded as tonic, at present, boiled beer with gin, sugar, and spices added to it "Drank a glass of *purl* to recover appetite" *Addison*

A group of them were gathered round a fire in a public house, drinking hot *purl*, and smoking pipes *Dickens*

☞ Probably so named because it *purls*, or mantles, in the glass *Richardson*

Pûrl, v i [imp & p p PURLED, p pr & vb n PURLING] [Sw *porla*, D *borrelen*]
1 To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, to eddy, ripple, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over or through obstructions

My flowery theme
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream *Pope*
Swift o er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills *Pope*

2 To be elevated or raised in circles, ripples, or in wave like appearance, to mantle, as in a glass
Pûrl, v t To decorate with fringe or embroidery "Nature's cradle more enchased and *purled*" *B Jonson*
Pûr'lieu (pûr'lû), n [Fr *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place Sc LIEU] [Written also *pourlieu*]
1 Originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made pure or free from the forest laws
2 Hence, the outer portion of any place, environs "The *purlieus* of St James" *Swift*

Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court. *Macaulay*

Purlieu-man, a man who has the care of a purlieu *Blackstone*

Pûr'lin, } n [Perhaps from Fr *pour*, for, or *par*,
Pûr'line, } through, and *ligne*, line] (*Arch*) A piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle
Pûrl'ing n The motion of a small stream running among obstructions, also, the murmur it makes in so doing
Pur loin', v t [imp & p p PURLOINED, p pr & vb n PURLOINING] [O Fr *purloignier, porloignier*, to retard, delay, from *pur, por, pour*, for, and *loin*, far, far off See EFORN]
1. To take or carry away for one's self, hence, to steal, to take by theft, to filch

Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold *Milton*

2 To take by plagiarism, to steal from books or manuscripts. *Dryden*
Pur loin', v i To practice theft
Pur-loin'er, n One who purloins; a thief, a plagiary.
Pûr'par'ty, n. [O Fr *pourparte*, from *pour*, for, and *partie*, a part. Cf O Fr *purpart*, a respective part] (*Law*) A share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition, pourparty [Sometimes written also *purpart, pourparty*]

I am forced to eat all the game of your *purparties*, as well as your own thirds *H Walpole*

Pûr'ple (pûr'pl), a. [A-S. *purple, purpuren*, Fr *pourpre*, *purpurin*, Ir. *purpureus*, It *purpureo, porporino*, Sp *purpureo purpurino*, La *purpureus*, Gr πορφυρεος See infra]
1 Exhibiting or possessing a color composed of red and blue, much esteemed for its richness and beauty, as, a *purple* robe
2 Hence, imperial, royal, — so called from the color having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority
3 Blood red; bloody

May each *purple* tears be a wayward flood. *Prior*
Imbrued in blood
And Thracian king were a purple flood. *Dryden*

Pûr'ple, n [Fr *pourpre*, O Fr *porpre*, Pr *por pre*, *purpra*, Ir. *purpura*, Sp & Pg *purpura*, from Lat *purpura*, Gr πορφυρα, originally the purple fish, from which the color was obtained, A S *purpure*, p *purpur*]
1. A color compounded of red and blue, much esteemed for its richness and beauty, as, the color of the robe of the Roman emperor, and hence, to the Roman mind, was the chief mark of [illegible]

The claim of Demetrius to the vacant throne was justified by the trite and flimsy sophism — that he was born in the *purple* and the eldest son of his father's reign *Gibbon*

3. A cardinalate *Hume*
4 A species of orchis, probably the *Orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower *Nares* "Crow flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*" *Shak*
5 A certain shell-fish "Shell fishes called *purples*" *Holland*
6 (*pl*) (*Med*) Spots of a livid color on the skin, of different sizes, and circular in form, often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, attended with occasional hemorrhage from the nostrils, mouth, and viscera, also by debility and depression of spirits *Dunglison*

☞ *Purple* is sometimes used in composition, forming words of very obvious signification, as, *purple-colored, purple-hued, purple-stained, purple-tinged, purple-tinted*, and the like

Purple of Cassius See CASSIUS — *Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *Buccinum lapillus* which dyes wool, &c, of a purple color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye *Ure*

Pûr'ple, v t [imp & p p PURPLED, p pr & vb n PURPLING] [Lat *purpurare* See *supra*] To make purple, or to dye of a deep red color, as, hands *purpled* with blood

When morn
Purples the east. *Milton*
Reclining soft in blissful bowers
Purpled sweet with springing flowers *Tenton*

Pûr'ple-heart, n (*Bot*) A tree of two species of the genus *Copaiba* (*C pubiflora* and *C bracteata*), found in Essequibo, which yield a timber possessing great strength, durability, and elasticity
Pûr'ple-wood, n A kind of wood brought from Brazil, principally used for ramrods, and occasionally for hubs work, marquetry, and turning *Simmonds*
Pûr'plish, a Somewhat purple *Boyle*
Pûr'pôrt, n [O Fr *purport*, from *pur, pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry]
1 Design or tendency, meaning, import "The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue" *Norris*

With a look so piteous in *purport*
As if he had been loosed out of hell
To speak of horrors, he comes before me *Shak*

2 Disguise, covering [*Obs*]

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide *Spenser*

Pûr'pôrt, v t [imp & p p PURPORTED, p pr & vb n PURPORTING] To intend to show, to intend, to mean, to signify

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter which little *purported*, but words
Ranked in right learned phrase *Pope*

Pûr'pôrt less, a Without purport, having no meaning or design *Southey*
Pûr'pôse, n [O Fr *purpos, pourpos, propos*, It & Sp *proposito*, Lat *propositum* See PROPOSE]
1 That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished, the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion, end, or, the view itself, design, intention "As my eternal *purpose* hath decreed" *Milton*

The fleshly *purpose* never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it. *Shak.*
Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing *purpose* runs
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns. *Tennyson.*

2 Proposal to another, discourse. [*Obs.*]

She *purpose* made of love *Spenser*
Fair seemly pleasance each to other make,
With goodly *purpose* there as they sit. *Spenser*

3 Instance, example [*Obs*]

Of purpose or *on purpose*, with previous design, with the mind directed to that object *On purpose* is more generally used but the true phrase is *of purpose*

Syn — Design end intention aim See DESIGN
Pûr'pôse, v t [imp & p p PURPOSED (pûr'pust), p pr & vb n PURPOSING] [O Fr *purposer, proposer* See *supra*]
1. To set forth, to bring forward [*Obs*]
2 To determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished, to intend, to design, to resolve "Did nothing *purpose* against the state" *Shak.*
Pûr'pôse, v i 1 To design; to intend, to mean

I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living *Macaulay*

2 To discourse to converse [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Pûr'posed ly (pûr'pest lỳ) *adv* According to purpose or design "The Iliad, a poem composed purposedly of the Trojan war" *Holland*
Pûr'pôse less, a. Having no effect or purpose; aimless *Bp Hall*
Pûr'pôse ly, *adv* By purpose or design, intentionally; with predetermination.

In compassing the overthrow I purposely declared all the sins and ills, as my trust is *Atterbury*
Some hither sent the crowd, that all the theatre
By chance pursight, but purposely [illegible] *Ben Jonson*

Pûr'pôs er, n. 1. One who brings forward any thing, a setter forth [*Obs*]
2 One who purposes.

Pûr'po-sive, a Designed for an end. "Purposive modification of structure in a bone" *R Lee*
Pur-prest'ure, n [L Lat *purpresture, prestura, purprisura*, O. Fr. *pourpreure*, from L *porprendere, proprendere*, to take any thing wrongfully out authority, to invade, O Fr. *pourprendre*, to take away entirely, from *pour*, for and *prendre*, to take] (*Law*) Any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, that which should be common or public, as upon highways, rivers, harbors, forts, &c [Written also *pourpresture*] *Eden Digest*
Pûr'prîse (-priz), n [L Lat *purprisum, porprisum, porprisa, proprisum, proprisa*, O. Fr *pourpris* See *supra*] A close or inclosure, also the whole compass of a manor *Lazy*
Pûr'pu rá, n. [Lat See PURPLE]
1 (*Med*) A disease consisting in livid spots in the skin from extravasated blood, with loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection, the purples *Dunglison*
2 (*Zoöl*) A genus of mollusks, of which the species possess a fluid of a violet or purple color, which may be obtained by pressing upon the opercula *Ed*
Pûr'pu rate, n [Fr *purpurate*, N. Lat *purpuratum*] (*Chem*) A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base
Pûr'pu rate, a Of, or pertaining to, purpura.
Pûr'pûre, n [Lat *purpura* See PURPLE] (*Her*) Porpie, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left of the escutcheon
Pur-pû're al, a Of a purple color, purple
Pur-pû'ric, a [Fr *purpurique*]
1 Of, or pertaining to, purpura *Dunglison*
2 (*Chem*) Having a purple color, — said of an acid whose salts have a purple color, produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid
Pûr'pu-rine, n [Fr *purpurine*, N Lat *purpurina*, Ger *purpurin* See PURPLE] (*Chem*) A coloring principle found in madder.
Pûrr, v i. To murmur as a cat See PUR
Pûrr, n The murmuring sound made by a cat pur See PUR
Pûrre, n (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Tringa* [*varietas*] *riabilis*) *cinclus*), allied to the snipe
Pûrre, n Ciderkin or perkin, the liquor used for steeping the gross matter of pressed apples
Pûr'ree, n A yellow pigment obtained from India, hence called *Indian yellow*, the origin of which is unknown, though regarded as of an animal nature It consists principally of the magnesian salt of a new acid to which the name of *euxanthic* acid has been given *Eng Cyc*
Pûr'rock, n See PURPOCK
Pûrse, n [Fr *bourse*, O Fr *borse*, Pr & It *borsa*, Sp & Pg *bolsa*, L Lat *bursa, bursa*, from Gr βυρσα, hide, skin, leather; O H Ger *pursa, bursa*, N H Ger *börse*, D *beurs*, Dan & Sw *börs*]
1 A small bag, the opening of which is made to draw up closely, used to carry money in.

Who steals my purse steals trash 'tis something, nothing
'Twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave to thousands
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed *Id*

2. Hence, a treasury, as, the public *purse*
3 A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present, as, to win the *purse*, to make up a *purse*
4 A specific sum of money, as, (*a*) The sum of 500 plasters, or a little more than $21 (*Malcolm*) (*b*) The sum of 50 tomans of 10 shillings sterling each, or about $121. [*Persia*] *Sir J Malcolm*

Light purse, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources — *Long purse*, or *deep purse*, wealth, or the *sword and purse* the military power and wealth of a nation
Pûrse, v t. [imp & p p PURSED (pûrst); p pr & vb n PURSING.]
1 To put in a purse

I will go and *purse* the duties straight. *Id*

2 To contract into folds or wrinkles like the mouth of a purse

The old lady contracts and *purses* her brow. *Id*

Pûrse, v t To take purses; to rob [*Obs* or *rare*]

Hang him if that rascal me not! I'll [illegible] *Ben Jonson*

Pûrse'-crab n (*Zoöl*) A kind of crab of the genus *Dromia*, which is hairy, lives in the rocks and mountains, and sometimes ascends palm trees and devours the fruit It is found about the shores of the Indian Ocean. *Pickard*

Purse-crab (*Dromia*)

Pûrse'ful, n pl PURSEFULS All that a purse can be contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse, —
Pûrse'-lôom, n A machine for weaving purses
Pûrse'-net, n A net, the mouth of which is closed or drawn together like a purse
Pûrse'-pride, n Pride of [illegible] the possession of wealth

Purse′-proud, a. Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of riches.

Purs′er, n. 1. (Naut.) A commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., of the public money on shipboard. Totten.

2. (Mining.) The cashier of the works. Simmonds.

Purs′er-ship, n. The office of purser. Totten.

Purs′et, n. A purse or purse-net. B. Jonson.

Pur′si-ness, n. [From pursy.] The state of being pursy, or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

Purs′ive, a. The same as PURSY. [Obs.] Holland.

Purs′ive-ness, n. Pursiness. [Obs. or rare.]

Purs′lain, n. The same as PURSLANE.

Purs′lane (45), n. [O. Fr. porcelaine, pourcelaine, It. porcellana, from Lat. porcilaca, i. q. portulaca, corruption of porcilaca.] (Bot.) An annual plant of the genus Portulaca, with fleshy succulent leaves, used as a pot-herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

Purs′lane-tree, n. (Bot.) A fleshy shrub (Portulacaria Afra) with many small opposite fleshy roundish leaves, native of Africa. Loudon.

Pur-su′a-ble, a. [From pursue; O. Fr. poursuivable.] Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or proceeded in. Sherwood.

Pur-su′al, n. The act of pursuing; pursuance. [Rare.]

Pur-su′ance, n. [From pursue. See infra.]

1. The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out, or the like.

> Persons [illegible] curious inquiries after [illegible] nothings, but pursuance of [illegible] truths. Jer. Taylor.

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

In pursuance of, in accordance with; in prosecution of; in carrying out.

Pur-su′ant, a. [From pursue; Fr. poursuivant, O. Fr. pursuiant. Cf. PURSUIVANT.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with *to*.

> The conclusion, which I draw from these premises, pursuant to the query laid down, is, that the learned doctor, in so damning Arius, has implicitly condemned himself. Waterland.

Pur-su′ant, **Pur-su′ant-ly**, adv. Agreeably; conformably.

Pur-sue′, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PURSUED; p. pr. & vb. n. PURSUING.] [Fr. poursuivre, O. Fr. poursuir, poursuivre, Sp. proseguir, It. proseguire, Lat. prosequi, from pro, forward, and sequi, to follow.]

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to pursue a hare; to pursue an enemy.

> We happy [illegible] pursue [illegible] fly from [illegible] Prior.

2. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to pursue a remedy at law.

> The fame of ancient matrons you pursue. Dryden.

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; as, Captain Cook pursued a new route, and he explored out [illegible]; the [illegible] pursued the [illegible] of his predecessor.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue; as, [illegible] pursues [illegible] to the [illegible] or [illegible] to pursue [illegible] Milton.

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute; to call to account.

> Athenian law [illegible] to pursue [illegible] Shak.

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See FOLLOW.

Pur-sue′, v. i. 1. To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse; to continue. [A Gallicism.]

> I have, pursues Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. Boyle.

2. (Law.) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party. Burrill.

Pur-su′er, n. 1. One who follows; one who chases; one who follows with haste with a view to overtake.

2. (Scot. Law.) A plaintiff.

Pur-suit′ (-sūt′), n. [Fr. poursuite, from poursuivre. See supra.]

1. The act of following, or going after; a following with haste, either for sport or hostility; as, the pursuit of game; the pursuit of an enemy.

> Weak we are, and cannot him pursue. [illegible]

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as, the pursuit of knowledge; the pursuit of happiness or pleasure.

> That pursuit for tithes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual court. Blount.

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile pursuits; literary pursuits.

4. Continuance of endeavor; prosecution.

> He concluded with sighs and tears to conjure them that they would no more press him to give his consent to this thing so contrary to his reason, and that they would give over the pursuit of it. Clarendon.

Pur′sui-vant (-swe-), n. [Fr. poursuivant, from poursuivre. See PURSUANT and PURSUE.]

1. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

> On pursuivants he [illegible] tempted to execute [illegible] there [illegible] murdered. Macaulay.

> The herald Hope forewarning Fear,
> And Fear the pursuivant of Hope. Longfellow.

2. (Heralds' College.) A junior officer who [illegible] afterward succeed to higher employments.

Pur′sui-vant, v. t. To follow after; to pursue. [Obs. and rare.]

> Their navy was pursuivanted after with a horrible tempest. Fuller.

Pur′sy, a. [Written also pursey.] [Fr. poussif, O. Fr. poulsif, from pousser, O. Fr. poulser, to push, thrust, hence pousse, the heaves, asthma. See PUSH.]

1. Inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short-breathed, and thick.

> Pursy and important, he sat him down at the table. W. Scott.

2. Hence, short-breathed.

Pur′te-nance, n. [Abbreviated from appurtenance, q. v.] That which pertains or belongs to something; especially, the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. [Obs.]

> Roast it with fire, his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

Pū′ru-lence, **Pū′ru-len-cy**, n. [Lat. purulentia, Fr. purulence, Sp. purulencia, It. purulenza.] (Med.) The generation of pus or matter; pus. Arbuthnot.

Pū′ru-lent (110), a. [Lat. purulentus, from pus, puris, pus, matter; Fr. purulent, Sp. & It. purulento.] (Med.) Consisting of pus, or matter; partaking of the nature of pus.

Pū′ru-lent-ly, adv. In a purulent manner.

Pur-vey′ (-vā′), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PURVEYED; p. pr. & vb. n. PURVEYING.] [Fr. pourvoir, O. Fr. porveoir, purveier, Sp. proveer, It. provvedere, Lat. providere. See PROVIDE.]

1. To furnish or provide, as with conveniences; to provision [illegible] the [illegible].

> [illegible] to you then, [illegible] purvey
> [illegible] of [illegible] before that bloody day. Spenser.

2. To procure; to get.

> I mean to purvey me a wife, after the fashion of the [illegible] B. Jonson.

Pur-vey′ (-vā′), v. i. 1. To purchase provisions; to provide. Milton.

2. To pander; — with *to*. [Rare.]

> Their [illegible] purveys to their malice. Burke.

Pur-vey′ance (-vā′ans), n. 1. The act of providing; procurement; management. "With ill purveyance of his page." Spenser.

2. That which is provided; provisions; food.

3. (Eng. Law.) A providing of necessaries for the sovereign by buying them at an appraised value, in preference to all others, and without the consent of the owner. This was formerly a royal prerogative, but it has been abolished. Wharton.

Pur-vey′or (-vā′-), n. [Fr. pourvoyeur.]

1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; caterer.

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. [Eng.]

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; pimp; bawd.

Pur′view (pûr′vū), n. [From Fr. pourvu, pourvue, O. Fr. pourveu, p. p. of pourvoir, provide, purvey; pourveu que, provided that.]

1. A condition; proviso. [Obs.]

2. (Law.) The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble. Cowell.

3. Hence, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole [illegible] intents or [illegible] M. Chief.

4. Limit or sphere of authority; [illegible] scope.

> In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the purview of that authority. Madison.

Pus, n. [Lat., allied to Gr. [illegible].] (Med.) The yellowish white, opaque, creamy liquid of morbid origin, produced by the process of suppuration. It [illegible] cells floating in a clear liquid.

Pus′sane, n. (Anc. Armor.) The gorget, or something used in its place. Fairholt.

Pū′sey-ism (pū′zĭ-izm), n. (Theol.) The principles of Dr. Pusey and others of Oxford, England, as exhibited in various publications, especially in a series called "The Tracts for the Times," in which it was proposed to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the church of England to an imagined period when there would have been no ground of separation from the church of Rome.

Pū′sey-ist′ic, a. Of or pertaining to Puseyism.

Pū′sey-ite, n. One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

Push, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUSHED (pusht); p. pr. & vb. n. PUSHING.] [Fr. pousser, Pr. polsar, pulsar, It. bussare, Lat. pulsare, to beat, strike, intens. of pellere, pulsum, to beat, knock, push. Cf. POSE.]

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure without striking; — opposed to *draw*. [illegible] had pushed [illegible] from this seat. Milton.

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horn; to thrust the points of horns against; to butt.

> If the ox shall push a man-servant or maid-servant, the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to drive; as, to push an objection too far.

> He forewarns his care,
> With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. Dryden.

> Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. Spectator.

4. To embarrass by arguments; to press.

> We are pushed for an answer. Swift.

5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

Push, v. i. 1. To make a thrust; as, to push with the horns or with a sword.

2. To make an effort.

> At length,
> Both sides resolved to push, we tried our strength. Dryden.

3. To make an attack.

> At the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him. Dan. xi. 40.

4. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

To push on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.

> The rider pushed on at a rapid pace. W. Scott.

Push, n. 1. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

2. Any pressure or impulse [illegible] applied, as the [illegible] of a ball [illegible]

3. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort.

> Exact reformation is not to be perfected at the first push. Milton.

4. The occasion for the exertion of energy; [illegible] making an attack [illegible] which [illegible] emergency; trial; extremity.

> When it comes to the push, [illegible] no more than talk. L'Estrange.

5. A little swelling or pimple; a wheal; pimple; pustule. Bacon.

Syn. — See THRUST.

Push′er, n. One who pushes.

Push′ing, a. Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous; [illegible] forward [illegible]

Push′ing-ly, adv. In a pushing or driving manner.

Push′pin, n. A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. L'Estrange.

Pū′sil, a. [Lat. pusillus.] Very small; little; petty. [Obs.] Fotherby.

Pū′sil-la-nim′i-ty, n. [Lat. pusillanimitas, from pusillanimis; Fr. pusillanimité, Sp. pusilanimidad, It. pusillanimità.] The quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness. "The badge of pusillanimity and cowardice." Shak.

> It is obvious to distinguish between an act of pusillanimity and an act of great modesty or humility. South.

Syn. — Cowardliness; pusillanimousness; cowardice; timidity.

Pū′sil-lan′i-mous, a. [Lat. pusillanimis, from pusillus, very little, small, dim. of pusus, a little boy, dim. of puer, boy, and animus, mind; It. pusillanimo, Sp. pusilanime, Fr. pusillanime.]

1. Destitute of manly courage, strength, and firmness of mind; of weak spirit; mean-spirited; cowardly; — said of persons; as, a pusillanimous prince.

2. Evincing weakness of mind, or want of courage; feeble; as, pusillanimous counsels.

> [illegible] and pusillanimous [illegible] spent in the [illegible] by which [illegible] were [illegible] in [illegible] treatises. Burke.

Syn. — Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

Pū′sil-lan′i-mous-ly, adv. In a pusillanimous manner.

Pū′sil-lan′i-mous-ness, n. The quality of being pusillanimous; want of courage; pusillanimity.

Puss, n. [D. poes, puss, [illegible] cat; [illegible] Lat. pusa, a little girl, pusus, a little boy. See supra.]

1. A cat; — a fondling appellation.

2. A hare; — so called by sportsmen.

Puss′y, n. A puss; — diminutively or as used as a fondling name for a cat.

Pus′sy, a. See PURSY.

Pus′tu-lar, a. (Bot.) Covered with pustule-like excrescences; pustulous.

Pus′tu-late, v. t. [Lat. pustulare, pustulatum, from pustula. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters. Stackhouse.

Pus′tu-late, **Pus′tu-lat′ed**, a. (Nat. Hist.) Covered with pustule-like prominences. Dana.

Pus′tule (pŭs′tyul), n. [Lat. pustula, i. q. pusula, from pus, pus, matter; Sp. & Pg. pustula, It. pustula, pustola, Pr. pustula, pustella, postella, Fr. pustule.] (Med.) An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Pus′tu-lous (pŭs′tyu-lus), a. [Lat. pustulosus, from pustula; Sp. pustuloso, Pr. postulos, Fr. pustuleux. See supra.] Full of pustules; covered with pustules.

Put, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUT; p. pr. & vb. n. PUTTING.] [Dan. putte, to put, to put into; Fries. putje, [illegible] to W. pwtian, pwtio, to butt, poke, thrust. Cf. BOUTADE.]

1. To move in any direction; to bring; to thrust; to push; — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs; as, with up, out, [illegible] with forth; to thrust out.

> The [illegible] of the evil one is to put thee by from thy spiritual employment. Jer. Taylor.

3. To bring to a position or place, to place; to lay; to set, hence,

3. To cause to be or exist in a specified relation; —said either of a thing, or of a property or attribute, to bring to a mental or moral condition, or to the possession of an attribute or quality, or into a state that is specified, as, to *put* in fear, in mind, in practice, or the like

When God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might *Milton.*

☞ In these uses, the word is modified by prepositions or by adverbs, as, with *in*, to introduce; with *to*, to apply, with *upon*, to impose &c, *put* here, &c 'Having *put* his hand to the plow.' *Luke* ix 62

4 To lay down, to give up, to surrender. [*Obs*]

No man hath more love than this that a man *put* his life for his friends *John* xv 13, *Wycliffe's Trans*

5. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection, to bring to the attention, to offer, as, to *put* a question, to *put* a case.

6 Especially, to state in language, to express, to utter.

These verses, originally Greek, were *put* in Latin *Milton*
All this is ingeniously and ably *put* *Hare*

7. To incite, to entice, to urge

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief *Swift*
Put me not to use the carnal weapon in my own defence *H. Scott*

8. To oblige, to force, to constrain

Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge *Milton*

9. To throw with the hand raised over the head, as a heavy stone. [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

To put about (*Naut*), to turn or change the course of as of a ship — *To put away* (*a*) To renounce, to discard, to expel (*b*) To divorce — *To put back* (*a*) To hinder, to delay (*b*) To restore to the original place (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock to an earlier hour — *To put by*, to lay or thrust aside 'Smiling *put* the question *by*' *Tennyson* — *To put down* (*a*) To lay down, to deposit (*b*) To degrade, to deprive of position or power, to extinguish, to suppress Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put you down* *Shak* (*c*) Hence, to bring into disuse [*Obs*] 'Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey' *Bacon* — *To put forth* (*a*) To thrust out, to extend, as the hand, leaves on a tree, or the like (*b*) To make manifest, to bring into notice to exert; as, to *put forth* strength (*c*) To propose, as a question, a riddle and the like (*d*) To publish, as a book — *To put forward* (*a*) To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility to promote (*b*) To cause to progress, to aid (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour — *To put in* (*a*) To introduce among others; to insert, sometimes, to introduce with difficulty, as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing (*b*) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship (*c*) (*Law*) To place in due form before a court, in place among the records of a court *Burrill* — *To put off* (*a*) To lay aside, to discard, as to *put off* a robe, to *put off* mortality, or the mortal body, to *put off* haughty airs (*b*) To turn aside to defeat, to disappoint, to frustrate, to baffle 'I hoped for a demonstration, but Theodisicus hopes to *put me off* with an harangue' *Boyle* "This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer" *Bentley* (*c*) To delay, to defer, to postpone, as, to *put off* the care of children to future opportunities (*d*) To get rid of, to dispose of, especially, to pass fraudulently, as, to *put off* a counterfeit note, or an ingenious theory (*e*) To push from land as, to *put off* a boat — *To put on* or *upon* (*a*) To invest one's self with, as clothes "*Put on* swift wings" *Milton* (*b*) To assume as, to *put* on airs, to *put on* a counterfeit appearance "Mercury *put on* the shape of a man" *L'Estrange* (*c*) To impute to, to charge upon, as, to *put one's own* blame on another (*d*) To advance to promote [*Obs*] "This enemo handsomely to *put on* the peace" *Bacon* (*e*) To impose, to inflict 'That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear' 2 *Kings* xviii 14 (*f*) (*Law*) To rest upon, to submit to, as, a defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country *Burrill* — *To put on the crown of*, to conclude; to finish "We fly, not *putting on the crown of* our so long-held war" *Chapman* — *To put out* (*a*) To eject, as, to *put out* an intruder (*b*) To cast, to shoot, as a bud, leaf or sprout (*c*) To extinguish, as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire (*d*) To place at interest, as, to *put out* funds (*e*) To provoke, as by insult, to displease (*f*) To protrude, to stretch forth as, to *put out* the hand (*g*) To publish, to make public, as, to *put out* a pamphlet. (*h*) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt, as, to *put one out* in reading or speaking (*i*) (*Law*) To open, as, to *put out* lights that is, to open or cut windows *Burrill* (*j*) (*Med*) To place out of joint, to dislocate, as, to *put out* the ankle — *To put over* (*a*) To place in authority, as, to *put* a general *over* a division of an army (*b*) To refer, to send

For the certain knowledge of that truth
I *put you* o er to heaven and to my mother *Shak*

(*c*) To defer, to postpone as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term — *To put the hand to* to take hold of, as (*a*) To take hold of an instrument of labor, as, to *put the hand to* the plow (*b*) To take or seize, as in theft. "Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand to* his neighbor's goods" *Ex* xxii 11 — *To put to* (*a*) To add, to unite; as, to put one sum to another (*b*) To refer to, to expose as to *put* the fate of the army or nation *to* a battle, to *put* the safety of the state to hazard — *To put to a stand*, to stop, to arrest by obstacles or difficulties — *To put to death*, to kill — *To put together* to unite, to connect as, to *put* two sums *together*; to put two chains together — *To put to it*, in distress, to press hard, to perplex, to give difficulty to "O gentle lady do not put me to *t* *Shak* — *To be put to it*, to have a difficulty — *To put to the hard* *put to it* to bring myself off' *Addison* — *To put to the sword*, to kill with the sword, to slay — *To put to trial*, or *on trial*, to bring to a test, to try — *To put trust in* to confide in to repose confidence in — *To put up* (*a*) To pass unavenged to overlook, to not punish or resent; as to *put up* injuries to *put up* bodily injuries [*Dare*] "Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is beloved resentment" *Addison* (*b*) To send forth or shoot up as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*c*) To expose to offer publicly, as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction (*d*) To start from a cover, as game [*Obs*] "She has been frightened, she has been *put up* but what I am glad her *put* ' *C Kingsley* (*e*) To board "Illness never *put up* any of the rent." *Spectator.* ☞ To lay aside; to reserve, to pack away; to store, as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish (*f*) To place out of sight or away; to set in order; as, *put up* that letter *Shak* (*h*) To incite to instigate,—followed by to

Syn.—To place, set lay; cause, produce propose, state —PUT PLACE these words, as here employed, agree in the idea of fixing the position of some object *Put* denotes to dispose of in any manner as, to *put* on a shelf to put a question To *place* is to put in a specific situation as, to *place* on the table

O for that warning voice which he who saw
The Apocalypse heard cry in heaven aloud,
Then when the dragon *put* to second rout,
Came furious down to be revenged on men. *Milton.*

One two first parents yet left only two
Of mankind in the happy garden *placed* *Milton*

Put, *v i* 1. To go or move, as, when the air first *puts* up [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2. To steer, to direct.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden*

To put about (*Naut*), to change direction to tack. — *To put forth* (*a*) To shoot, bud, or germinate 'Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*' *Bacon* (*b*) To leave a port or haven, as a ship *Shak* — *To put in* (*a*) To enter a harbor, to sail into port (*b*) To offer a claim as, to *put in* for a share of profits — *To put in for*, to offer one's self, to stand as a candidate for *Locke* — *To put off*, to leave land as a ship to move from the shore — *To put on* to hasten motion, to drive vehemently — *To put over*, to sail over or across — *To put to sea*, to set sail to begin a voyage, to advance into the ocean — *To put up* (*a*) To take lodgings, to lodge (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate *L'Estrange* — *To put up to* to advance to [*Obs*] *Swift* — *To put up with* (*a*) To overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront. (*b*) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction, as, to *put up with* bad fare

Put (Synop., § 130), *n.* An action of distress; as, a forced *put* *L'Estrange*

Pūt, *n* [Lat *putus*, a boy, It *putto*, a boy, Ind, Sp & Pg *puto*, a boy kept for sodomitical practices, a vile wretch, or from O.I r & Pr *put*, O.Sp *pudio*, It *putto*, Lat *putidus*, stinking, disgusting. Cf. *infra*]

1 A rustic, a clown

Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign *Prumton*

2 A game at cards [*Obs*] *Nares*

Pūt, *n* [O Fr *pute*, Pr, Sp, & Pr *puta*, a strumpet, It *putta*, a girl, a wench See *supra*] A strumpet, a prostitute [*Obs*]

Pū'tage, *n* [O Fr & Pr *putage*, from *pute*, *puta* See *supra*] (*Law*) Prostitution or fornication on the part of a female

Pū'tan ism, *n* [Fr *putanisme*, from Fr *putain*, Pr *putana*, *putou*, O Sp *putana*, It *puttana*, a prostitute, from *pute*, *puta*, *putta* See *supra*] Customary lowdness or prostitution of a female

Pū'ta mēn, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) The shell of a nut, the stone of a drupe fruit *Gray*

Pū'ta tīve, *a* [Lat. *putativus*, from *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose, It & Sp *putativo*, Fr *putatif*] Commonly thought or deemed, supposed, reputed, as, the *putative* father of a child "His other *putative* (I dare not say falsified) friends" *J. Hall*

Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or plous became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurped authority *Jer Taylor*

Pūt-chūck', *n* A fragrant root imported into China from the north west coast of India, and used for burning as incense [Written also *putchock* and *putchuk*] *M'Culloch*

Pūt'e al, *n.* [Lat, from *puteus*, well] (*Arch*) An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it, a well-curb *Weale*

Pū'ter y, *n* [Sp *puteria*] Harlotry, whoredom, prostitution [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pū'tid, *a* [Lat *putidus*, from *putere*, to have an ill smell, to stink, allied to Skr *pūj*, to stink, Gr πυτία, to rot, Fr *putide* Of Put] Mean, base, worthless [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Such is thy *putid* muse Lucretius,
That fain would teach that souls all mortal be *Henry More.*

Pu tid'i ty, } *n* Meanness; vileness [*Obs.*]
Pū'tid-ness, }

Put'lōg (Synop, § 130), *n* (*Arch*) A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, and the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose *Oxf Glossary*

a, putlog; *b*, *b* putlog holes; *c*, ledger

Put'-off, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay, an evasion *L'Estrange.*

Pū'tour, *n.* [Fr *supra*] A harlot. [*Obs*]

Pu trēd'i nous, *a.* [From Lat *putredinosus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, It *putredinoso*, Sp *putredinal* See PUTRID] Producing putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell, stinking. *Ray*

Pū'tre fāc'tion, *n* [*Fr putréfaction*, Pr *putrefacion*, Sp *putrefaccion*, It *putrefazione*, from Lat *putrefactio*]

1 The act or process of putrefying, the state of decay of animal and vegetable compounds, accompanied by the presence of, and probably produced by, minute organisms,

2. The condition of being putrefied, that which is putrefied

Pū'tre fāc'tive, *a* [Fr, *putréfactif*, Sp *putrefactivo*, It *putrefattivo* See PUTRID]

1 Pertaining to putrefaction, as, the *putrefactive* smell or process

2 Tending to promote putrefaction, causing putrefaction

Pū'tre fāc'tive ness, *n* The state or quality of being putrefactive

Pū'tre-fy, *v t* [Written also *putrify*] [*imp* & *p p* PUTREFIED, *p pr* & *vb*, *n* PUTREFYING] [Fr *putrefier*, It *putrefare*, Lat *putrefacere*, *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make See PUTRID]

1 To render putrid; to cause to decay and rot; to cause to be decomposed, to cause to rot

2 To corrupt, to make foul.

Let him have fishes to keep them here
They would not stink, and *putrify* the air *Goldsmith*

3 To make morbid carious, or gangrenous, to *putrify* an ulcer or wound

Pū'tre fy, *v i* To become putrid; to decay gradually, to have the constituent elements rearranged, forming new compounds, as animal or vegetable substances deprived of the living principle, to rot

Pu trēs'cence, *n.* [O, It *putrescenza*, Sp *putrescencia* See *supra*] The state of being putrescent

Pu trēs'cent, *a.* [Lat *putrescens*, p pr of *putrescere*, to grow rotten, v. inchoat from *putrere*, to be rotten See PUTRID]

1. Becoming putrid "Stately, external powerful, although *putrescent* at the core" *Kidd*

2 Pertaining to the process of putrefaction, as a *putrescent* smell

Pu trēs'ci ble, *a* [See *supra*] Capable of putrefied, liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances

Pu trēs'ci ble, *n* A body generally, liquid, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition in certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

Pū'tri d, *a* [Lat *putridus*, from *putrere* to be rotten, from *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, from *putere*, to stink, to be rotten, Fr *putride*, Pr *putrid*, Sp, Pg, & It *putrido* See PUTRID]

1. Tending to dissolution or decay, decomposed, rotten —said of animal or vegetable matter *putrid* flesh

2 Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter as, a *putrid* fever

Pu trid'i ty, } *n* [Fr *putridité*, It *putredine*,
Pū'trid ness, } from Lat *putridus* Sp *putridez* See *supra*] The state of being putrid, corruption, putrefaction *Fiske*

Pū'tri fīe'ted, *a* Putrified [*Obs*] "Wretched putrified slime" *Morse*

Pū'tri fī ca'tion, *n.* [Cf PUTREFACTION] The state of being or becoming putrified, putrefaction

Pū'tri lage, *n* (*Med*) The sloough formed in ulcers and thrown off. *Dunglison*

Pū'tris, *a* [Lat *putris*, *puter*, See PUTRID] Rotten, putrid. [*Obs*] *Morte*

Pu'ter, *n* [From *put*] 1. One who puts or places

2 One who pushes the small wagons in a coal mine, and the like

Pū'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PUTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUTTERING] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle to potter, See POTTER

Put'ter-ōn, *n.* An inciter or instigator *Spenser*

Put'ting, *n* The throwing of a heavy stone with the hand raised over the head, —an ancient sport in Scotland

Put'ting-stōne, *n* A heavy stone used for the game of putting [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Pūt'tock, *n.* [Cf Lat, *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk]

1. The pickle, a species of kite; also, sometimes the common buzzard. [*Eng*]

To be a dog, a mule, an a lizard, an owl, a put *Shak* would not care

2. (Probably corrupted from *puttock*) (*Naut*) The same as FUTTOCK [*Obs*]

Pūt'ty, *n* [Fr *potée*, Sp & Pr *pu*, It *putina*, or soft of paste or cement compounded of calcined or carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, lime or kneaded to the consistence of dough,—used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, and the like

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass and other hard substances

Pū'ty, *v. t* [*imp*, & *p p* PUTTIED] *p pr* & *vb n*

PUTTYING.] To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.

Put'ty-faced (-fāst), a. White-faced; — used contemptuously. *Clarke.*

Put'ty-root, n. (*Bot.*) A low plant (*Aplectrum hyemale*), having a globular corm filled with a glutinous starch, whence the name. It is common in the United States.

Puy n. The same as Po

Pux A vile harlot; a drab. (*Obs.*)

Puz'zle (pŭz'zl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PUZZLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PUZZLING.] [Either *puslen* (YPos)]

1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to perplex.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others. *More.*

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*
They disentangle from the puzzled skein
The threads of politic and shrewd design. *Cowper.*

Syn. — To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

Puz'zle, v. i. To be bewildered; to be awkward. A puzzling fool with a heed nothing. *L'Estrange.*

Puz'zle, n. 1. Something which perplexes or embarrasses; especially, a contrivance for puzzling; a puzzle so that, being ry

2. The state or condition of being puzzled; perplexity; as, to be in a puzzle.

Puz'zle-head'ed (pŭz'z'l-hĕd'ĕd), a. Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

Puz'zler, n. One who or that which puzzles; a perplexer. Hebrew dialect; vain puzzler of little heads. *Froude*

Puz'zling-ly, adv. In a puzzling manner; perplexingly.

Puz'zo-la'na } n. The same as POZZOLANA.
Puz'zo-lan'a }

Py-æ'mi-a n. [G. πύον pus, and αἷμα blood.] (*Med.*) A dangerous disease produced by the mingling of the poison of pus with the blood.

Pyc'nite (pĭk'nīt), n. [G. πυκνός thick.] (*Min.*) A massive subcolumnar variety of topaz. *Dana*

Pyc'no-don't n. [G. thick and tooth.] (*Paleon.*) A family of fishes with round, flat, having thick teeth. *Agassiz.*

Pyc'no-style [F. pycnostyle; G. columnar, from close and a column, pillar.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other; the intercolumniation being one and a half of the column, being measured to each intercolumniation. *Gwilt.*

Pye (pī), n. See PIE.

Pye'bald a. The same as PIEBALD.

Py'et n. A magpie; pie.

Here comes the worthy prelate as pert as a pyet. *W. Scott.*

Py'garg } n. [Fr. pygargue, Lat. pygargus,
Py-gar'gus } G. rump, and white; rump; white.]

1. A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. [Obs.] *Deut.* 14. 5.

2. The female of the hen-harrier; a species of buzzard.

Pyg-mæ'an (-mē'an) } [Lat. pygmæus. See infra.] Pertaining to, or resembling,
Pyg'my } a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

Pyg'my n. [Written also pigmy.] [Fr. pygmée, Lat. pygmæus, Sp. Pg. & It. pigmeo; Lat. Pygmæus, G. from a fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles. See Pugh.]

1. (Gr. *Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. A short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

Pygmies are pygmies still, though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales. *Pope.*

Pyl-a-go're n. [F. pylagore, G. πυλαγόρας, from Pylæ, Pylæ, Thermopylæ, where the Amphictyonic council was held, and to assemble.] (Gr. *Antiq.*) A delegate or representative of a city to the Amphictyonic council.

Py-lo'ric a. [Fr. Pylorique.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the pyloric artery.

Py-lo'rus n.; pl. PYLORI. [G. πυλωρός, from gate.] (*Anat.*) The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes to the intestines, on the right side.

Py'o-gen'ic a. [G. pus, and to produce.] Producing or generating pus. *Dunglison.*

Py'oid [G. pus, and like.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to or like pus.

Pyoid corpuscles (*Med.*), cells of ... larger than pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the latter.

Py'ot n. The same as PIET. See PIET.

Pyr'a-canth (*Bot.*) An evergreen plant of the genus *Cratægus* (*C. pyracantha*).

Py'ral, a. Of or pertaining to a pyre. [*Rare.*]

Py-rál'lo-lite (49), n. [G. fire, and to change.] (*Min.*) A whitish or greenish variety of pyroxene; — so called from its change of color when exposed to heat.

Py'ra-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), n. [Fr. pyramide, Sp. & It. piramide, Lat. pyramis, pyramidis, from Egyptian.]


Pyramids.

1. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.

2. (*Geom.*) A solid figure contained by several triangles whose bases are all in the same plane and which have a common vertex.

3. Especially, an edifice in the shape above described, as the pyramids of Egypt.

The task of the Nile
Pyramids against the ... *Shak.*
While those deputed to inter the slain,
Heap with a long pyramid the plain. *Pope.*

Altitude of a pyramid, the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base. — *Axis of a pyramid* (*Geom.*), a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base. — *Right pyramid*, a pyramid the axis of which is perpendicular to the base.

Py-ram'i-dal, a. [F. & Pr. pyramidal, Sp. piramidal, It. piramidale. See supra.]

1. Pyramidical; tapering to a point.

The mystic obelisk stands up,
Triangular pyramidal, each base
On magic runes of broken intonation. *E. B. Browning.*

2. Relating to the pyramids.

3. (*Crystallog.*) Dimetric in system. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Py-ram'i-dal-ly, adv. Like a pyramid.

Pyr'a-mid'ic } [G. See supra.] Having the form of a pyramid;
Pyr'a-mid'ic-al } pyramidal. "The particles of earth ... those of fire pyramidical." *Enfield.* "A pyramidical rock." *Goldsmith.* "Gold pyramidically piled." *Sh. stone.*

Pyr'a-mid'ic-al-ly, adv. In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid. *Bacon.*

Pyr'a-mid'ic-al-ness, n. The state of being pyramidical.

Py-ram'i-doid, n. [F. pyramidoïde, from G. pyramid, and form, shape.] A solid resembling the pyramid. *Barlow.*

Pyr'a-mis, n.; pl. PYRAMIDES [Lat.] A pyramid.

Pyr'a-moid, n. The same as PYRAMIDOID.

Pyre, n. [Lat. pyra, G. πυρά, from πῦρ fire, Fr. & Sp. pira.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

Faith's solitary pyre. *Trench.*

For the long night is through all the sky air
The pyres thick-flaming shot a dismal glare. *Pope.*

Py-re'nal, n. [G. stone, kernel; the stone of fruit.] (*Bot.*) A nutlet resembling a seed; the kernel of a drupe. *Gray.*

Pyr'e-næ'an, a. [Lat. Pyrenæi (sc. montes), from Pyrene, G. Pyrene, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains.] (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains in the north of Spain.

Py-ret'ic, n. sing. [Fr. pyrétique, N. Lat. pyretica, pl., from G. burning heat, fever, from fire.] (*Med.*) A remedy for fevers. (See Note under MATHEMATICS.)

Pyr'e-tol'o-gy, n. [F. pyrétologie, fr. G. fever, and λόγος discourse.] (*Med.*) A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers. *Hooper.*

Py-rex'i-a, n.; pl. PYREXIÆ. [N. Lat., from G. feverishness, from to be feverish; Fr. pyrexie.] (*Med.*) The febrile condition.

Py-rex'i-al, a. Relating to fever.

Py-rex'ic-al, a. Pertaining to fever; feverish.

Pyr'gom (pĭr'gom), n. [Fr. pyrgome, from G. πύργωμα, a thing which is furnished with towers, from to gird with towers, from tower.] (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene; — called also fassaite. *Dana.*

Pyr-he-li-om'e-ter, n. [G. fire, sun, and measure.] An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays. ... *Pouillet.*

Py-rif'orm, a. [Fr. pyriforme, from Lat. pyrum, pirum, pear, and forma, form.] Having the form of a pear. *Gregory.*

Py-rit'ic } (pĭ-rĭt'ĭk), a. Pertaining to pyrites. See PYRITES.

Py-ri'tes (49), n. sing. & pl. [Lat., G. πυρίτης, from πῦρ fire.] (*Min.*) The same as PYRITES [F]

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling pyrite blends. *Darwin.*

Py-ri'tes, n. (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster.

☞ The name was originally applied to the sulphuret of iron, as well as to other ... The phurets of ... as, of those of copper and tin, ... as the colors ... are so called pyrites. *Da*

Common pyrites, the bisulphuret of iron. — *Magnetic pyrites*, yellowish or ... of ... having ... and capable of being attracted by the magnet; pyrrhotine. — *White iron pyrites*, ... are of iron pyrites containing small proportion of arsenic; marcasite. — *Yellow or copper pyrites*, the sulphuret of copper and iron.

Py-rit'ic } a. [Fr. pyriteux. See supra.] Per-
Py-rit'ic-al } taining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrite.

Pyr'i-tif'er-ous, a. [Fr. pyritifère, from Lat. pyrites and ferre, to bear.] Containing or producing pyrites.

Pyr'i-tize, v. t. [Fr. pyritiser. See PYRITES.] To convert into pyrites.

Pyr'i-to-he'dron } n. [G. ... and ... base.] (*Crystallog.*)
Pyr'i-toid } The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites. *Dana.*

Pyr'i-to-he'dral, a. [See supra.] (*Crystallog.*) Like pyrite in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel. *Dana.*

Pyr'i-tol'o-gy, n. [F. pyritologie, from G. ... pyrite, and λόγος discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites.

Pyr'i-tous, a. Pyritic.

Py'ro- [G. πῦρ, πυρός, fire.] A prefix used, especially in chemical language, to denote some modification by, or the possession of some quality or effect of heat.

Py'ro-a-ce'tic, } **Py'ro-a-ce'tic**, a. [Fr. pyroacétique. See PYRO and ACETIC.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat and certain circumstances.

Pyroacetic spirit, a limpid colorless liquid, of peculiar smell and pungent taste, formed when acetic acid is passed through a tube, heated to low redness, along with carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and carbureted hydrogen; called also *acetone.* *Gregory.*

Py'ro-ac'id, n. (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat. *Brande.*

Py'ro-chlore, n. [G. fire, and χλωρός, pale green, or greenish yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral, usually of yellowish or brownish color, consisting chiefly of columbic acid, lime, and protoxide of cerium, and sometimes containing titanic acid in place of the columbic acid; — so called from its becoming grass-green on being subjected to heat under the blowpipe. *Dana.*

Py'ro-cit'ric, a. [F. pyrocitrique. See PYRO and CITRIC.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, citric acid when subjected to the action of heat; — said of certain acids.

Py'ro-e-lec'tric, n. [See PYRO and ELECTRIC.] That which becomes electrically polar when heated, as a mineral or crystal.

Py'ro-e-lec'tric, a. Pertaining to, or dependent on, pyro-electricity; receiving electric polarity when heated.

Py'ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tў), n. Electricity developed by means of heat; the science which treats of electricity thus developed; thermo-electricity.

Py'ro-gal'lic, a. (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, tannic or gallic acid when exposed to intense heat by sublimation.

Pyrogallic acid, an acid which occurs in shining scales of a bitter and astringent taste, is a feeble acid, and has the power ... ; it is used in photography. *Gregory.*

Py'ro-gen, n. [See infra.] Electricity. [*Rare.*]

Py-rog'e-nous, a. [F. pyrogène, G. ... produced from πῦρ fire and γίγνεσθαι to bear, produce.] Produced by fire; igneous. *Mantell.*

Py-rol'a-try, n. [F. pyrolâtrie, from G. πῦρ fire, and λατρεία service, worship; to serve, to worship.] The worship of fire. *Young.*

Py'ro-lig'ne-ous } [G. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and
Py'ro-lig'nic } Lat. lignum, wood, ligneus wooden; Fr. pyroligneux.] (*Chem.*) Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; — applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood, which is acetic acid holding in solution oily impurities.

Py'ro-lig'ne-ous, a. The same as PYROLIGNEOUS.

Py'ro-lith'ic, a. [Prefix pyro- and lithic.] The same as PYRO-URIC. See PYRO-URIC.

Py-rol'o-gist, n. 1. One who is versed in the doctrine of heat.

2. An investigator of the laws of heat.

Py-rol'o-gy, n. [Fr. pyrologie, from G. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and λόγος discourse.] A treatise on heat; the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

Py-rol'u-site (49), n. [G. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and λούειν, λούσειν, to wash.] (*Min.*) A black ore of manganese, ... used in bleaching.

Py'ro-ma'late, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of pyromalic acid and a base.

Py'ro-ma'lic, a. [Prefix pyro- and malic.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, malic acid when subjected to the action of heat; — said of certain acids, obtained by heating malic acid in a close vessel.

Py'ro-man'cy (pyromoa., § 130), n. [Fr. pyromancie, G. πυρομαντεία, from πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by fire.

Py'ro-man'tic, a. Pertaining to pyromancy.

Py'ro-man'tic, n. [G. πυρόμαντις. See supra.] One who pretends to divine by fire. *Herbert.*

Py-rom'e-ter, n. [Fr. pyromètre, from G. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; constructed usually on the principle of registering or measuring by

means of multiplying levers and a scale, the change in length of some expansible substance, as a metallic rod, when exposed to the heat to be measured

☞ The name was first applied by Muschenbroek and is still sometimes used to designate an instrument of this class invented by him for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat.

Pȳr'o-mĕt'ric, } *a* [Fr *pyrométrique* See
Pȳr'o mĕt'ric-al, } *supra*] Pertaining to the pyrometer or to its use, as, *pyrometrical* instruments, obtained by means of a pyrometer, as, *pyrometrical* measurements

Pȳ rŏm'e try, *n* [See *supra*] The act or art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat

Pȳr'o mōr'phīte (49), *n* [Ger. *pyromorphit*, from Gr πῦρ, -ρός, fire, and μορφή, shape] (*Min*) The mineral phosphate of lead, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and masses, — so called in reference to the crystalline form which the globule, produced under the blow-pipe, assumes in cooling *Dana*

Pȳr'o mōr'phoŭs, *a* [Gr -πῦρ, -ιοός, fire, and μορφή, shape] (*Min*) Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire

Pȳr'o mū'ĕate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of pyromucic acid and a base

Pȳr'o mū'çic, *a* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *mucic*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, mucic acid when distilled, — said of a certain acid

Pȳr'o nŏm'ics, *n sing* [Gr πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and νομος, law] The science of heat [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pȳr'ōpe, *n* [Fr *pyrope*, Lat *pyropus*, from Gr πυρωπος, equivalent to πυρώ-ης, fiery eyed, from πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ὤψ, the eye, face] (*Min*) A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange

Pȳr'o-phāne, n [See *infra*] (*Min*) A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but is said to change its color and become transparent by heat.

Pȳ-rŏph'a noŭs, *a* [Fr *pyrophane*, from Gr -πῦρ, -πυρός, fire, and φανός, light, bright, from φαινειν, to show, and pass to shine] Rendered transparent by heat

Pȳr'o phŏr'ic, *a* Pyrophorous

Pȳ rŏph'o roŭs (pī rŏf'o-rŭs), *a* [Gr -πῦρ, -υοός, fire, and φερειν, to bear, φοορός, bearing] Pertaining to, or resembling, pyrophorus

Pȳ-rŏph'o-rŭs (pī-rŏf'o rus), *n* [N Lat *pyrophorus*, Fr *pyrophore* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light It is best made by heating together alum, pearl ashes, and lamp-black *Silliman*

Pȳ rŏph'yl-lite, or Pȳr'o-phȳl'lite (49, 117), *n* [Gr -πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and φύλλον, leaf] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a white or greenish color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina *Dana*

Pȳ-rōr'thite (49), *n* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *orthite*] (*Min*) An impure variety of orthite containing bitumen.

Pȳr'o scōpe, *n* [Fr *pyroscope*, from -πῦρ, -υρός, fire, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully, to view] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies It is a differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf.

Pȳ rō'sis, *n* [Gr. πύρωσις, a burning, an inflammation, from πυροῦν, to burn, from πῦρ, πυρός, fire, Fr *pyrose*, *pyrosis*] (*Med*) A disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, — commonly called *water-brash*

Pȳ rōs'ma-lite (49), *n* [Gr -πῦρ, -υρός, fire, and σμή, ὀδόν] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a pale brown, or of a gray or grayish green color, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, — so called from the odor given off before the blow pipe *Dana.*

Pȳr'o sōme, *n* [Gr -πῦρ, -υοός, fire, and σῶμα, body] (*Zoöl*) A mollusca animal of the genus *Pyrosoma* — so called from its emitting a brilliant phosphoric light *Baird*

Pȳr'o tar tăr'ic, *a* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *tartaric*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartaric acid when heated in a close vessel, as, *pyrotartaric* acid

Pȳr'o tar'trate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nist, *n* A pyrotechnist

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nic, } *a* [Fr *pyrotechnique*. See
Pȳr'o-tĕch'nic al, } *infra*] Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them

Pȳr'o tech nĭ'çian (-nĭsh'an), *n.* A pyrotechnist

Pȳr'o tĕch'nics, *n sing.* [Fr *pyrotechnie*, from Gr πῦρ, -υοός, fire, and τεχνη, an art] The art of making fireworks, especially for purposes of public amusement or rejoicing, pyrotechny [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pȳr'o tĕch'nist, *n* One skilled in pyrotechny, one who manufactures fireworks *Stevens*

Pȳr'o tĕch'ny (Synop , § 130), *n* The same as PYROTECHNICS

Pȳ-rŏth'o nīde, *n* [Fr , from Gr. -πῦρ, πυρός, fire and ὀδόντ, tooth] (*Med*) A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, and formerly used as a remedial agent *Dunglison*

Pȳ rŏt'ic, *a* [Fr *pyrotique*, Gr. -υρωτικός, from -υοοῦν, to burn, from πῦρ, -υρος, fire.] Caustic See CAUSTIC

Pȳ rŏt'ic, *n* A caustic medicine.

Pȳr'o-ū'ric, *n* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *uric*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, uric acid when subjected to distillation, as, *pyro uric* acid

Pȳr'ox ĕne, *n* [Fr *pyroxene*, from Gr. -πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ξένος, a stranger, — so called because it was supposed to be a stranger, or not to belong to the lava where it occurred] (*Min*) A mineral, augite See AUGITE *Dana*

Pȳr'ox ĕn'ic, *a* [Fr *pyroxenique* See *supra*] Containing pyroxene, composed chiefly of pyroxene *Dana*

Pȳ rŏx'ȳle, *n* The same as PYROXYLINE

Pȳr'ox-ȳl'ic, *a* [Gr -πῦρ, -υρός, fire, and ξύλον, wood] (*Chem*) Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, as, *pyroxylic* spirit *Gregory*

Pȳ rŏx'y-lĭne, *n* [Gr -πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ξύλον, wood, Fr *pyroxyle*] (*Chem*) An explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acid, or in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then suffering it to dry, gun-cotton *Dana*

Pȳr'rhic (pĭr'rik), *n* [Lat *pyrrhichius* (se *pes*), Gr πυρρίχιος (se -ποῦς), Fr *pyrrhique* See *infra*]
1 (*Pros*) A foot consisting of two short syllables
2 An ancient military dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick and light

Pȳr'rhic, *a* [Lat *pyrrhichius*, Gr. -υρρίχιος, belonging to the πυρρίχη (se ὄρχησις), a kind of war-dance, so called from Πυρρίχος, the inventor, from πυρριχος, red]
1 (*Pros*) Pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics, as a *pyrrhic* verse
2 Of or pertaining to, an ancient military dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhichus

Ye have the *pyrrhic* dance as yet. *Byron.*

Pȳr'rhi-çĭst, *n* (*Gr Antiq*) One who danced the pyrrhic

Pȳr'rhite (49), *n* [Gr πυρρός, flame-colored] (*Min*) An orange yellow mineral, having a vitreous luster, consisting of the columbate of zirconia, colored, apparently, by oxides of iron, uranium, and manganese *Dana*

Pyr rhō'ne an, } *a.* [Lat *Pyrrhonĕus*, Fr *pyr-*
Pyr rhŏn'ic, } *rhonien* See *infra*] Pertaining to pyrrhonism

Pȳr'rho-nĭsm (pĭr'ro nizm), *n* [Fr *pyrrhonisme*, from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics] Skepticism, universal doubt.

Pȳr'rho nĭst, *n* A skeptic, one who doubts of every thing

Pȳr'rho tine, *n* [Gr πυρρός, flame-colored] (*Min*) A yellowish reddish mineral, consisting of sulphur and iron, distinguished from common pyrites by its inferior hardness, magnetic pyrites

Pȳr'ȳ-lā (52), *n* [Lat *pyrus*, pear] (*Zoöl*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having a pear shaped shell, with a short spire, a thin outer lip, smooth columella, and a long, open canal. *Brande*

Pȳ rȳ'ric, *a* The same as PYRO URIC See PYRO URIC

Pȳ'rus, *n* [Lat] A genus of fruit trees, including the pear and the apple

Pȳth'a gō're-an, or Pȳ-thăg'o rē'an, *n* [Lat *Pythagoreus*, Gr Πυθαγόρειος, Πυθαγορικός, Fr *Pythagoricien* See *infra*] A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers

Pȳth'a-gō're-an, or Pȳ thăg'o rē'an, *a* Pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy.

Pythagorean system (*Astron*), the commonly-received system of astronomy, first taught by Pythagoras, and afterward revived by Copernicus whence it is also called the *Copernican system* — *Pythagorean letter* See Y.

Pȳth'a gōr'ic, } *a* [Lat *Pythagoricus*, Gr Πυθαγορικός, Fr *Pythagorique*]
Pȳth'a-gōr'ic-al, }
The same as PYTHAGOREAN.

Pȳ-thăg'o rĭsm, *n* [Fr *Pythagorisme* See *infra*] The doctrines of Pythagoras

Pȳ thăg'o rīze, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PYTHAGORIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PYTHAGORIZING] [Gr πυθαγορίζειν, Lat *pythagorissare*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras

Pȳth'i ad, *n* [See *infra*] (*Gr Antiq*) The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pȳth'i an, *a* [Lat *Pythius*, Gr Πύθιος, belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs, Fr *Pythien*] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo who delivered oracles

Pythian games (*Gr Antiq*), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi in honor of Apollo the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in nine, afterward once in five, years.

Pȳ'thon, *n* [N Lat & Pr *python*, from Lat *Python*, Gr Πύθων, the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo] (*Zoöl*) A genus of large snakes, nearly allied to the boa, but having teeth in the intermaxillary bone They are found in Africa and the East Indies

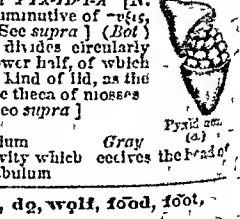
Pȳth'o ness, *n* [Fr *pythonisse*, from Gr, Πυθώ, Πυθοῦς, the former name of Delphi, Gr Πυθία (*ἱέρεια*), Lat *Pythia* See PYTHIAN]
1 (*Gr Antiq*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece
2 Any female supposed to have a spirit of divination, a sort of witch *Ep Hall*

Pȳ-thŏn'ic, *a* [Lat *pythonicus*, Gr -πυθωνικός See *supra*] Pretending to foretell events

Pȳth'o nĭsm, *n* The art of predicting events by divination *Cudworth*

Pȳth'o nĭst, *n* A conjurer

Pȳx, *n* [Lat. *pyxis*, Gr -υξίς, a box especially of box-wood, from πύξος, Lat *buxus*, the box tree or box-wood, Fr *pyxide*, Sp *pixide*, It *pisside*] [Written also *pix*]
1 (*Rom Cath Church*) The box in which the host is kept
2 A box used, in English coinage, as a piece of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal, before they are sent from the mint *Mushet*
3 (*Naut*) The box in which the compass is suspended.



Pyx (1)

4 (*Anat*) The same as PYXIS See PYXIS

Pȳx, *v t.* To test, as to weight and fineness, the coins deposited in the pyx *Mushet*

Pȳx-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm, *n* ; *pl* PYX-ID'I-A [N. Lat , Gr -υξίδιον, diminutive of -υξίς, a box, Fr *pyxide* See *supra*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A pod which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as the pimpernel (*b*) The theca of mosses

Pyxidium (a)

Pȳx'ĭs, *n* [Lat See *supra*]
1 A box, a pyx.
2 (*Bot*) A pyxidium *Gray*
3 (*Anat*) The cavity which receives the head of the femur, the acetabulum

Q

Q, th seventee th letter f the Engli h alph bet, has b t eq nd wi l h th same as that of *k*, *c* *kar f* It is therefore perfl ou let te } E glish lt ere nd word as h doesn F h d m th mod rn l gnage It l l ways f ll w d by u the tw letters l geth b t g pro n ced lik *k* ie cept l som wo d in which th u fll t as *quail*, *quack*, *piqu* pro ed *kwal*, *kwack*, *p k* l th A glo-Sax thl l lte l n l used *cw* m ra gen rally, *cw* b ing m pl red l te d of ft in *ade* qu k *cwen* q ce F qu l L gliah th D l h *se kw* th Germ qu the Swed a d th D nc q whl h w f o *kw* The G thl h haract wl l w re to qu Th E gll h m ft l lte *cw* l sold to h fro the Fre h *queue* t ll th f rm being th am as th l f O with tail add l S m h w reg d th f rm eo tract f *ce* or *cu* S *Fri cyples f Fri* *wiat* n, § 58

Quail n. [l *kwab* Dan *qwabbe* Sw *qwabba* N dl Ger *qu bbe qu pe*, O H. *quappa*, lll-d l Lat *c p f*, big h-aded *ki d f* ll h with large he l f on *c put cog tis* th head] A you g *nd lged bird* *quab h n* *soon fat g* ll ish d ry lmm ture *For t.*

Quab v i see Quob.

Quab bl d (*Orn h*) A kind of h ro f d l th S h State See Ilzaow

Quab l n (*dool*) Th g zg See QUA GA

Quabbin to, n (*Ihr th*) A Brazilian f wl f th moo l en kl d, of fin bl k l ri gated wl h whll

Quak v i [l *qu k p p* QUACKED (kwakt) *p p* & vb q ac q] [L. G *quak* N ll f *quakn* D *kwall* *kwa ken* D *gekkle* Icel *q ak*, to write sigh]

1 *f ry lik* the *so m dom stl d k*

2 T k vul and h l p tenal b bo t

3 *quack* of l rail cures. *H ld ras*

4 T ach q ack

Quack n (From vl b] 1 Th y f th d ncl dm k so tod h as f mad (*r d i k*

2 A h ant f p ete d to med al kill m pirle, an ic t practil

3 H co wl b antlutly pret d to k wl edg posse d lgn ant and pret tlo pl ctll l ng branch f kn wledg hariatin a l b nk

Syn — *Empirl* | *mountebank* | *h rlatan*

Quack a T rial l g to quack y d by qua k

If all dentood medicine, there would be *ca* to ask his quack medicine. *Bacon*

Quack ned d (Cf Qu ker D] Almost ch ked suffocated

Quack y n. Th b ustful prete le prac tice f q k empl lesm

Quack'ish a. Lik a q ack b ast g of kill b pos ed trick h.

Quack'ism Th practice f quack ry *A k*

Quack'le l [*wp & g p q* ac p p & vb QUAC l d.] (Cf Q ker ed D] T be co ufl ation to if stoppage f b ath, to h k

Quack Al v y (Syn D § 130) n [L. G *quak salver* D *kwak lee* N H. Ge *quacksalber* Dan *quaksalver*, Sw *qua kal ure*, fr n G n *quacken* hng *quack* nd G *salber* O H G *salpari* ne wh deal f sal es from Ger *salbe*, E g *salve*] O wh boast f hi kill l medici es *and al es* p of th ll ary f hl p scripti ch latan q ack mo b k [Ob]

Quad (kwŏd) *a* [L Ger *quaad*, D *kwaad*, probably allied to W *gwaeth*, w rso] as good.] k ll b l [Obs] *Gower*

Quad *A* n. pl QUAD'RAE [Lat *quadra*, sq are th seel pl *l b d ll k, fillet*] 1 *Arch*] ( ) A q ra bo d f an ou d h s lief, pa l k (*b*) A band r ll f th lont base ( ) Th pll th low m mb f podium eo ll ed pod tal

Quad ra ge n. [Lat *quadragesimal* f *q adrag l*, f rty h, f *quad gi ta* f rty] C nsist g f rty f rty p ld.

Quad ra ge sim [l Lat *quadragesima* from Lat *quadrag* f rty each, from *quadrag ta* f rty] (*Ecc l* th *Ch ech*) An l d ign f rty d ys tha is, ntial of th l mpo al p l b t d to sl orresp di g to the f ty d y f an len tonl pe an *Pr Fit-pat ick*

Quad ra ge si mal (Lat. from *quad gesim* th forti th f m *q to o t* f ri It. *quadragesim quaresima* Fr *q adragesime, quare me* Sp *cuaresma*, Pr *quaiting* *sot quaresme* *quarem* O Fr *quaresm* N F *quadr gésim* cr ésm] (*Ecc cl*) Th f rty d y f f t preced g E l La t

Quadrag ma day tl first S d in Lent, bo l *k rty d ys b fo Easter*

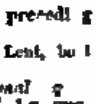
Quad ra g l n al a [It. *quad g ainal* q *mal* p *quadragesimal quaresmal* I g *quadrages ual* q *resmal* F *quad gésmal*, Fr *carême* S *supra.*] E l ging t Lent d l Le t.

Quad'ra kĕ (malg [S *supra*) A ff l g f rm ly mad t th in th church n Mid l t Sun

Quad ran gl (kwŏd ang gl) [F & Fr *quadrangl* p *cu tra g l* L *quadra g to* Lat *quad g l* m f oun *pu tuor* f and *gulus* an gl]

1. (*Gl om.*) A plan figu h d g f angl and eq tly f ur id

2 (*Arch.*) A q re q dra gula rt and d by buildi gs, as m f t d f rm ly mo ame l college and large h


Quadrangle.

Quad ran gu la [F *quad a gulai* p *tra j ule* It. *quadra golare* See p] H p f g low gl d seq ently f idea

Quad ran gu lar ly *ad* With f ld and f gl

Quand ang n [L t] (*Rom A l q*) A f urth p l f Roman

Quadrant (Sp p § 230) n. [Lat *q d ans* f rth p rt f rth f wh l f *qu* f or f 3 & Fr *quadran* f Sp *cuadrante* Pr *q id ant* q *ire* Fr *adra*]

1 The f rth p rt th q rt (*Ob*) f ove

2 (*Geom*) Th q arte f l l f th lre mf of lrel re of ov bi ll g a lgh l l th t

3 A instrum t f re surl g lil a l d vari yco tru ed dm t d f diff re t pecili l to omy, surv y l g g re k co l lne comm ly f grad ted (*ov* with lad rul and th plain l l scop lgh l togeth with A l m b lin pl ll l f fl l g tl rtical h rl tal dire tion

4 (*A h*) Th sum Q A RA TE (*Ob*)

O ance quadra t, l trum t, consis f *gt d ted limb*, w h pl ns l ce l irl b l d rm by which l is l plied to ca ness or rt for rig l ag lt l tio l pos tl —*Hadley qu dra* rum l, ed *liefly* ers, *for* ana rl al l ulm d ot w ngles cos ist g f an octant with grad ed limb, d l ho carrying t l l d l of motion mirror called th *index-glas* fl m wh h y f light from on of tw gl ra object la re ected l noth mirr called th *horizon-glass* o l to of t art d th co to gh hol on the lo arm which o th *ind is rigl ly* set, the re ness th reflect d image f he object pparent l is com ed wl h he ol ject see d rec l he gl between h two bel g low by th rul —ra led lo *octant.*—*Qu dra f lat* d p pen ago f ha rtil al globe com) *g of lip of rum ed fr le gth* of quadra of on of h gren cir l e f the lobe, nd grad ed lt ula be f l to th m ribbon nd be h mov bis round b ll p l l of th *Hadley* horizon serves scale l measur l g latitudes lmuth *&c.*


Gun of Qu d ant.
Quadrant.
Hadley
horizon-glass
Mg

Qu d ant al a. [Lat *quadrantalis* I *quadrant le*, Sp *cuadrantal* See *supra.*] Pertal l g to quadra t lso l l d l in th f rth p rt f circl as *quadra tal spa*

Quadrant l triangle spherical triangl h vi one ld equal q *ants* *Hall n.*

Quad ant l y n [Lat from *quadrantal* See *supra*]

1 A cube [*R c.*]

2. A cylindrical vessel used by th Ro m It h l l th see q ts as the emphore namely cubic foot.

Quad'rat [F *carlat* See l fra.]

1 (*Print*) A *plac f pr* mrial *to* low han type so as to leave a blank pa the pape when pr ted wh they re placed Th y co ved to fill out ll to f rm wh a ll es, to f w fy lsil re figures, d th lik *Crocce.*

2 A m them l ical instrument, hi fly u d l taki g h igh d pth — called al o *geometrical square* *d lin f shadow* *H Ilon*

Quad r t a. [Lat. *quadrat* q ared p p f *quad re* to mak f -e rn red to sq re mak q from *quadrus* sq from *quat or* f l *qu trat* Sp *cuad ad* F *quad l carré*]

1 ll l g f eq al l parall l ld l fo rl hl angl q A book f tro ny w th figu es ro d som triangl some *qua rat* *F x*

2 Divl ble by f p rabl l to f r q t part *B orne.*

3 H q are ve bal ne l qu l set A *quadrat* lld wise m *H rrell*

4 lted ppll bl correspo l t. *H rrer*

Quad t a [Lat. *quadrat* It. *qu adrato* p *cu drad* F *carr* See *supr*]

1 A rface with f u q l d p rallel sides and f ighl angl q re which command, the po ver as lits l That stood for he n, la sigh quadrate *Jo* rd. *Milton.*

2 (*A l of*) An aspect f th ha ve ly bod l whl th y ar distal l from ach b l et d gr es f th q rter of *ircle* — th m as Q q *H Ilon.*

Q q l at a [*wp & p p* q AD ATED *p pr* & vb n Q AD AT D] [L t. *quad qu ad at m* t m k q to b q are, t sq ares *with, to* ll *It q ad are Fp cu lrar Fr* q f r *cad* see Q ADRATE] T gre with to h accomm lated t lt to ereep nd to q —f ll w d by with.

Th ll ject of these speculatiln of lis ftom do *at quad rat* w th ther theorem. *Burke.*

Quad ĕt l a [Fr *qu dratique*, F Q A RA]

1 Of pertal l g to rem ahll g sq re q

2 (*Ary talogy*) Dim trie — pr'll d l th rel m f y tall atl wh h inclnd th squar p l m and l ted f rm *Dana*

Quad atic qu l (*al*) eq lion in lich the *highest power* (*the know qua le square*

Quad ĕ trix, n. [re QU DRA TE, a] (*Geom.*) A curv mad f l ho quadrature f ther rv as th *quadrat ix* f Dinostratu f Tschirnh se

Quad ra ture (53) n [F *quadrature* Sp. *cuadratura* It. & L L. *quadratura* See QUAD T a.]

1 Th act f sq ri g the fl d g f o sq are lin i g th sam ar gl curvilinc *fig* as lrel th peratl f finding an expressio f the rea f figuro bo ded wh lly o in part b o rved lin as by curv two rll tee d th axl f abscissas. *Math Dict*

2 A q adrate square *Milton*

3 (*A ron*) Th po lit f o h vcnly body l ease to an th wbe distant from l thety d grees qu rter of th circl as h moon wh m l an eq al dista ce from the points f ju ti and oppositi

Quad rel, (It. *quadrell* L. Lat. *quadrell* f fr Lat *quadra* square from *quatuor* f O C tal *quad ll*, O Fr *quarrel* *arrel*, N F *carrre* Fr colred]

1 (*Arch.*) A kl d f rll ial sto m fl of hally earth and dried t th had f tw years — so alled from bei g squar *Gwl.*

2 A plec f l rf post ul l fou sqa re figure [*Oxford*] *Halliwell*

Quad ri en ni al [Fr *quadriennial*, p *cuadriennal* Lat. *quadriennis* fr *quatuor* four nd *annus* y]

1 C mprl g f ears as *quadrennial* pe rl d

2 Occurrl g ca l fou y ars; as *quadrennial gam*

Quad ri en ni al ly *ad* Once l f years

Quad ri hĕ lic [Lat. *qu r or* fou nd E g *hair*] (*Chem.*) H l g f parts f base to na f]

Quad ri bl [Lat. *quadrare*, to squar See Q RATE] Cap bl f b l g sq red. *Perkins*

Quad ri n. [Lat. *quatuor* fo] See Q ric.

Quad ri-cap' u lar a [F *quadri-capulaire* f Lat. *quatuor* fou and *capsul* n l bo See CAPS L] (*Bot.*) Havl g f p lea.

Quad ri-cĕd u a [Fr *quadricorne* fr Lat *quat or* four and *cornu*, horn] Ha l g f p horns.

Quad ri dĕc i m l a [Fr *quadridécimal* from l t. *quatuor*, fou l *decem* te] (*Crystallog*) Havl g f ur f ces n th prism th middle p rt

and two summits, containing together ten faces, — said of certain crystals

Quad′ri-den′tate, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *dentatus*, toothed, Fr. *quadridenté*] (*Bot*) Having four teeth on the edge *Martyn*

Quad′ri-en′ni-al, *a* The same as QUADRENNIAL

Quad′ri-fā′ri-oŭs, *a*. [Lat *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four, Fr. *quadrifarie*] Arranged in four rows or ranks *Loudon*

Quad′ri-fid, *a* [Lat *quadrifidus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave, Fr *quadrifide*, It. *quadrifido*]

1 Divided or deeply cleft into four parts

2. (*Bot*) Divided half way from the margin to the base into four clefts, as, a *quadrifid* perianth, cut about half way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as, a *quadrifid* leaf

Quad′ri-foil, } *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four,
Quad′ri-fō′li-ate, } and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having four leaflets growing from the extremity of the petiole, four leaved

Quad′ri-fōre, *n* [Lat *quadriforis*, having four doors, from *quatuor*, four, and *foris*, door] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of sessile cirripeds, comprehending those in which the opercular covering of the tube is composed of four valves or calcareous pieces *Brande.*

Quad′ri-fûr′ca-ted, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *furca*, fork] Having four forks, or branches

Quad-rī′gă, *n* [Lat *quadriga*, pl *quadrigæ*, contracted from *quadrijugæ*, from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke] (*Rom Antiq*) A car drawn by four horses abreast, as represented on ancient medals

Quad′ri-ġe-nā′ri-oŭs *a* [From Lat *quadrigeni*, *quadringeni*, four hundred each, fr *quadringenti*, four hundred.] Consisting of four hundred.

Quad′ri-jū′gate, or **Quad-rij′ū-gate**, *a*. [See *infra*] The same as QUADRIJUGOUS, q v.

Quad′ri-jū′goŭs, or **Quad-rij′ū-goŭs**, *a*. [Lat. *quadrijugus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke, pair, Fr *quadrijugué*, It *quadrijugato*] (*Bot*) Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets, as, a *quadrijugous* leaf

Quad′ri-lăt′er-al, *a*. [Lat *quadrilaterus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side, Fr *quadrilatère*, *quadrilatéral*, It *quadrilatero*, Sp *cuadrilatero*, *cuadrilateral*] Having four sides, and consequently four angles

Quad′ri-lăt′er-al, *n* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure


Quadrilateral.

Quad′ri-lăt′er-al-ness, *n* The property of being quadrilateral

Quad′ri-lĭt′er-al, *a* [From Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, *littera*, letter; Fr. *quadrilitère*, It *quadrilittero*, Sp *cuadriliteral*] Consisting of four letters

Qua-drille′ (kwa-drĭl′, or ka-drĭl′) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp *cuadrilla*, It *quadriglia*, fr Lat *quadrula*, diminutive of *quadra*, a square, fr *quatuor*, four.]

1 A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines and eights are discarded *Hoyle.*

2 A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, in common time, four couples of dancers being in each set.

Quad-rĭl′lion (kwod-rĭl′yun), *n* [Fr *quadrillion*, from Lat *quater*, four times, and L Lat *millio*, Fr *million*, a million Cf BILLION] According to the English notation the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with twenty four ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed [See Note under NUMERATION]

Quad′ri-lō′bate, } *a*. [From Lat *quatuor*, four,
Quad′ri-lōbed } and N. Lat. *lobus*, Gr. λοβός, lobe, Fr *quadrilobé*] (*Bot*) Having four lobes, as, a *quadrilobed* leaf

Quad′ri-lŏc′ū-lar, *a* [Fr. *quadriloculaire*, from Lat *quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place, cell, diminutive of *locus*, place] (*Bot*) Having four cells, four-celled, as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp

Quad′ri-mĕm′bral *a* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *membrum*, member] Having four members or parts

Quad′rin, *n* [O. Fr *quadrin*, from Lat. *quadrini*, four each, from *quatuor*, four, It. *quattrino*] A small piece of money, in value about a farthing, a mite [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Quad′ri-nō′mi-al, *a*. [Fr. *quadrinôme*, from Lat. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. νομή, division, distribution, from νέμειν, to distribute] (*Alg*) Consisting of four terms.

Quad′ri-nō′mi-al, *n* (*Alg*) An expression consisting of four terms.

Quad′ri-nŏm′ic-al, *a* [See *supra*] Consisting of four divisions or terms.

Quad′ri-nō′mi-nal, *a*. Having four terms; quadrinomial. [illegible] *Hamilton.*

Quad′ri-par′tīte, *a* [Lat. *quadripartitus*, p. p. of [illegible], from *quatuor*, four, and [illegible]]

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible] into four parts

Quad-rĭp′ar-tīte-ly, *adv* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

Quad′ri-par-tĭ′tion (kwŏd′rĭ-pär-tĭsh′un), *n* [Lat *quadripartitio*, Fr *quadripartition*, It *quadripartizione* See *supra*] A division by four, or into four equal parts, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Hutton*

Quad-rĭph′yl-loŭs, or **Quad′ri-phyl′loŭs** (117), *a* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having four leaves; quadrifoliate

Quad′ri-rēme, *n* [Fr *quadrirème*, O Sp *cuadrireme*, Lat *quadriremis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar] (*Rom Antiq*) A galley with four benches of oars or rowers *Mitford*

Quad′ri-sĕc′tion, *n* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a cutting, *secare*, to cut] A subdivision into four parts

Quad′ri-sŭl′cate, *n* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *sulcus*, furrow] (*Zoöl*) An ungulate quadruped having the hoof divided into four parts, corresponding to the four digits *Brande*

Quad′ri-syl-lăb′ic, } *a* Having four syllables;
Quad′ri-syl-lăb′ic-al, } of, pertaining to, or consisting of, quadrisyllables

Quad′ri-sÿl′la-ble, *n* [From Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable, Fr *quadrisyllabe*] A word consisting of four syllables

Quad′ri-vălve, *a* [From Lat *quatuor* four, and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door, Fr *quadrivalve* See VALVE] (*Bot*) Having four valves, four valved, as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp *Martyn*

Quad′ri-vălve, *n* [See *supra*] One of a set of four folds or leaves serving for a door

Quad′ri-vălv′ū-lar, *a* Having four valves, quadrivalve

Quad-rĭv′i-al, *a* [Lat *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, a cross way, from *quatuor*, four, and *via*, way] Having four ways meeting in a point

Quad-rĭv′i-al, *n* One of the four lesser arts making up the quadrivium

Quad-rĭv′i-ŭm, *n* [Lat] The four lesser arts, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, — so called in the language of the schools *Brande*

Quad-roon′, *n* [Fr *quarteron*, Sp *cuarteron*, fr Lat *quatuor*, four] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person, a person quarter-blooded [Written also *quarteron*, *quarteroon* and *quateron*]

Quad-rŏx′īde, *n* (*Chem*) An oxide in which four equivalents of oxygen are combined with one equivalent of some other element

Quad′ru-māne, *n* [Fr *quadrumane*, n & a, fr Lat *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand] (*Zoöl*) An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey See MONKEY [Written also *quadruman*]

Quad-rū′ma-noŭs, *a* Having four hands

Quad′rūne, *n* A gritstone with a calcareous cement

Quad′ru-pĕd, *a* [Lat *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis*, fr *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Fr *quadrupède*, Pr *quadrupedi*, It. *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*] Having four feet

Quad′ru-pĕd, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal having four feet, as the mammals and most reptiles, — often restricted to the mammals

Quad-rū′pe-dal (Synop , § 130), *a* Having four feet going on four feet

Quad′ru-ple, *a* [Fr *quadruple*, It. *quadruplo*, Sp *cuadruplo*, Lat. *quadruplus*, fr *quatuor*, four] Fourfold, four times told, as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft.

Quad′ru-ple, *n*. [Fr *quadruple*, It. *quadruplo*, Lat *quadruplum*] Four times the sum or number, a fourfold amount, as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

Quad′ru-ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUADRUPLED, *p pr* & *vb n*. QUADRUPLING] [Fr *quadrupler* See QUADRUPLICATE, *v t*] To multiply by four to increase fourfold, to make four times as much, or as many

Quad′ru-ple, *v i* To be multiplied by four, to become four times as much or many

Quad-rū′pli-cate, *a* [Lat *quadruplicatus*, p p. of *quadruplicare* See *infra*]

1. Fourfold, four times repeated, as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion

2 (*Math*) Raised to the fourth power [*Rare*]

Quad-rū′pli-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUADRUPLICATED *p pr* & *vb n* QUADRUPLICATING] [Lat. *quadruplicare*, *quadruplicatum*, from *quadruplex*, fourfold, fr *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold It. *quadruplicare*, Sp. *cuadruplicar*, Fr *quadrupler*] To make fourfold, to double twice over, to quadruple

Quad-ru-pli-cā′tion, *n*. [Lat. *quadruplicatio*, Fr *quadruplication*, Sp. *cuadruplicacion*, It *quadruplicazione*] The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount

Quad′ru-ply, *adv* To a fourfold quantity; fourfold, so as to be, or cause to be, quadruple, as, to be *quadruply* recompensed

Quæ′re, *v. i* [Lat [illegible]; question, see, — used only in the imperative mode as a prefix [illegible]

Quæs′tor (kwĕs′tor), *n*. The same as QUESTOR.

Quaff (kwăf), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p*. QUAFFED (kwăft); *p. pr* & *vb n* QUAFFING] [Fr. *coiffer*, to cover with a hood, to coif, to intoxicate, make tipsy, *se coiffer*, to get intoxicated or tipsy, from *coiffe*, a hood Cf Sw *quäfva*, to suffocate, immerse See COIF] To drink down; to drink copiously of, to swallow in large draughts

He quaffs the muscadel. *Shak.*

They, in communion sweet,
Quaff immortality and joy *Milton*

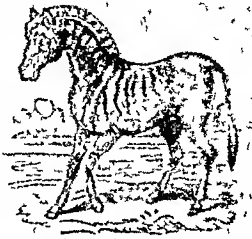
Quaff, *v i* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And quaff with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

Quaff′er, *n*. One who quaffs or drinks largely

Quăg, *n* A quagmire [*Rare.*] See QUAGMIRE.

Quăg′gȧ (kwăg′-), *n* [Hottentot *quagga* or *quacha*] (*Zoöl*) A hoofed mammal (*Asinus* [or *equus*] *quagga*) resembling the ass in form, and the zebra in color It inhabits Southern Africa


Quagga (Asinus quagga).

Quăg′gy, *a* [See QUAG and QUAGMIRE] Of the nature of a quagmire; yielding to the feet, or trembling under the foot as soft, wet earth

Quăg′mīre, *n* [From O Eng *quag*, or *quake*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *mire*, Cf Ger. [illegible] See QUAKE, and cf QUAVEMIRE] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. "A [illegible] surrounded by *quagmires*, which rendered it difficult of access" [illegible]

Qua′haug (kwaw′hog), *n*. [Abbreviated from Narraganset Ind *poquauhock*] (*Zoöl*) A species of clam (*Venus mercenaria*) having the inside [illegible] tipped with purple [*New Eng*] [Written also *quahog*.]

Quaich, } *n*. [Gael *cuach*] A small shallow
Quaigh (kwāḵ), } low cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles, generally of wood, but sometimes of silver [*Scot*] [Written also [illegible]]

Quāid, *a* [Contracted from *quailed*] Crushed, subdued, or depressed [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Quāil (kwāl), *v i*. [*imp* & *p p* QUAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUAILING] [A S. *cwelan*, to die, perish, D *kwelen*, to languish Cf QUELL]

1 To become quelled, to sink into dejection, to become cast down, to sink under trial or apprehension of danger, to lose spirit, to be deprived of power of resistance, to give way, to shrink, to cower

The atheist power shall quail, and confess his fears [illegible]

2 To fade, to wither [*Obs*] [illegible]

Quāil, *v i* [Fr *cailler*, It *cagliare*, *quagliare*, Pr *coalhar*, Sp *coagular*, *cuajar*, from Lat. *coagulare*. See COAGULATE] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk. [*Obs*]

Being put into milk, it will not suffer it to turn, or curdle, but keeps it from quailing and curding. [illegible]

Quāil, *v t*. [A S *cwelian*, *cwellan*, to kill, to torment, D *kwellen*, Icel *quelja* to torture, O H Ger *quelan*, N H. Ger *quälen* Cf QUELL] To crush, to depress, to sink, to subdue [*Obs*]

Quāil, *n* [O Fr *quaille*, N Fr *caille*, Pr *calha*, [illegible], O Sp *coalla*, It *quaglia*, L Lat *quaquila*, *quaquila*, *quacula*, *quaquara*, O D *quakele*, N. D. *kwakkel*, *kwartel*, Catalan *guatlla*, O H. Ger *wahtala*, N. H. Ger *wachtel*]

1 (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird (*Coturnix communis*), closely allied to the partridge of Europe


Common Quail (Coturnix communis).

☞ In the United States the name is loosely used for *Ortyx* [illegible]

2 A prostitute; — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird [*Obs*]

Quāil′-call, } *n*. A pipe or call for alluring
Quāil′-pipe, } [illegible]

Quaint (kwānt), *a* [O Fr *cointe*, [illegible], agreeable, Pr. [illegible], It [illegible], from Lat. *cognitus*, known, and partly from [illegible] adorned [illegible]]

1. Characterized by [illegible] subtle, artificially elegant [illegible] "A [illegible]" [illegible]

2 Hence, showing [illegible] *Milton*

3 Odd [illegible] but not [illegible]

Syn. — [illegible]

[illegible] before Shakespeare [illegible] quaint device, quaintly written [illegible] a term of praise [illegible] usually however [illegible] to praise [illegible] peculiar ingenuity [illegible] in such writers as Quarles and [illegible] among the Puritans to which [illegible] It is somewhat [illegible] quaint and [illegible] but not [illegible] strange and whimsical way of presenting it. The [illegible] are often [illegible] tried [illegible] real [illegible] one cannot be worn the [illegible] of his thought and the fancy, [illegible] which [illegible] Hence the word became a term of dispraise denoting a [illegible] which Johnson declared to be [illegible] in his day. At present [illegible] difference [illegible] old writers [illegible] it has [illegible] Thus [illegible] speak of the quaint [illegible] of the [illegible] old buildings in London [illegible] quaint expression, [illegible] the antique and fanciful, &c.

> You were glad to be employed,
> To show how quaint an orator you are. *Shak.*
>
> I never saw a better fashioned gown,
> More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shak.*

Entering into holy orders, he (R. Corbet) became a most quaint preacher, and there [illegible] followed by [illegible]. *Wood.*

Quaint'ise, *n.* Quaintness; artifice; cunning. [Obs.] *Robert of Gloucester.*

Quaint'ly, *adv.* In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully. "Breathe his faults so quaintly." *Shak.*

Quaint'ness, *n.* The quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected artifice; oddness; strangeness. See QUAINT.

There is a majestic simplicity which is far above the quaintness of wit. *Pope.*

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAKED (kwākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAKING.] [A. S. *cwacian*, [illegible] *quackeln*, D. *kwakkelen*, [illegible] to waver, to be irresolute.]

1\. To tremble or shake; to be agitated with quick, short motions continually repeated; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion.

Sh[illegible] quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

2\. To shake or tremble, either from not being solid, as [illegible] or from violent [illegible] of any kind [illegible] earth quakes [illegible] quaking bogs [illegible] precipitous [illegible]. *M[illegible]*

Syn. — To shake; vibrate; tremble; quiver; shudder.

Quake, *v. t.* [A. S. *cweccan*, to move, to shake. See supra.] To frighten; to throw into agitation. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Quake, *n.* A tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

Quak'er, *n.* 1. One who quakes.

2\. One of a religious sect, the members of which call themselves *Friends*.

The rise [illegible] of his sect [illegible] a passion being not strong [illegible] weak [illegible] serve to [illegible] and shake as an [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] the appellation of Quakers. George Fox, born [illegible] Drayton in Lancashire in 1624, was founder of this sect. *Hume.*

Quaker gun, an imitation of a gun, made of wood [illegible] ship or fortification [illegible] in order to deceive [illegible] so called from its innocent character. [U. S.]

Quak'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a [illegible] manner [illegible]. [Obs.] [illegible] *Hal[illegible]*

Quak'er-ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, Quakers.

Quak'er-ism, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers. *Milner.*

Quak'er-ly, *a.* Like Quakers. *Goodman.*

Quak'er-y, *n.* Quakerism. [Obs.]

Quak'i-ness, *n.* The state of quaking or shaking; as, the quakiness of a bog.

Quak'ing bog, *n.* A bog [illegible] growing [illegible] and [illegible] saturated with water [illegible] so as [illegible] the surface of [illegible] which will quake [illegible] when pressed upon by the foot or other body. *Brande.*

Quak'ing grass (*Bot.*) A grass; a plant of several species belonging to the genus *Briza*, whose spikelets [illegible] tremble [illegible]

Quak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a shaking or trembling manner; with quaking.

[illegible] more quaking [illegible] perform his [illegible]. *Sidney.*

Quak'y (kwāk'y), *a.* Shaky; tremulous.

Qual'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* [From *qualify*.] Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qual'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *qualification*, Sp. *calificacion*, It. *qualificazione*. See QUALIFY.]

1\. The act of qualifying, or the condition of being qualified.

2\. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession.

There is no qualification for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

3\. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited; restriction; modification; a restriction in meaning; abatement; diminution; as, to use a word without any qualification.

Qual'i-fi-ca-tive, *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts; a qualifying term or statement.

How many [illegible] cautives, correctives, and restrictives, in [illegible] perfectly [illegible] relation. *Fuller.*

Qual'i-fi-ca'tor, *n.* [L. Lat. *qualificator*, Sp. *calificador*, Fr. *qualificateur*.] (*R. Cath. Ch.*) [illegible] Court of Rome [illegible] whose business [illegible] to examine and prepare causes for trial.

Qual'i-fied (kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Fitted by accomplishments [illegible] down; modified; limited.

Qualified fee (*Law*), a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as, a grant to A and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale. — *Qualified indorsement* (*Law*), [illegible] does not [illegible] that [illegible] which would result from the general principle of law [illegible] does not affect the negotiability of the instrument. — *Qualified negative* (*Legislation*), the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor, or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution. — *Qualified property*, that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed, or [illegible] in case of bailment.

Syn. — Competent; fit; adapted. — QUALIFIED, COMPETENT. A man is *competent* to a task or duty who has the powers which are requisite for its performance; he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been trained [illegible] acquaintance with the business to be done, [illegible] expertness in the mode of performing it. Many are *competent* to employments in which they are not [illegible] *qualified* to [illegible]. *Competency* [illegible] refers to the character [illegible] or qualification, arising [illegible] familiarity with any subject, aided by the requisite mental [illegible] which give an *competency* [illegible] acquaintance with the business as to be done [illegible] experience in the mode of performing it, constitute the *qualification*. *Crabb.* Men is [illegible] *competent* to decide on the good or [illegible] which befall him in life. *C[illegible]* Those who [illegible] true learning [illegible] acquaintance with [illegible] Scriptures are best *qualified* for the important and sacred office of instructing the people. *Crabb.*

Qual'i-fied-ly, *adv.* In the way of qualification; with modification; [illegible] limitation.

Qual'i-fied-ness, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

Qual'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qual'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUALIFYING.] [Fr. *qualifier*, Sp. *calificar*, It. & L. Lat. *qualificare*, from Lat. *qualis* how [illegible] as [illegible] and *facere* to make.]

1\. To make such as is required; to give [illegible] requisites to; to fit [illegible] place, [illegible] character [illegible] to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; to make capable, as of an employment or privilege; to supply with legal power or capacity.

He had qualified himself for municipal office by taking the oaths to the sovereign in possession. *Macaulay.*

2\. To give individual quality to; to modulate; to vary.

It hath [illegible] larynx [illegible] to qualify the sound. *Bacon.*

3\. To reduce, as by [illegible] *Mora*[illegible] by the [illegible] from general [illegible] comprehensive to a particular [illegible] restricted form; to modify; to limit; to restrict; to restrain; as, to *qualify* a claim or proposition.

4\. To moderate; to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

> I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
> But qualify the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

Syn. — To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; temper; restrict; restrain.

Qual'i-fy, *v. i.* [*Rare.*] 1. To be or become qualified; to be fit, as for an office or employment.

2\. To obtain legal power or capacity by taking the oath required [illegible] on entering upon office.

Qual'i-ta-tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *qualitativus*, It. *qualitativo*, Pr. *qualitatiu*, Fr. *qualitatif*.] Relating to quality.

Qualitative analysis (*Chem.*), analysis for determining the constituent elements of a compound, without regard to quantity.

Qual'i-tied, *a.* Furnished with qualities; endowed. [Obs.]

> He was well qualitied,
> And past all Argives [illegible] spear. *Chapman.*

Qual'i-ty (kwŏl'ĭ-ty), *n.* [Fr. *qualité*, Pr. *qualitat*, Sp. *calidad*, *cualidad*, It. *qualità*, Lat. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, how [illegible] as [illegible] constituted, [illegible]]

1\. The condition of being of such and such a sort, as distinguished from others; nature relatively considered; character; sort; rank.

We [illegible] obtained acquaintance with many citizens [illegible] of the meanest quality. *Bacon.*

2\. Special or temporary character; assumed [illegible] assumed rank, part, or position.

I made that inquiry in quality of an antiquary. *Gray.*

3\. That which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; anything belonging to a subject, or predicable of it; distinguishing property, characteristic, attribute, peculiar power, capacity, or virtue; distinctive trait.

Foreign nations [illegible] do ample justice to his great qualities. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Qualities*, in metaphysics, are *primary* or *secondary*. *Primary* are those essential to the existence [illegible] of even the conception, of the thing, as of matter [illegible] or *secondary* are then [illegible] essential to such conception.

4\. Acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition.

He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

5\. Superior birth or station; high rank; elevated character.

The quality, those of high rank or station, distinguished from the mass, or [illegible]

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Qual'i-ty-bind'ing, *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding carpets, and the like. *Simmonds.*

Qual'ly, [illegible] cotton [illegible] used in the East Indies [illegible] manufacture [illegible] *Simmonds.*

Qualm (kwäm) (Synop. § 130), *n.* [A. S. *cwealm*, *cwylm*, *cwylm*, death, slaughter, [illegible] pestilence, from *cwelan* to die; N. H. Ger. *qualm*, D. *kwalm*, Dan. *qualm*, *qualm* stupor, steam, smoke, Sw. *qualm* [illegible] O. H. Ger. *quëlan* [illegible] death [illegible] Cf. QUELL.]

1\. A sudden attack of illness, [illegible] faintness [illegible] turns of suffering [illegible] throe; an agony.

Qualm of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

2\. Especially, a sudden fit [illegible] sickness [illegible] nausea [illegible] disposition to vomit.

> For who, without a qualm, hath ever looked
> On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? *Roscommon.*

3\. Hence, a scruple of conscience; uneasiness of conscience.

Qualm'ish (kwäm'ish), *a.* [See supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with [illegible] sickly languor.

Qualm'ish-ly (kwäm'[illegible]), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

Qualm'ish-ness (kwäm'[illegible]), *n.* Nausea.

Quam'ash, *n.* [Ind. [illegible]] See CAMMAS.

Quam'o-clit, *n.* [From Gr. [illegible] bean, and [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible]] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing ornamental plants allied to the convolvulus, found in the hot parts of America, Asia, India, and China.

Quan, *n.* An imaginary [illegible] of Cochin China, valued [illegible] about [illegible] $0.81.

Quan'da-ry or **Quan-da'ry** (112) (Synop. § 130), *n.* [Corrupted from [illegible] *qu'en dirai je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity; doubt; uncertainty.

Quan'da-ry or **Quan-da'ry**, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [Obs.] *Otway.*

Quant (kwant), *n.* A long pole furnished with a round [illegible] near the bottom to prevent it from sinking [illegible] sticking in the ground; especially [illegible] used by bargemen [illegible] in pushing along their vessels.

Quan'tic, *n.* [L. *quantus*, quantity, from *quantus* how much. See QUANTITY.] (*Math.*) An homogeneous algebraic function, in general, called *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, &c., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degree. These [illegible] called *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables; thus [illegible] the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a binary cubic.

Quan'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *quantus* how great, and *facere* to make. Cf. QUANTITY.] The modification by reference to quantity; the introduction of the element of quantity.

The quantification of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton [illegible] in its extension to negative propositions. *De Quincey.*

Quan'ti-fy, *v. t.* [See supra.] To modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate.

Quan'ti-ta-tive, *a.* [Lat. *quantitativus*, It. & Pg. *quantitativo*, Sp. *cuantitativo*, Pr. *quantitatiu*, Fr. *quantitatif*.] Relating to quantity.

Quantitative analysis (*Chem.*), the method of analysis which determines the proportion, or quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound.

Quan'ti-tive, *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. *Digby.*

Quan'ti-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to be measurable by quantity.

Quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-ty), *n.* [Fr. *quantité*, Pr. *quantitat*, *cantitat*, Sp. *cuantidad*, *cantidad*, It. *quantità*, Lat. *quantitas*, from *quantus* how great, how much, from *quam* how.]

1\. The attribute of being so much, and not more or less; the property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; greatness; and more concretely, that which answers the question "How much?"; measure in regard to bulk or amount; determinate or comparative dimensions; measure; amount; bulk; [illegible] Specifically, as: (*a.*) (*Logic.*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its [illegible] qualities, attributes, or relations. (*b.*) (*Gram.*) The measure of syllables; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced; [illegible] long or short quantity of a [illegible] syllable. (*c.*) (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone.

2\. That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; especially (*Math.*), anything to which mathematical processes are applicable.

☞ Quantity is discrete when it is applied to separate objects, as in number; continuous when the parts are connected, either in time, as in the motion &

or in extension, as by the dimensions of space, viz., length, breadth, and thickness

3 A determinate or estimated amount, a sum or bulk, a certain portion or part, sometimes, a considerable amount, a large bulk or sum

The quantity of extensive and curious information which he had picked up during many mouths of desultory, but not unprofitable, study *Macaulay*

4 A large portion, as, a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities* *Arbuthnot*

Quantity of estate (*Law*), its time of continuance or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years *Whatton* — *Quantity of matter*, in a body, its mass, as determined by its weight, or by its momentum under a given velocity — *Quantity of motion*, in a body, momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity — *Real* and *imaginary quantities*, *constant* and *variable quantities*, *rational* and *irrational quantities* (*Math*) See REAL, IMAGINARY, CONSTANT, VARIABLE RATIONAL, and IRRATIONAL — *Unknown quantities* (*Math*), quantities whose values are sought — *Known quantities* (*Math*), quantities whose values are given

Quan'tum, *n* [Lat, from *quantus*, how great, how much] Quantity, amount [*Rare*] "Without authenticating the value or the *quantum* of the charges" *Burke*

Quantum meruit [Lat, as much as he merited] (*Law*) A count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve — *Quantum sufficit*, or *Quantum suff* [Lat, as much as suffices] (*Med*) A sufficient quantity — *Quantum valebat* [Lat, as much as it was worth] (*Law*) A count in an action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth *Blackstone*

Quap, *v i* To quiver or throb, to quoh See QUOP

Quā'qua-ver'sal, *a* [Lat *quaqua*, wheresoever, whithersoever, and *versus*, p p of *vertere*, to turn]

1 Turning or dipping in any direction

2 (*Geol*) Dipping toward all points of the compass round a center, as beds of lava round a crater

Quar, *n* A quarry [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *B Jon.*

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'on-teen, 110), *n* [*It quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, forty, forty days, quarantine, L Lat *quarentena*, *quadragintana*, from Lat *quadraginta*, forty, It *quaranta*, Fr *quarante*, Fr *quarantaine*, Pr *quarantena*, *carantena*, Sp *cuarantena*]

1 A space of forty days

2 Specifically, the term, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, during which a ship, arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore, hence, restraint or inhibition of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected

3 (*Law*) The period of forty days, during which the widow has the privilege of remaining in the mansion house of which her husband died seized

Quar'an-tine' (kwŏr'on-teen'), *v t* [*imp & p p* QUARANTINED, *p pr & vb n* QUARANTINING] To prohibit from intercourse with the shore, to compel to remain at a distance, as a ship from shore when suspected of having contagious disease

Quar'ro, *n* Quarry [*Obs*]

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rel), *n* [O Eng *querele*, q v, O Fr *querele*, N Fr *querelle*, Pr *querela*, *querella*, Sp *querella*, *queja*, Pg & It *querela*, from Lat *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain]

1 An angry contest, a brawl, a falling out, an altercation, an affray

On opeo seas their *quarrels* they debate *Dryden*

2 Cause of dispute or contest, occasion of alteration, ground of hostility [*Obs*]

No man hath any *quarrel* to me *Shak*

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him *Holinshed*

3 Earnest desire or longing [*Obs*] *Holland*

To pick a quarrel, to seek wilfully occasion of contention, to force an affray or contest. "Now, you *pick a quarrel*" *Shak*

Syn.—Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, dispute, altercation, contention

Quar'rel, *n* [See CARREL] 1 An arrow with a square head for a cross bow [*Obs*] "Two arrows, with windlaces and *quarrels*" *W Scott*

2 A diamond shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally See QUARRY and SQUARE

3 A glazier's diamond *Simmonds*

Quar'rel, *v i* [*imp & p p* QUARRELED, or QUARRELLED, *p pr & vb n* QUARRELING, or QUARRELLING] [O Fr *quereler*, N Fr *quereller*, Pr *querellar*, Sp *querellar*, *quejar*, Pg *querellar*, It *querelare* See the noun]

1 To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words, to wrangle, to scold, to altercate, to fall out, —used of two persons, or of a small number

Our people *quarrel* with obedience *Shak*

2 To find fault, to cavil

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake *Pascommon.*

3 To disagree, to be at variance, not to be in accordance,

Some things arise of strange and *quarreling* kind
The force particion, and a snake behind. *Cowley*

Quar'rel, *v t* 1. To quarrel with *B. Jonson*

partilo, Thus *quarrel* thee, and would give over

1. Dividing hazards made to serve thee *Herbert*

2 (*Bot*) [illegible]

2 To compel by a quarrel, as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights

Quar'rel-er, *n* [Written also *quarreller*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights

Quar'rel-et, *n* [Diminutive of *quarrel*] A little square or diamond-shaped piece, a small square or lozenge.

To part the lips, and show there
The *quarrelets* of pearl *Herrick*

Quar'rel ing-ly, *adv* In a quarreling or contentious manner, contentiously

Quar'rel ous (kwŏr'rel-us), *a* [O Fr *querelleux*, Pr. *querulos*, Sp *querelloso*, *quejoso*, Pg *querelaso*, It *querelloso*, *querulosa*, *querulo*, Lat *querulosus* and *querulus*, from *queri*, to complain See QUARREL, *n.*] Apt or disposed to quarrel, petulant, easily provoked to enmity or contention [*Obs*] [Written also *quarrellous*]

Quar'rel-some (kwŏr'rel sum), *a* Apt to quarrel, given to brawls and contention, inclined to petty fighting, easily irritated or provoked to contest, irascible, choleric, petulant

Quar'rel some ly, *adv* In a quarrelsome manner, with a quarrelsome temper petulantly

Quar'rel some ness, *n* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls, petulance

Quar'reled, *a* Provided with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarreled* *Beau & Fl*

Quar'ri er, *n* A worker at a quarry

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rĭ), *n* [O Eng *quarre*, q v, O Fr *quarre*, *carre*, from Lat *quadrum*, something square, O Fr *quarré*, N Fr *carré*, from Lat *quadratus*, square, quadrate, *quadratum*, a square] A quarrel, an arrow with a square head, a square or lozenge shaped pane of glass, a glazier's diamond See QUARREL

Quar'ry, *n* [Fr *curée*, O Fr *coirée*, *coraille*, *curaille*, Pr *corada*, *coralha*, Sp *corada*, O It *corata*, from Lat *cor*, the heart]

1 The object of the chase, the animal hunted for, game, especially, the game hunted for by hawking, prey of the hunting falcon

The wily *quarry* shunned the shock *W Scott*

2 (*Sporting*) (*a*) A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds (*b*) A heap of game killed

Quar'ry, *n* [Norm Fr *quarrier*, O Fr *quarrere*, *quarrière*, L Lat *quadraria*, *quatraria*, a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, from *quadrus lapis*, *quadratus*, O Fr *pierre quarrée*, Pr *caire* See QUARRY, *supra*] A place, cavern, or pit, where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes, a stone-pit

☞ The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals From *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, and the like

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rĭ), *v t* To secure prey, to prey, as a vulture or harpy *L'Estrange*

Quar'ry, *v t* [*imp & p p* QUARRIED, *p pr & vb n* QUARRYING] To dig or take from a quarry, as, to *quarry* marble

Quar'ry, *a* [See *supra*] Quadrate, square [*Obs*]

Quar'ry-man, *n*, *pl* QUARRYMEN A man who is occupied in quarrying stones

Quart, *n* [Fr *quart*, *quarte*, Pr *quart*, *quarta*, Sp *cuarto*, *cuarta*, Pg & It *quarto*, *quarta*, from Lat *quartus*, *quarta*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four]

1 The fourth part, a quarter, —hence, a region of the earth [*Obs and rare*]

Camber did possess the western *quart* *Spenser*

2 The fourth part of a gallon, two pints

3 A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon

Quart (kart), *n* Four successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet *Hoyle*

Quar'tan, *a* [Fr *quartain*, Pr. *quartau*, Lat *quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four] Of, or pertaining to, the fourth, occurring every fourth day, as, a *quartan* ague or fever

Quar'tan, *n* [Lat *quartana* (sc *febris*), It *quartana*, Sp *cuartana*, Pr *febre quartana*, Fr *fièvre quartaine* See *supra*]

1 (*Med*) An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours

2 A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure

Quar tā'tion, *n* [Fr *quartation*, from Lat *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four] (*Chem & Metal*) The alloying of one part of gold, that is to be refined, with three parts of silver, by which means nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it *Ure*

Quar'ter, *n* [Fr & Pr *quartier*, It *quartiere*, Sp *cuartel*, from Lat *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four, Ger *quartier*, D *kuartier*, Dan *quarter*, Sw. *quarter*]

1 One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided, or is regarded as subdivided, a fourth part or portion, — hence, in specific uses, (*a*) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds (*b*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain, as, a *quarter* of wheat, also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal *Hutton*

(*c*) (*Astron*) The fourth part of the moon's revolution, or monthly revolution, as, the first *quarter* the change or full. (*d*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of an animal, including a limb, —often used in composition, as, the fore-*quarter*, the hind *quarter* (*e*) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp (*f*) (*Farr*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel, being the side of the coffin (*g*) A term of study in a university college, &c, properly, a fourth part of the year but often longer or shorter than this period (*h*) (*pl*) (*Mil*) The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys [*Rare*] (*i*) (*Naut*) The part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces (*j*) (*Her*) One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesso point, especially, either of the two upper divisions thus made (*k*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided, a cardinal point, a principal division, a region; a territory,

Scouts each coast light armed scour,
Each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe *Milton*

(*l*) A division of a town, county, or the like a district, a locality (*m*) (*Arch*) A small, upright timber post, used in partitions (*n*) (*Navigation*) The fourth part of the distance from one point to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15', that is, about 2° 49', — called also *quarter point*

2 Proper station, specific place, assigned position, special location.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements *Milton*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Naut*) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle; — chiefly used in the plural *Totten* (*b*) Place of lodging or temporary residence, shelter, entertainment, — usually in the plural.

The banter turned as to what *quarters* each would find. *W Irving*

(*c*) (*Mil*) A station or encampment occupied by troops, place of lodging for soldiers or officers (*d*) Hence, merciful treatment shown to an enemy, indulgence on the part of a conqueror or superior adversary, a refraining from pushing one's advantage to the destruction of an opponent

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his power, to offer them *quarter* for their lives if they would give up the castle *Clarendon*

I ambs at the mercy of wolves must expect no *quarter* *L Eston*

Head quarters (*Mil*), the tent or mansion of the commander-in-chief of an army — *On the quarter* (*Naut*) In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam but not in the direction of the stern — *Quarter-aspect* (*Astrol*) the aspect of two planets situated in the zodiac and 90° apart — *Quarter badge* (*Naut*) an ornament on the side of a ship near the stern containing a window to the cabin, or the representation of a window *Mar Dict* — *Quarter bill*, a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each — *Quarter-block*, a block placed under the quarters of a yard on each side of the sling to receive the clew-lines and sheets through *Ba 2* — *Quarter cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the aftermost part of the gallery to the gangway — *Quarter-fa s* a sail turned away so that but one quarter is visible — *Quarter-gallery* a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship — *Quarter-pieces* (*Naut*), one of several pieces of timber at the after part of the quarter-gallery, near the taffrail *Mar Dict* — *Quarter-point* (*Navigation*), see No 1 (*n*) — *Quarter-railing*, *or quarter-rails*, a narrow moulding planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck — *To give or show quarter to* (*Mil*), to accept as prisoners, or to admission in battle, to forbear to kill, as a beaten enemy, to admit to surrender

Quar'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* QUARTERED, *p pr & vb n* QUARTERING]

1 To divide into four equal parts.

2 To divide, to separate into parts, regions, or compartments

The sailors *quartered* heaven *Dryden*

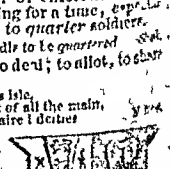
3 To furnish with shelter or entertainment, to supply with the means of living for a time, especially, to furnish shelter to, as, to *quarter* soldiers.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered* *Shak*

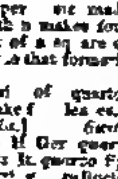
4 To furnish as portion, to deal, to allot, to share out. [*Rare*]

This isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities

5 (*Her*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms "The coat of Beauchamp, *quartered* by the Earl of Hertford" *Peacham*



To quarter arms (*Her*), to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four quarters the family arms being placed in the first quarter When more than three other arms are to be quartered with the family



Quarterfoil.

Quēach, *v i.* To stir; to move. [*Obs*] See QUICK

Quēach'y, *a.* [From *queach*] 1 Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground, shaking, moving "The *queach*y fens" "Godwin's *queachy* sands" *Drayton*
2 Thick, bushy. [*Obs*] *Cocl eram.*

Quēan (kween), *n* [O Eng *queyne*, A-S *cwēne*, woman, harlot, O Sax *quēn*, *quena*, Goth *qiens*, *qiens*, *qiuno*, Icel *qinna*, *kona*, *qen*, *qān*, *qon*, *qeadi*, Sw. *qvinna*, *kona*, Dan *qvinde*, *qvind*, *kone*, O. H Ger *quena*, *quina*, *quen*, M H Ger *chone*, *kone*, O D *quene*, allied to Gr γυνή, Ir. coinne, a woman. Cf QUEEN]
1 A woman, a young woman, a girl *W Scott*
2 Especially, a low woman, a wench, a slut "The dread of every scolding *quean*" *Gay*

Quēa'si-ness, *n* [From *queasy*] The state of being queasy, nausea, qualmishness

Quēa'sy (kwē'zē), *a* [Icel *qeisa*, belly ache, pains in the stomach, O Sw *qwesa*, fever]
1 Sick at the stomach, affected with nausea, inclined to vomit
2 Fastidious, squeamish, delicate
3 Causing nausea, occasioning uncomfortable feelings "A *queasy* question" *Shak*

Quēch, } *v i* [Cf QUICK and QUEACH] A doubt-
Quēck, } ful word, occurring in a corrupted passage of Bacon's Essays, and probably meaning to stir, to move

Queen, *n* [O Eng *quene*, A S *cwēn*, wife, queen, Icel *qān*, *qion*, woman, wife See QUEAN]
1 The consort of a king
2 A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female monarch, as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England, Mary, *queen* of Scotland
3 The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive,—called also *queen bee*
4 (*Chess*) The most powerful, and after the king the most important, piece in a set of chessmen
5 A card bearing the picture of a queen, as, the *queen* of hearts

Queen-consort, the wife of a reigning king *Blackstone* —*Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king —*Queen-mother*, a queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen —*Queen of May*, May-queen See MAY-QUEEN —*Queen of the meadows* (*Bot*), meadow-sweet, a plant of the genus *Spiræa* —*Queen-regent*, or *queen-regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right —*Queen's bench*, a court of record in England which is so called during the life of a queen —*Queen's counsel*, barristers who have been called within the bar, and selected to be counsel for the queen —*Queen's evidence* (*Eng Law*), the accomplice in a crime who is admitted for the crown against his accomplices —*Queen's metal*, an alloy resembling silver composed of nine parts of tin and one part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth *Craig* —*Queen's pigeon* (*Ornith*), a magnificent bird found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean remarkable for having upon its head a beautiful tuft of feathers which have a spoon-shaped extremity of a blue color, bordered with white, *Goura Victoria* *Baird* —*Queen's yellow* the yellow subsulphate of mercury,—formerly so called *Ure*


Queen's Pigeon

Queen, *v i* To play the queen, to act the part or character of a queen *Shak*

Queen, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* QUEENED; *p pr* & *vb n* QUEENING] (*Chess*) To make a queen or other piece of, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square

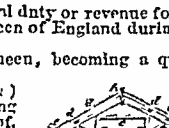
Queen'-ăp'ple (ăp'pl), *n* A kind of apple so called "*Queen apples* and red cherries from the tree" *Spenser*

Queen'-crăft, *n* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen
Elizabeth showed much *queen-craft* in procuring the votes of the nobility *Fuller*

Queen'-gōld, *n* A royal duty or revenue formerly belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king

Queen'ly, *a* Like a queen, becoming a queen, suitable to a queen

Queen'-pōst, *n* (*Arch*) One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie beam, and above into the principal rafters *Gwilt*


Queen-post Roof
a, *a* queen posts; *b*, tie-beam; *c*, *c* struts or braces; *d*, *d*, purlins; *e*, straining beam; *f*, *f* common rafters; *g*, *g*, wall-plates; *h*, ridge piece.

Queen'-ship, *n* The state, condition, or dignity of a queen.

Queen's'-wāre, *n* Glazed earthenware of a cream color

Queen'-trūss, *n* A truss framed with queen posts.

Quēer, *a* [*compar.* QUEERER, *superl* QUEEREST] [N H Ger *quer*, *quer*, cross, oblique, athwart, M H G Ger *twer*, A-S *thwer*, *thwearh* Icel *thverr*, Goth *thwairhs*, N H Ger *quer'pfeife*, a queer fellow Cf THWART] Going athwart or against, or normal; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary, odd singular, quaint, whimsical, as, a *queer* story or act. "Gave a *queer* look about the room" *W Irving*

Queer'ish, *a* Rather queer, somewhat singular

Queer'ly, *adv* In an odd or singular manner

Queer'ness, *n* Oddity, singularity, particularity

Queest, *n* [Written also *quist*, *queeze*, *quice*, *quecce*] [Icel *qvista*, a bird, probably of the pigeon kind Cf Icel *qvistr*, a branch of a tree, and Eng *cushat*.] (*Ornith*) The European wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), the cushat.

Quegh (kwī), *n.* See QUAICH

Quēint (kwānt), *imp* & *p p* of *quench* [*Obs*]

Quēll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUELLED, *p pr* & *vb. n* QUELLING] [A-S. *cwelian*, *cwellan*, Dan. *quale*, Sw *qualja*, Icel *qvelia* See KILL]
1 To take the life of, to kill [*Obs*]
Ere he did recover he did him *quell* *Spenser*
2 To crush, to subdue, to put down, to reduce
The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority *Macaulay*
3 To quiet, to allay, to reduce to pence, to cause to cease, as, to *quell* grief, to *quell* the tumult of the soul
Much did his words the gentle lady *quell* *Spenser*

Syn —To subdue, crush, overpower, put down, quiet, allay, calm

Quēll, *v i* 1 To die [*Obs*]
Yet he did quake and quiver, like to *quell*. *Spenser*
2 To be put down, subdued, or vanquished, to abate. [*Rare*]
Winter's wrath begins to *quell* *Spenser*

Quēll, *n* Murder [*Obs*] *Shal*

Quēll'er, *n* One who quells, one who crushes or subdues "*Queller* of Satan" *Milton*

Quēll'ī-o, *n* [Corrupted from Sp *cuello*, Lat *collum*, neck] A ruff for the neck [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Quelque-chose (kĕlk'shōz), *n* [Fr, something] A trifle, a kickshaw

Quēme, *v t* [A-S *cwēman*, from *cwiman*, *cuman*, to come, *cwēme*, pleasing, Ger *bequem*, convenient, commodious] To please [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quēme'fūl, *a* Capable of being pleased, pleasable, merciful [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Quēnch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUENCHED (kwĕnchť), *p pr* & *vb n* QUENCHING] [A-S *cwencan*, *ácwencan*, allied to *cwinan*, *ácinnan*, to languish, *cwinan*, *ácwinan*, to decrease, disappear, Goth *quinnan*, to weep, bewail]
1 To extinguish, to put out, as, to *quench* flame "Ere our blood shall *quench* that fire" *Shak*
2 Hence, to cause to go out or become extinguished, as something warm, ardent, burning, or the like, to put an end to, to stifle, to allay, to destroy, as, to *quench* thirst, love, hope, &c
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy *Shak*

Syn —To extinguish, still, stifle, allay, cool, check, destroy

Quēnch, *v i* To go out, to become extinguished, to cool [*Rare*]
Dost thou think in time
She will not *quench*? *Shak*

Quēnch'a-ble, *a* Admitting of being quenched or extinguished

Quēnch'er, *n* One who, or that which, quenches or extinguishes

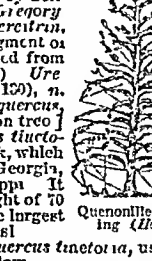
Quēnch'less, *a* Incapable of being quenched, inextinguishable, as, *quenchless* fire or fury. "Once kindled, *quenchless* evermore" *Byron*

Syn —Inextinguishable, unquenchable, irrepressible

Quēnch'less ly, *adv* In a quenchless manner

Quēnch'less-ness, *n* The state of being quenchless

Quenouille-trāin'ing (ke nōō'y'-), *n* A method of training trees or shrubs in a conical or distaff like shape, with the branches bent downward


Quenouille-training (*Hort*)

Quēr'cī tīne *n* (*Chem*) A product of quercitrine obtained by boiling it with acids *Gregory*

Quēr'cīt rīne, *n* [Fr *quercitrin*, See *infra*.] (*Chem*) A pigment or a pale lemon color, obtained from the oak (*Quercus tinctoria*) *Ure*

Quēr'cīt ron (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *quercitron*, from Lat *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron tree]
1 The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi It frequently attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forest
2 The inner bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, used in tanning, and in dyeing yellow

Quēr'cus, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including many species which furnish valuable timber; the oak.

Quēr'ēle, *n* [Lat *querela*, Fr. *querelle*. See QUARREL] A complaint to a court [*Obs*] See ALDITA QUERELA. *Ayliffe*

Quēr'rent, *n* [Lat *querens*, p pr of *queri*, to complain] A complainant, a plaintiff [*Obs*]

Quēr'ent, *n.* [Lat *quærens*, p pr. of *quærere*, to seek or search for, to inquire.] An inquirer [*Obs*]

Quēr'ī mō'ni-oūs, *a* [Lat *querimonia*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain; O Fr *querimonieux*] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain

Quēr'ī mō'ni-oūs ly, *adv.* In a querimonious manner; with complaint, querulously.

Quēr'ī mō'ni oūs ness, *n.* The state of being querimonious, disposition to complain; a complaining temper

Quēr'ī mo ny (60), *n* [Lat *querimonia*, complaint] A complaint or complaining [*Obs*]

Quēr'rist (89), *n* [Lat *quærere*, to search for, to inquire] One who inquires or asks questions *Sterl*

Quērk, *n* See QUIRK

Quērk'en, *v t* [Icel *querk*, pl. *querkar*, the throat, O Sw *qwarka*, O H Ger *querca*, id, Icel *kyrkja*, to strangle Cf QUACKENED] To stifle or choke [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Quērl (14), *v t* [N H Ger, *querlen*, *querlen*, to twirl, to turn round, from *querl*, *quirl*, a twirling stick, M Ger *twirle*, *twirl*, O H Ger *thwirl* Cf TWIRL] To twirl, to turn or wind round, to coil, as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope [*Local, U S*]

Quērn, *n* [A S *cwiccern*, *cwyrn*, O Sax *quern*, D *kwecrn*, O H Ger *quirn*, Icel *qvörn*, Sw *qvarn*, Dan *qvarn*, Goth *quairnus*, Lith *girna*, Lat *distinatus*, Pol *zarna*, Bohem *cerna*, Serb *shirenj*, Slav *shrnvy*, allied to Ger. *korn*, Goth. *kasrn*, Slav *zrno*, Lith *zirnis*, Eng corn, Lat. *granum* Cf KERN and CORN] A hand mill for grinding grain, a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills
Some apple-colored corn,
Ground in fair *querns*. *Dryden*

Quēr'po, *n* [Sp *cuerpo*, the body, Lat *corpus*] Sp *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only] A waistcoat or garment close to the body [*Obs*]
To be in querpo, to be defenseless. See CUERPO

Quēr'que-dūle, *n* [Lat *querquedula*, from Gr. κίρκοουος, a light vessel, a boat, a sea fish] (*Ornith*) The pin tail duck, the *Dafila caudacuta*, or *Querquedula acuta* of Selby *Eng Cyc*

Quēr'ry, *n* A groom See EQUERRY.

Quēr'ū-lēn'tūl, *a* Querulous [*Obs*]

Quēr'ū loūs, *a* [Lat *querulus* and *querulosus*, from *queri*, to complain See QUARRELOUS]
1 Given to quarreling, quarrelsome [*Obs*]
2 Apt to repine, or habitually complaining, disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people
Family can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, fretful, *Hawes*
ous, exacting fondness
3 Expressing complaint, as, a *querulous* tone of voice

Syn.—Complaining, bewailing, lamenting, whining, mourning, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied.

Quēr'ū-loūs ly, *adv* In a querulous or complaining manner

Quēr'ū-loūs ness, *n* The state of being querulous, disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring

Quēr'ry (89), *n* [Lat *quære*, imperative of *quærere*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire] A question, an inquiry to be answered or resolved
I will conclude by proposing some *queries*. *Necker*

Quēr'ry, *v t* To ask questions, to make inquiry, to put incredulous interrogatories
Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate *Tyrwhitt*

Quēr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUERIED, *p pr*, & *vb n* QUERYING]
1 To seek by questioning, to inquire into, as, *query* the sum or amount, *query* the motive or the fact
2 To elicit or examine by questions. *Gayton*
3 To doubt of, to treat with incredulity

☞ This word, or its abbreviation (*Qu* or *Q*), is often put after a word or statement regarded as doubtful See QUALE

Quēsge, *v t* To search after, to look for [*Obs*]

Quēst, *n* [O Fr *queste* N Fr *quete*, Pr *questa*, *quista*, Sp *questa*, It *chiesta*, from Lat *quæsita*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, to ask]
1 The act of seeking, or looking after any thing, attempt to find or obtain, search, as, to rove in *quest* of game, of a lost child, of property, and the like. "A low But loyal cottage, where you may be safe Till further *quest*" *Milton*
2 Request, desire, solicitation
God not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion *Herbert*
3 Those who make search or inquiry. "Hath sent about three several *quests*" *Shak*
4 Specifically, by abbreviation for *inquest*, a sworn body of examiners, as a jury of inquest [*Obs*] *Shak*

Quēst, *v i* To go in search of something, to make search or inquiry
If his *questing* had been unsuccessful he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. *Hewlett*

Quēst, *v t* [O Fr *queter*, N Fr *quêter*, Pr *questar* See *supra*] To search for *Hewlett*

Quēst'ant, } *n* [O Fr *questant*, N Fr *quêtant*,
Quēst'er, } Pr. *questen*. See *supra*] One who seeks, a seeker [*Obs*]

Am phip o da n pl (Zoöl) A certain tribe of crustace [illegible]

Am phip o dous a. Belonging to the amphipoda.

Am phip ro style n [Lat. amphiprostylos, Gr. [illegible]] (Arch.) A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides.


Amphiprostyle.

Am phis bæ na, n [Lat. amphisbæna, Gr. [illegible]] A serpent that can go with either end forward, or back [illegible] for both sides, and [illegible] to go.] (Herp.) A genus of serpents without scales, having the two extremities so much alike that it appears to have a head at each end and able to move either way. They are often found in the nests of the termites where they feed upon the young ants.

Scorpion and asp, and amphisbæna dire. *Milton.*

The Greek amphisbæna, or two-headed serpent, has been classed as venomous, but it belongs among the worms. *Dana.*

Am phis ci i, } n pl [Gr. [illegible]] **Am phis cians**, } having a shadow thrown on both sides, from [illegible] both, and [illegible] shadow.] (Geog.) The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows are, in one part of the year cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

Am phi the ā ter, } n. [Lat. amphitheatrum, Gr. [illegible], from [illegible] about, and [illegible] a place for seeing, from [illegible] to see.] 1. An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another around an open space and used for contests of [illegible] in other sports. 2. Hence any thing resembling an amphitheater.


Amphitheater.

Am phi the a tral, a. [Lat. amphitheatralis.] Pertaining to an amphitheater. *Tooke.*

Am phi the at'ric, } a. [Lat. amphitheatricus.] **Am phi the at'ric al** } Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheater. *Warton.*

Am phi the at'ric al ly, adv. In the form or manner of an amphitheater.

Am phi tro pal, } a. [Gr. [illegible] around, and [illegible] a turn.] (Bot.) Having an ovule inverted, but with the [illegible] near the middle of one side; half anatropous.


Amphora.

Am pho ra, n [Lat. amphora, Gr. [illegible], [illegible] and from [illegible], with two handles, from [illegible] on both sides, and [illegible] bearer, [illegible] to bear.] Among the ancients, a two-handled vessel, tapering at the bottom, used for holding wine, oil, &c.

Am pho ral, a [Lat. amphoralis.] Pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

Am phor ic, a [illegible] Like the sound [illegible] made by [illegible] blowing into an empty decanter, [illegible] amphoric [illegible].

Am pho ter ic, a. [Gr. [illegible] both.] Partly one and partly the other.

Am ple, a. [Fr. & Pr. ample, Lat. amplus.] 1. Of large dimensions; great in bulk, [illegible] capacity or bulk; wide; spacious; extended.

[illegible] the people in the [illegible] house
[illegible] [illegible] *Spenser.*

2. Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; copious; [illegible] provision, ample [illegible] time.

3. Not contracted or brief; extended; diffusive; as, an ample narrative [illegible] not an [illegible] *Johnson.*

Syn.—Full; spacious; extended; wide; capacious; [illegible] plentiful; plenteous; copious; [illegible] liberal; [illegible] [illegible] These words agree in representing a thing large [illegible] great relations, according to the manner in which it [illegible] largeness, [illegible] sufficiency [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Am plex i cau [illegible] [Lat. amplexi, to embrace] (Bot.) [illegible] of plant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of being ample, [illegible]

Am plex ā tion n [Lat. amplexari, to embrace.] An embrace. [Obs.] A kind of amplexation of [illegible] *Bp. Hall.*


Amplexicaul Leaf.

Am plex i caul a [N. Lat. amplexicaulis, from Lat. amplexari, amplexari, to embrace, from amplecti, to encircle, to embrace, from amb, about, and plectere, to twist, and caulis, stem, stalk.] (Bot.) Nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf. *Gray.*

Am pli ate, v. t. [Lat. ampliare, from amplus. See AMPLE.] To make greater; to enlarge. [Rare.]

To maintain and ampliate the external possessions of your empire. *Bacon.*

Am pli ā tion, n [Lat. ampliatio, Fr. ampliation.] 1. Enlargement; amplification. [Rare.] *Fuller.* 2 (Rom. Antiq.) A deferring to pronounce sentence; a postponement of a decision, in order to obtain further evidence. *Forbes. Brit.*

Am pli ā tive, a. Adding to that which is already known or received; synthetic.

All bodies possess power of attraction, is an ampliative judgment, because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes. *Thomson.*

Am pli fi cate, v. t. [Lat. amplificare, from amplus and facere, to make. See AMPLE.] To enlarge; to amplify. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

Am pli fi ca tion, n [Lat. amplificatio.] 1. The act of amplifying, or enlarging in dimension; enlargement. 2 (Rhet.) Diffusive description or discussion, intended to present the subject in every view or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative or detailing with particulars of subject.

I shall summarily, without any amplification at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Am pli fi ca tive, a. Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory.

Am pli fi ca to ry, a. Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative. *Averill.*

Am pli fi er, n. One who amplifies or enlarges.

Am pli fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMPLIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMPLIFYING.] [Fr. amplifier, Pr. amplificar, Lat. amplificare. See AMPLIFICATE.] 1. To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like. All concaves do amplify the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.* 2. (Rhet.) To enlarge by addition or discussion; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view and in the strongest light.

[illegible] of Commodus was written by Lombard author, but much amplified by our English translator. *Dryden.*

Am pli fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large.

Strait was the way at first, withouten [illegible]
But [illegible] in did further amplify. *Fairfax.*

2. To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate;—often with on or upon. *Watts.*

He must often enlarge and amplify upon the subject he handles. *Watts.*

Am pli tude (53), n. [Fr. amplitude, Pr. amplitud, Lat. amplitudo, from amplus. See AMPLE.] 1. State of being ample; extent of surface or space; largeness of dimensions.

The cathedral of Lincoln is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the amplitude of the diocese. *Fuller.*

2. Largeness, in a figurative sense. (a.) Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. *Amplitude of mind. Milton.* (b.) Extent of means or resources.

It is in the power of princes and estates to add amplitude and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon.*

3. (Astron.) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator.

4. (Gun.) The horizontal line measuring the range of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved on the range.

5. (Magnetism.) The arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at the rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the needle.

Am ply, adv. In an ample manner.

Syn.—Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

Am pul la, n. [Lat. ampulla, flask, or bottle with two handles, and swelling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of jar and ampulla, for [illegible], [illegible], on both sides, about.] A vessel for holding consecrated oil and [illegible] *Fairholt.*


Ampulla.

Am pul la, n. (L.) 1. A narrow-necked vessel, bellying out like a jug, used by the ancient Romans for containing [illegible] [illegible]. 2 (Anat.) A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear. *Dunglison.*

Am pul la ceous, a. [Lat. ampullaceus, from ampulla.] Like a bottle or inflated bladder; bottle-shaped. *Kirby.*

Am pu tate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMPUTATED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMPUTATING.] [Lat. amputare, from amb, about, and putare, to prune.] 1. To prune, to lop. [Obs.] *Cowper.* 2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body. *Wiseman.*

Am pu tā tion, n [Lat. amputatio, Fr. amputation.] The act or operation of amputating; the cutting off of a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Am pyx, n. [Gr. [illegible].] Among the ancient Greeks, a broad band or plate of metal worn upon the forehead as part of the head-dress of ladies of rank. *Fairholt.*


Ampyx.

A-muck, n. [Malay.] Act of killing, [illegible] [illegible] To run amuck, to rush through the streets frantically attacking all that come in the way. *Johnson.*

Am u let, n. [Lat. amuletum, Fr. amulette, Sp. amuleto, Ar. himâlat, a cord [illegible] any thing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] to be [illegible] worn.] Anything worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, and generally inscribed with magic forms or characters.

Am u let ic, a. Pertaining to an amulet.

A mur cos i ty, n. [See infra.] The quality of lees or dregs. [Obs.] *Bailey.*

A mur cous, a. [Lat. amurca, [illegible] dregs of olives, from [illegible] [illegible], Pr. amurca, It. amurca, L. Lat. amurcosus, full of dregs.] Full of dregs; foul. [Rare.] *Ainsworth.*

A mus a ble, a. Capable of being amused.

A muse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMUSING.] [Fr. amuser, to make to muse, to stand [illegible] from O. Fr. muser [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It. [illegible] are, Pr. muser, to stand idle to look, set one think in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] O. H. G. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be at leisure, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]]

1. To occupy or engage wholly; to keep in deep thought; to absorb. [Obs.]

Why [illegible] amused upon the course of the stars, and [illegible] in his *Holland.*

Being amused with grief, fear and fright, he could not find the house. *Fuller.*

People stood amused betwixt their two forms of worship. *Fuller.*

2. To entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner.

A group of children amusing themselves by pelting stones from the top [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] as they plunge into the lake. *Irving.*

3. To keep in expectation; to deceive; to delude.

He amused his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Syn.—To entertain; gratify; please; occupy; beguile; deceive; mislead. —To AMUSE, DIVERT, ENTERTAIN. We are amused by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly. We are entertained by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as conversation, or books. We are diverted when led off from serious thoughts by something of livelier interest. Entertain is the word of broader nature as [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] the [illegible]

Whatever amuses serves to kill time, to lull the faculties, and to banish reflection. Whatever entertains usually awakens the understanding or gratifies the fancy. Whatever diverts is lively in its nature, and sometimes tumultuous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A muse, v. i. To muse; to meditate. [Obs.] *Lee.*

A muse ment, n. [Fr. amusement.] 1. Deep thought; muse. [Obs.]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] among and deep amazement would [illegible] my mind, with great perplexity [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Fotherby.*

2. That which amuses, or pleasurably engages the mind.

Syn.—Diversion; entertainment; more than pastime; sport.

A mus er, n. One who amuses.

A mu sette, n. [Fr.] A light field cannon invented by Marshal Saxe, [illegible] two-[illegible] [illegible] *Brande.*

A mus ing, p. a. Giving moderate pleasure; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A mus ing ly, adv. In an amusing manner.

A mus ive, a. Having power to amuse or entertain the mind. *Thomson.*

A mus ive ly, adv. In an amusive manner.

A myg da late, a. [Lat. amygdalatus, shaped like an almond, [illegible] [illegible] made of almonds.] Pertaining to, or made of almonds. [illegible]

A myg da late, n. (Med.) A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of almonds and [illegible]

Am yg dal ine, a. [Lat. Obsolete, as [illegible], [illegible] from the bitter almond.]

A myg da line, a. [Lat. amygdalinus.] Pertaining to, or resembling almonds.

A myg da line, n. (Chem.) A crystalline [illegible] [illegible] from the kernel of the bitter almond.

A myg da loid, n. [Gr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] form.] (Min.) A variety of trap [illegible] [illegible] rock, containing small cavities, occupied wholly or in part by nodules or geodes of different minerals, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and the like. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava. *Dana.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

quince-wine, from *cydonius* or *cydonia arbor*, a quince tree, *cydonia, cotonea, cotonea*, a quince or quince-apple, from *Cydonius*, Cydonian, from *Cydonia* or *Cydon*, Gr *Κυδωνία*, a town on the north coast of Crete, Gr. *Κυδώνιον μῆλον*, Cydonian apple, quince; O. H Ger *chutina, kutina*, M. H. Ger *quiten, quitten*, O Ger *quide, quidde, quede, quette*, N H Ger. *quitte*, n quince] A confection of quinces, in consistency between a sirup and marmalade *Dunton*

Quid'di-tā'tive, *a* [See QUIDDITY It *quidditativo*, Sp. *quidditativo*] Constituting the essence of a thing, quiddtative

Quid'dit, *n* [Lat *quidlibet*, what you please. Cf QUILLET and QUIBBLE] A subtility, an equivocation [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Quid'di-tā'tive, *a* [See *supra*] Constituting or containing the essence of a thing

Quid'di-ty, *n* [L Lat *quidditas*, from Lat *quid*, what, It *quiddità*, Sp *quididad*, Fr *quiddité*]

1 The essence or nature of a thing, that which constitutes the peculiar nature of any thing, or answers the question, *Quid est?* or, What is it? "The *quiddity* or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose" *De Quincey*

2 A trifling nicety, a cavil, a captious question

We launch at the *quiddities* of those writers now *Coleridge*

Quid'dle (kwid'dl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUIDDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUIDDLING] [Lat *quid*, what] To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling, superficial manner, to dawdle

Quid'dle, } *n* One who spends time in trifling
Quid'dler, } niceties

Quid'nūnc, *n* [Lat, What now?] One who is curious to know every thing that passes, one who knows, or pretends to know, all occurrences "The idle stories of *quidnuncs*" *Motley*

Qui-ēs'ce', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUIESCED (kwi-ĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* QUIESCING] [Lat *quiescere*, from *quies*, rest, quiet] To be silent, as a letter, to have no sound *M Stuart*

Qui-ēs'çence, } *n.* [Lat *quiescentia*, from *qui-*
Qui-ēs'cen-cy, } *escens*, Fr *quiescence*. See *infra*]

1 The state or quality of being quiescent, absence of motion, rest, repose

2 Rest of the mind, a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion

3 (*Gram*) Silence, the having no sound, as of a letter

Qui-ēs'çent, *a* [Lat *quiescens*, p pr of *quiescere*, Fr *quiescent*, Sp & It *quiescente*. See QUIESCE]

1 Being in a state of repose, still, not moving, as, a *quiescent* body or fluid

2 Not ruffled with passion; unagitated, not in action, not excited, quiet, dormant

In times of national security the feeling of patriotism among the masses is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist *Prof Wilson*

3 (*Gram*) Not sounded, silent, as, *y* is *quiescent* in "*pray*" and "*spry*"

Qui-ēs'cent-ly, *adv* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly

Qui'et (kwī'et), *a* [*compar* QUIETER, *superl* QUIETEST] [Lat *quietus*, p p of *quiescere*, to rest, keep quiet, O. Fr *quiet q at, coit, coi*, Fr *quiet*, Sp, Pg, & It. *quieto* See QUIESCE]

1 Be now in a state of rest, not moving, without stir, motion, or agitation

There were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning when it shall be we shall kill him *Jeremiah* xxv 2

2 Free from alarm or disturbance, unmolested

The state of the *quiet* state of man
Spectator, *Brougham* *Milton*

3 Not giving offence, not exciting disorder or trouble; gentle, mild, meek, calm "The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price" 1 *Pet* iii 4

I will be *quiet* as a lamb *Shak*

Syn —Still, tranquil, calm, peaceful, composed, placid, peaceable, undisturbed, undisturbed, undisturbed

Qui'et, *n.* [Lat *quies, quietis*, Fr, & Sp *quiete*]

1 The state of a thing not in motion, rest, repose

2 Freedom from alarm or disturbance, tranquillity, peace, repose

Are ye so nice, and *quiet* at home? *Milton*

Qui'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUIETED; *p pr* & *vb n* QUIETING]

1 To make quiet, to quell, to reduce to a state of rest, to pacify, to still, to calm, to lull, to

2 (*Eccl Hist*) The system of the Quietists who maintained that religion consists in an internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will

Qui'et-ist, *n* [Fr *quietiste*, Sp & It *quietista*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of Quietism.

Qui'et-ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism

Qui'et-ly, *adv* 1 In a quiet state or manner; without motion, in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly*

2 Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance, peaceably, as, to live *quietly*

3 Calmly, without agitation or violent emotion, patiently, as, men ought to submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils

4 Noiselessly, silently, without remark, without violent speech or movement, in a manner to attract little or no observation, as, he *quietly* left the room

Qui'et-ness, *n.* The state of being quiet, freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement, stillness, tranquillity, calmness

I would have peace and *quietness* *Milton*

Qui'et-some (kwī'et sŭm), *a* Calm; still, undisturbed [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Qui'e-tude (kwī'e-tūd, 30), *n* [Fr *quiétude*, Sp *quietud*, It. *quietudine*, Lat *quietudo, quietudinis* See QUIET, *a*] Rest, repose, quiet, tranquillity

Qui'e'tus, *n* [Lat *quietus* See QUIET, *a*] Rest, repose, death, hence, a final discharge or acquittance, that which silences claims

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin *Shak*

Qui'e'tus, *a* [Lat See *supra*] (*Old Eng Law*) Quit, clear, acquitted, discharged *Burrill*

Quill (kwil), *n* [N H Ger *kiel*, M. H Ger *kil*, allied to Lat *caulis*, a stalk, a quill, influenced perhaps by Fr *quille*, keel Cf KEEL and Ir *cuille*, a quill, *cuile*, a reed]

1 The large, strong feather of a goose or other large bird, — used for writing pens, &c

2 Hence, the instrument of writing, a pen, as, the proper subject of his *quill* *Walton*

3 A spine or prickle, as of a porcupine "Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine" *Shak*

4 A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth.

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments (*b*) The tube of a musical instrument.

He touched the various stops of different *quills* *Milton*

6 Something having the form of a quill, as the fold or plait of a ruff

To carry a good quill, to write well

Quill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUILLING]

1 To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds, as, a woolen stuff *quilled*, to *quill* a ruffle

2 To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn *Judd*

Quill'-bit, *n* A kind of instrument for boring wood, a gouge bit

Quill'-driv'er, *n* One who works with a pen, especially, a clerk

Quilled, *a* Furnished with quills, — used in composition "A sharp-*quilled* porcupine." *Shak*

Quil'let, *n* [Lat *quilibet*, what you please Cf QUIBBLE and QUIBBLE] Subtility, nicety, quibble "These nice, sharp *quillets* of the law *Shak*

Quill'ing *n* A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills *Simmonds*

Quill'-wort (-wŭrt) *n* (*Bot.*) A cryptogamic aquatic plant (*Isoëtes lacustris*), having a grass-like shape It is found on the shallow bottoms of ponds in Europe and America

Quilt, *n* [Cf Lat *culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress Fr *coulit*, a bed, a bed tick] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths and sewing them together "The beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*" *Arbuthnot*

Quilt *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUILTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* QUILTING]

1 To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of, as, a *quilted* petticoat, a *quilted* coat *Dryden*

2 To sew with the stitch used in a quilt.

Quilt'er, *n* One who quilts

Quilt'ing, *n* 1 The act of forming a quilt.

2 The art or process of making a quilt or quilts by a partner's lines especially for some chart also [*Obs*]

3 A fine material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers and the like *Simmonds*

Qui'nā, *n* The same as QUININE

Qui'nary, *a* [Lat. *quinarius*, from *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five] & Fr *quinaire* Fr *quinaire*] Consisting of five, arranged by fives, as — *quinary* numbers *Lowe*

Qui'nate, *a* [Lat *quinatus*, from *quinque*, five] (*Bot*) Having five leaflets on a leaf *Henslow*

Quince, *n.* [Fr *coing* Pr *codoing*, It *cotogna*, from *cydonius* or *cydonia* See QUIDDANY] (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit It has an acid taste and pleasant flavor, and is much used in making pies, tarts, marmalade

Quince

Quince, } *n* (*Bot.*)
Quince'-tree, } The tree *Cydonia vulgaris*, which produces the quince

Quince'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Isnardia palustris*) found in Europe

Quinch, *v i.* [O D *quinchen*, to quiver, shake, Fries *quant*, hovering Cf QUICH] To shrink or flounce [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quin-cūn'cial (-shal), *a* [Lat *quincunx*, from *quincunx* See *infra*]

1 Having the form of a quincunx

2 (*Bot*) Having five leaves in a floral whorl, estivation, so arranged that two are exterior, wholly interior, and the fifth has one edge over the other in; — said of a flower.

Quin-cūn'cial-ly, *adv.* In the manner or form of a quincunx

Quin'cunx (kwin'kŭnks), *n* [Lat., from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls]

1 An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square, especially, an arrangement of trees, in squares consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, this order being repeated indefinitely, to form a regular group with rows or ranks in various directions

2 (*Astrol*) The position of planets when distant from each other five signs, or 150°

3 (*Bot*) A quincuncial arrangement of the parts of a flower in estivation See QUINCUNCIAL

Quin-dē'ca-gŏn, *n* [Fr *quindécagone*, from *quinque*, five, Gr *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, an angle (*Geom*) A plane figure with fifteen angles and consequently fifteen sides

Quin'de-çim'vir, *n*, *pl* QUINDECEMVIRS (-vĭrz) [Lat, from *quindecim*, fifteen, from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man] (*Rom. Antiq*) One of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men, whose duty was to take care of the Sibylline books

Quin'de-çem'vi-rate, *n* [Lat *quindecemvirat*, See *supra*] The body or office of the quindecemviri

Quin'dem, } *n* A fifteenth part [*Obs*]
Quin'dism, }

Quin'i-na (kwin'i-nä) } (Synop, § 110)
Quin'i-ne (kwin'i-nē) } *quinine*, *n*
Qui'nine, or **Qui'nine'** } from *quina*, *quinquina*, Peruvian bark. See QUINQUINA]

1 (*Chem*) A basic alkaloid obtained from several species of cinchona, especially from the *pitaya* and *calisaya*, or *China regia*.

2 (*Med*) One of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate, in which form it is much more employed, being excellent as a tonic and febrifuge

Qui'nō'a, *n* The seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa* used in Chili and Peru, when ma'e into cakes, for food; also, food thus made

Qui'noid'ine, *n* [Eng. *quinine* and *oid*, form] (*Chem*) A bitter, amorphous substance obtained in the preparation of quinine

Qui'nin'ism, *n* (*Med*) The state of the system or the aggregate of concomitant phenomena, resulting from overdoses of quinine

Quin'qua-gē'si-ma, *a* [Lat, from *quinquagesimus*, the fiftieth, from *quinquaginta* and *ter*, Fr *quinquagesime*, Fr *quinquagesimo*, *quinquagesimus*] Fiftieth

Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday next before the first day of Lent, so called because it is about the fiftieth day before Easter

Quin'quan'gu-lar (kwin'kwăn'gū-lar) *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle, from *quinque* and *angulus*, Fr *quinquangulaire*] Having five angles or corners.

Quin'quar-tic'u-lar, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, a joint, article] Consisting of five articles. [*Obs*]

Quin'que-An'gled, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle] Having five angles, pentagonal

Quin'que-cāp'su-lar, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a small box] Consisting of five capsules *Harlan*

Quin'que-dēn'tate, *a.* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *dens*, tooth] Having five teeth

Quin'que-dēn'tā-ted, *a* [From Lat *quinque*, five, and *dens*, tooth] (*Bot*) Cut into five teeth *Henslow*

Quin'que-fā'ri-ous, *a* [From Lat *quinque*, five, and *fari*, to speak] Of five kinds

Quin'que-fid, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *findere*, to split, cleave] (*Bot*) Cleft into five parts

half w from the m rgin to
Lo has ..ato five segments
m th lines alposes and
traight margins as a l of
fire l ft.

Quinquefoliate Leaf.

Quin qu fo'li at
Qui k que fo li a ted } a. [Lat. qu que f and fo
l w leaf Fr quinquefoliat
Lat qui quefoliatus.] (B t)
H ving five l aves or leaf e

Quin que-lit al a. [Lat. quinque five and
bivus, bifores l t.] Con sing f five lett re
Quin que-lo bat } a. [Lat. quinque five, l
Lat. lobus t lobe
Quin que lo bed } (Bot) Divide be t to
the mid le into five di duct parts, with convex marg ns five l bed

Quin que lo'r'd l r a. [Lat. qu que five ad
lorulus Lile place cell, dim of locus, place Fr
quinquel cellaire] (Bot) Five-celled ha ing five
ls, as a pericarp

Quin'qu nerv d a. [Lat. quinque five ad
nervus n rve] (Bot) H vi g fi rves — said
f leaf h ving fou n rves or rib branching
from the base so that with the midrib they mak
five lits. *H mm*

Quin quen ni'l i d n pl. [Lat. from quinquen-
nalis ee l ear] (Rom. Antiq) Public games
celebrated every five years

Q in quin ni l a. [Lat. quinquennalis a d
quinquennalis from quinque five and annus year
Fr Pr & Sp qui que nal, Sp qu ennal, It.
quinquen le] Occurring ce in five years, or
lasting fi years.

Quin-quen'ni ium n. [Lat., from quinquennus.]
A period of five years.

Quin-quep ar-tite a. [Lat. quinquepartitus
from qu eqn five, and partitus, p p. f partire to
divide from pars partis part Fr q inquepartite.]
1 (Bot) Divi ed into five parts almost to the bas
2. Cor sisti g f five parts.

Quin que-rên a. [Lat. quinquerennis from
quinque five ad rennis an ear F quinquérenne,
It. qu querrne] A gal y having five seats o
row f ars

Quin que-syl'la bl n. [Lat. qui q five ad
syllaba from G ovλλαβ yllable.] A word of
five syllables

Quin que valve } a. [Lat quinque five
Quin qu valv'd lar } and valvula, th le f l tl,
or va of doo Fr quinquevalve, see VALVE.]
(Bot) Hav g fi valves, as a pericarp

Quin quevir ate n. pl. [Lat.
from quinque five and vir mn] (Rom. Antiq)
O f five commissioners appointed for some
special object.

Quinqui'nah n. [N Lat. & Fr quinquina, Sp
qu nq nor quina, from th Indian name or quina,
bark. Cf Cin ona] Peruvian bark.

Quin cy (kwin' s y) n. [Contracted from cynanchy
q v] (Med.) An i flammation f the throat,
parts adjacent th, especially f th f ces or tonsils,
attended by pai l a i k pedel dge tion ac-
companied by i flammatory fever] sometimes
extreme danger of suffocation — called lo ayn-
anchy and synanchy *Dunglison*

Quint (pron. § 130) n. [Fr quinte, from Lat.
qu ntus quinta, he fifth, f um quinque, five]
A set or sequence f fi ve ard p quent.

Quint ain (kwin n. [F quintaine from Fr. & L.
Lat quintana. Cf W kint ki d f hymen al game]
A object to be tilted at. [Written
also quintel and quintain.]

☞ It was sometime the frame of wood, ad ednn
upright post, on the top of which stood cross-piece,
on one end of hich was fixed broad board and on the
other a sand-bag The pl y was to ride against
the broad end with lance ed pass without being struck
by it and be, behind. It practice a more ho
ble sport. *Blak.*

Quin al n [Fr., Pr Sp & Pg quintal, It. quin-
tal from A. Arabic a weight f 100 lbs., and lat
from Lat. centumpondium, consisting f hundred,
from centum hundred each from cent m, hun-
d d, L. Lat cen dumpondium hundred
weight, tal Gr centi er pondus] A hundred
weight either 112 lb po s according to the
scale used. (Sometimes written and pronounced
hentle)

Quint an a. [Lat. quintanus from quintus fifth
qu nque five] Occurring as the fifth f er f ur
days also, occurring once i five days or every
fi h d] as, a qui f fever *Dr Glasse.*

Qui t an n. (Med) A f ver th pare jysms f
which return every fifth day

Quin l a. See Q AL

Quin'ten-ôn, See QUIN DON

Quint e sence (pron § 13) n. [Fr quintes-
sence It. quintessenza, from Lat. quinta essentia,
fifth essence]
1. (Alchemy) The fifth las and best essence
power t real body [ds.]
2. Hence, an ract from an thing containing
its virtues or most essential part in small quantity
p re ence concentrated essence.

Let there be 3 lb. said Del and Rethwith Egli
Ethereal Sir of pure quintessence pure
sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

Quin'te sên'tial, a Consi ti g of quintessence.
Quin tet } [It. quintetto dim f quinto, the
Quin tet'to } fifth fifth part, from Lat. quinta
Quin-tet'tin } the fifth from qui Tue five Fr
quintette] (Mus) A compo tion for five voices or
instruments

Quin'ti a [Lat. quintus fifth from quinque
five] See QUINTE

Quin'til a. [Fr quintile aspect qui tile from
Lat. quint s, th fifth fr quinque, five] (Astron.)
Th aspect of planets when distant from each other
the fifth part f the zodiac. *H tton.*

Quin til'lion (kwin-til y) [Lat. quinque
five quintus, the fifth] Accord ng to th English
notation mbe produced b involving million
to the fifth power o and with thirty ph re
ne ed according t the French notation a unit
with eighteen ciphers after ed. (See b to under
NUMERATION.)

Quint in a. See QUINTAN

Quint'in n. [F quintine, from Lat. qu ntus t.
fifth from qui que, five] (Bot) The fifth cost
reckoning from the outer f the nucleus f seed
when here are as many coats. *Lindley*

Quin troon n. [p quintron from Lat. quintus,
the fifth, from quinque five. Cf QUAD OO]
Th child f a quadroon f, r woman h ving so
fifth part f negro blood and white father
the child having thus no thirt -seco d part of negro
blood. [West Indies.] [Written also quintroon.]

Quin to pl a. [Fr quint pl. It. & Sp. quintuplo
Lat. quintupl. s, Lat. quint pler]
1 Multiplied by five co taining five times the
amou t f of ld.
2. (Mus.) H ving five crotchets o he notes f
e bar — said f kind f m w sic, an ced
3 (Bot.) H ving the arrangem t n n fiuple of
fiv.

Quin'tu pl t. [Imp & p p QUINTUPLED p
p & ob a. QUINTUPLING.] (Fr quintupl , p
quintuplicar It. quintuplicare.] T mak five fold
to m t iply by five

Quin tu pl-nerved } a. (Bot) H ving fi
Quin'tu ple-ribbed } ner s primary vein
proceeding from th midrib on each d point
bove the base of the leaf. — said f ferial l ves.

Quin'tâ'ne, n. [Write also quintana.] (Fr
from quinze, fifteen from Lat. quindecim, L. L
qu zena Sp quinzena.] (Chron.) Th f ast d
day after f ast-day th fifteen th including th
f ast-d y itself. *Brand*

Quip (kw p n. [ee QUIB.] A smart, sarcastic
ta a taunt severe retort g'he jest
Milton.

Quip t [imp & p p QUIPPED (kwipt) p pr &
vb. n. QUIPPING.] T taunt to treat with sarcastic retort.

The more to laughs, and does her dainty gaps. *Spenser*

Quip v t. T scoff. *Sidney*

Qui'po (k pol, n. The sam as QUIPU.

Qui'pu (ko'pub) n. pl. q pus. [Peruv quipu,
knot.] A cord about two feet long composed of
diff rent colored thread tightly twisted together
from which a quant y of smaller threads w re suspended in a manner f a fringe — sed for recordi g events and the lik among th ancient Peruvian Mexicans, &c. [Written also quipo.]

☞ The threads were also of di ferent colors. ad were tied in knots. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver yellow for gold and sometimes, also, the ran kind, as wh for peace, and red for war The quipus were used chiefly for arithmetical purposes the knots serving as cipher. They can denote rude number of certain imports Deaths ve ts, as of brides and deaths marriages the number of persons qualified to be arms, the amount of taxes in the royal magazines The mysterious science of the quipus supplied the Peruvians with the means of transmitting their ideas to one another and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott.*

Quire (kwir), n. [O Eng quer quere, quier Fr
chœur See CHOIR n.]
1 A body of si gers a horse choir "A
quire of ce b tl ar blind *Shak.*
2 The part l h rch where the service is sung
3 A company f persons. [Obs.] *Spenser*

Quire T T i gin concert. [Rare.] *Shak.*

Quire n. [O E g. quaere quaire, from O Fr
quayer cayer cahier Fr cahier book of loose
sheets quarte ad a quire, Fr quaiers, Sp cuadernos from L. Lat. quaterni or quaternum quaterniones, quaternae sheets of paper packed by turns from Lat. quaterni, four each by fours, from quatuor] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, ch having sing fold.

Quir'i t n. [see QUIRE.] One wh sings in
concert with others more generally the leader of
a quire particularly in divine service *Bordsler*
[Obs or rare]

Quir'i-tâ'ti n. [Lat. quiritatus, from quiritare
to raise plaintive cry y drag from them, to complain.] A crying for help. [Obs] *Sir Hall*

Quir'it [See infra.] One of the Quirites
Roman citizens.

Quir'i tes n. pl. [Lat. from Cures the town of
the town.] (Rom. Antiq) Roman citizens.

☞ After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of Romani, the Romans called council in civil capacity Quirites, while in p ical and military capac they retained th ame of Romani. *Andrews.*

Qui k (kwirk, [Written also quirk] [Abbrev
to quirk q v \ H ler crook across ry
M H. G twerch, twer O H G twerh, twer
cog or to g quer]
1. A sudde t ra start g from the point or
li h nce an artful as an ab ti ge a
hift a quibble as the quirk f pettifogg
W ground th justification (our nonconformity on dark
subsidiary and intricate points. *Burke.*
2 A fit or tore a h ti paroxysm. [Obs.] *Quirk*
f joy or gri *Sidney*
3 A sma t taunt or rt q l ble a flight f
fancy
I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit
broken on me. *Shak.*
4. A irregular air, as light quirks fm to *Pope*
5 [Build g] A piece f ground taken off of y
regular ground plot or floor as to mak court
yard &c *Gwilt*
6 (Arch.) A gro ll cuts channel or recess by
which the co re part f Grecian
moldi gs (be ogee and ovolo) re
separated from th Ionic scoti
which co re them. *Gwilt Gloss.*

Quirk-moulding.

Quir kled (kwir kl) a. Having q i k.

Qui k lish a. I Consisting f q k turns q ibbles, or sarc] evasions. *B ron*
2. Ir scembling qui k

Qui p'ti (Zool.) The Indian f yrrel, animal of the weasel kind.

Qui h (kwih) n. [ee CUISH.] Defensive armor
for th thigh l h.

Quit (kw'h, [mp & p p QUIT QUITTED p
pr & vb QUITTING] [F quit v O F qu r
q ter cantier Fr ftp., & Pg q ite It. qu re
chiarar L. Lat. quietare quietare, quietare, to a
quiet fr ed from Lat. quietus quiet, fr
QUIET and cf. ACQUIT]
1 T set at rest to free as from a. tiding
harm l or oppression e to re ev clear to fre
ress [F re.]
7 qui on of this fear you have already loosed Death]
the sea. *Byron*
2. T release from liration, are milion penal
ty tu lik to absolve to acquit
God will relent, and qui thee all his debt. *Milton.*
3. T meet the claim pen or expectations
terial ol f to conduct to acquit — said refer
ively

Sampson hath qui h mend
Lil Samson. *Milton.*

4 T d charge as an ob gation duty to mind
ed sati fy ne claim or d bt l mak p yment
of to requite to repay

F hinde all the quarks of nature
T qui thee horrid sin. *Shak.*
Before that judge that quits each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*
In mortal qui
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*

5 T have done with, hence, especially to depart from to leave to f rsak to gi p as to
qui w k
ith superficial way of examining is to qui truth fr ap-
pearance. *Locke.*

6. T carry through to d perform to the end, so that nothing remains to discharge perform completely

Never worthy prince dee did qui
With greater honor and with more renown. *Dryden.*

To qui cost, to pay to reimburse — as, the exhausted land of barren land will not always pay cost — T qui scores, to mak even to clear in mutuality from demands.

Does not the earth qui scores with all the elements in he
olds fruits? *Shak.*

Syn — T k ve relinquish resign surrender discharge req lis. — QUIT LEAVE. *Leave* is the generic term qu is more specific and distinct ve Being from the Low Latin quietare, to leave quiet, or tranquil, it denotes that we go from place or state with the aim and of never returning, or, at least, with no formed design of in doing. Hence, as ex, that a man has quit employment, decides nothing as his returning or remaining it det ne we that he has given the business, is to say that this was considered as under stood, at the time, to be a final act.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee birth, shun vice and promote virtue. *Milton.*
There was there not to flee
T qui thee paradise, of death deliver
A paradise within thee, happier far. *Milton.*

Quit, a. [Fr quit O Fr quiet
Sp quit Port quiet from Lat. quietus
Quiet and repose.] Free clear and
penalty as (pl be

Quī tăm, *n* [Lat, who as well, or equally] (*Law*) A popular action on a penal statute prosecuted partly at the suit of the government, and partly at that of an informer *Wharton*

Quĭtch (kwĭtch), } *n* [Properly *quick-grass*, q. v.,
Quĭtch'-grăss, } probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it] (*Bot*) Dog grass or couch grass, a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh *Tennyson*

Quĭt'clāĭm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUITCLAIMED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUITCLAIMING] (Eng *quit* and *claim*, L Lat *quitum*, *quitum*, or *quietum* clamare) (*Law*) To release or relinquish a claim to, to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles

Quĭt'clāĭm, *n* [Norm Fr *quiteclamaunce*, L Lat *quieta clamantia* See *supra*] (*Law*) A release or relinquishment of a claim, a deed of release, an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself *Burrill Bouvier*

Quīte, *adv* [Fr *quitte*, discharged, free, clear, O Fr. *quitement*, freely, frankly, entirely, Pr *quitamen*, O Sp *quitamente*, id See QUIT, *a*]

1 Completely, wholly, entirely, totally, perfectly, as, the work is not *quite* done, the object is *quite* accomplished

Man shall not *quite* be lost *Milton*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles *Spectator*

2 To a great extent or degree, very, considerably, as, *quite* young [*Common in America, and not unfrequent in England*]

Quĭt'rĕnt, *n* [Eng *quit* and *rent*, L Lat *quietus redditus*] (*Law*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service *Blackstone*

☞ In some of the United States a fee-farm rent is so termed *Burrill*

Quĭts See QUIT, *a*

Quĭt'ta-ble, *a* Capable of being quitted or vacated. [*Rare*] *Marl land*

Quĭt'tal, *n* Return, repayment, requital [*Obs*]

Quĭt'tănce, *n* [Fr *quittance*, Pr *quittansa*, *quittança*, O Sp *quitanza*, It *quitanza*, *quetanza*, *quietanza* See QUIT, *v t*]

1 Discharge from a debt or obligation, acquittance.

Omittance is no *quittance* *Shak*

2 Recompense, return, repayment *Shak*

Quĭt'tănce, *v t*. To repay, to requite [*Obs*] *Shak*.

Quĭt'ter, *n* 1 One who quits.

2 A deliverer [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

3 Scoria of tin [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

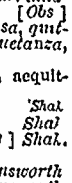
Quĭt'tor, *n* 1 (*Far*) An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of a horse's foot

2 Matter flowing from a sore or wound [*Obs*]

Quittor-bone (*Far*), a hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter

Quĭt'tūre, *n* A discharge, an issue [*Obs*] "To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound" *Chapman*

Quīv'er, *n* [O Fr *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *couvre*, from O H Ger. *kochar*, *kohhar*, *chocharı*, M H Ger *locher*, N H Ger *köcher*, A-S *cocor*, *cocur*, *coccı*, D *koker*, Dan. *logger*, Sw *loger*, Icel *kogur*, L Lat. *cucurum*.] A case or sheath for arrows.



Beside him hung his bow
And *quiver*, with three-bolted thunder stored *Milton*

Quīv'er, *a* [Of O D *quivver*, vivid, A S *cwifrlice*, anxiously, Prov Ger *quiver*, vigor, *quivrig*, vigorous Cf. *infra*] Nimble, active [*Obs*] *Shal*. Quiver

Quīv'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUIVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUIVERING] [Cf *supra* and QUAVER] To shake with slight and tremulous motion, to tremble, to quake, to shudder, to shiver

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind *Shak*
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground *Addison*

Quīv'ered, *a*. [From the noun *quiver*]

1 Furnished with a quiver "Like a *quivered* nymph with arrows" *Milton*

2 Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear" *Pope*

Quīv'er ĭng lȳ, *adv* With quivering

Qui vīve (KE VĒV) [Fr, from *qui*, who, and *vive*, pres subj of *vivre*, to live] The challenge of a French sentinel, To what party do you belong? i e, for whom do you cry *vive*, corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel

Quix ŏt'ĭc, *a* Like Don Quixote, romantic to extravagance "Feats of *quixotic* gallantry" *Prescott*.

Quix ŏt'ĭc-al lȳ, *adv*. In a mad or romantic manner.

Quix'ot ĭsm, *n* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes

Quix'ot-ry, *n*. Quixotism, visionary scheme

Quĭz, *n* [It is said that Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, laid a wager that a new word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours In consequence of this the letters *quiz* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager]

1 A riddle or obscure question, an enigma

2 One who quizzes others, as, he is a great *quiz*

3 An odd fellow *Smart*

Quĭz, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. QUIZZED, *p pr* & *vb n*. QUIZZING]

1 To puzzle, to run upon, to ridicule or make sport of

He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room *Thackeray*

2 To look sharply and mockingly at, to peer at, to eye suspiciously

Quĭz'zer, *n* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them

Quĭz'zĭc-al, *a* Comical [*Colloq*]

Quĭz'zing-glăss, *n* A small eye-glass

Quĭz'zĭsm, *n* The act of one who quizzes, the habit of quizzing

Quŏb, *v i* [Written also *quop* and *quab*] [Icel *quapa*, to tremble with loose fat, Ger *quabeln*, *quabbeln*, to shake, to be soft See QUAVER] To move, as the fetus in *utero*, to throb, to quiver [*Local and vulgar*]

Quŏd, *v i* Quoth, said See QUOTH [*Obs*]

Quŏd'dy, *n* A kind of scaled herrings, cured in North America by smoking or salting *Simmonds*

Quŏd'lĭ-bet, *n* [Lat, what you please]

1 A nice point, a subtility

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother *Fletcher*

2 (*Mus*) A medley improvised by several performers

Quŏd'lĭb e-tĭ'rĭ-an, *n* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure [*Obs*]

Quŏd'lĭ bĕt'ĭc-al, *a* Not restricted to a particular subject, moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment [*Obs*]

Quŏd'lĭ bĕt'ĭc al lȳ, *adv* At pleasure, for curiosity, so as to be debated for entertainment [*Obs*]

Quoif (kwoif), *n* [O Fr *quoife*, *coife*, N Fr *coiffe* See COIF] A cap or hood, a coif *Shak*

☞ In this word, and also in *quoit*, *quote*, *quotation*, and *quotient*, the *u* was formerly suppressed in pronunciation

Quoif, *v t* To cover or dress with a coif See COIF.

Quoif'fūrn, *n* [See COIFFURE] A head-dress

Quoil, *n* A coil See COIL

Quoin (kwoin, or koin) (Synop, § 130), *n* [See COIN.]

1 Any external angle, especially (*Arch*), the external angle of a building, sometimes, formerly, vertical angular projections formed on the face of a wall for ornament *Oxf Gloss*

2 A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes, as, (*a*) (*Masonry*) To support and steady a stone (*b*) (*Gun*) To raise a cannon to a proper level (*c*) (*Print*) To wedge the pages up within a chase *Savage*

Quoit (kwoit), *n* [D *loot*, O D *lote*, die, knuckle bone, W *coitan*, *coeten*, a quoit]

1 A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play

2 The discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength

Quoit, *v i*. To throw quoits, to play at quoits

Quoit, *v t*. [*Obs*] 1 To throw

Quoit him down, Randolph *Shak*

3 To drive away *Ford*

Quŏll, *n* (*Zoöl*) A marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Dasyurus macrurus* It is nearly the size of a cat

Quŏn'dam, *a* [Lat, formerly] Having been formerly, former

This is the *quondam* king *Shak*

Quŏn'dam, *n* A person formerly in any position, office, &c, one ejected from a position [*Rare*]

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office *Latimer*

Quoŏk, *imp* of *quake* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quŏp, *v i* See QUOB

Quō'rum (89), *n* [Lat *gen pl* of *qui*, "of whom," with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business, as, a *quorum* of the House of Representatives, a constitutional *quorum* was not present

☞ The term arose from the words used in the commission issued to certain special justices, formerly appointed, in England to inquire of, and determine, felonies and other misdemeanors, in which number it was directed that some particular justices, or one of them should be always included, and that no business should be done without their presence, the commission commencing, *Quorum aliquem vestrum*, &c *Burrill*

Quō'tà, *n* [Lat *quota* (se *pars*), from *quotus*, which or what in number, of what number, how many, from *quot*, how many, It *quota*, Sp *cuota*, Pr *cota*, Fr *cote*, Norm Fr *quote*] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each "*Quota* of troops and money" *Mal'ry*

Quōt'a-blo, *a* Capable or worthy of being quoted or cited

Quo-tā'tion, *n* [From *quote*]

1 The act of quoting or citing.

2 That which is quoted or cited, the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. *Johnson*

3 (*Com*) The naming of the current price of commodities, or, the current price specified

4 Quota, share [*Obs*]

5 (*Print*) A piece of hollow type metal, lower than type, used in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, and the like.

☞ *Quotations* are not cast to match the various fonts of type, like quadrats, but are of uniform size, being four pica ems in length and three in breadth

Quo tā'tion ĭst, *n* A person who makes quotations "The narrow intellectuals of *quotationists*" *Milton*

Quōte (kwōt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUOTING] [O Fr *quoter*, N Fr *coter*, to letter, number, to quote, Pr *quotar*, Sp & Pg *cotar*, *acotar*, It *quotare*, from Lat *quotus* See *supra*]

1 To cite, as a passage from some author, to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration, as, to *quote* a passage from Homer, to *quote* chapter and verse

2 (*Com*) To name the current price of.

3 To note, to observe [*Obs*] *Shak*,

Syn —To cite, name, adduce, repeat —QUOTE, CITE To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness, &c, and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence *Quote* is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words "I shall trouble the reader with one citation more out of Athenagoras" *Atterbury*

He ranged his tropes, and preached up patience,
Backed his opinion with *quota tions* *Pope*

Quōte, *n* A note upon an author [*Obs*] *Gotgrave*

Quōte'less, *a*. Not capable or worthy of being quoted

Quōt'er, *n* One who cites the words of an author or speaker

Quoth (kwŏth, or kwŭth), *v i* [A-S *cwedhan*, *imp* *cwidh*, O Sax *quethan*, O Fries *quetha*, Goth *quithan*, O H Ger *quethan*, *quedan*, Icel *qedha*, Sw *qäda*, Dan *qiede*] Said, spoke,—used only in the first and third persons in the past tenses, as, *quoth I*, *quoth he*, and with the nominative always following the verb

Let me not live, *quoth* he *Shak*

Quoth'a, *interj* [For *quoth 'a*, said he, *'a* being a barbarous corruption for *he*] Indeed!

To affront the blessed holiside drabs and thieves
With mended morals, *quotha*,—fine new lives! *E B Browning*

Quo tĭd'ĭ an, *a* [Lat *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily, from *quotus* how many, and *dies*, day, It *quotidiano*, Sp *cuotidiano*, *cotidiano*, Fr *quotidien* See QUOTA] Occurring or returning daily, as, a *quotidian* fever

Quo tĭd'ĭ an, *n* Any thing returning daily, especially (*Med*), a fever whose paroxysms return every day *Milton*

Quō'tĭent (kwō'shent), *n* [Fr *quotient*, Sp *cociente*, It. *quoziente*, from Lat *quoties*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many] (*Arith*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater, thus, the *quotient* of twelve divided by four is three,—applied also to a fraction used to express division, as, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, &c

Quō'tum, *n*. [Lat *quotus*, how many. See QUOTA] Part or proportion, share, quota [*R*] *M Muller*

☞ The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if properly examined by the comparative philologist *Lit Socra*

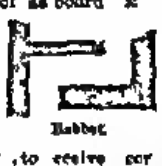
Quo War-ra'nto [Lat *quo*, abl. of *qui*, who, which, and L Lat *warantus*, a guaranty, Eng *warrant*, q v] (*Law*) A writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers *Blackstone*.

☞ An information in the nature of a *quo warranto* is now commonly resorted to as a substitute for the writ. *Wharton*

R.

R the lighte th letter of the Engli h lph bet, lea
l sound w i and llq id A dl g lo som r
thoug pi ta th tw dl ti ct d th heard t
ti bu gl ol g f wo ds a d yll bl d wh it is
p ced d by t bel g p od ced by
pal f of fland t th th to gu almost i uch
log th palat o g m ar th fro t tl with
mor l t cu to m tl th othe lea
dectiv dly so tal h ard t th l of w l
d tl bl a, and wh it is f ll w d by co sona
t b l g f rmed by ibrat f th l we p et
f h tongu the oot, ag inst th tp l te
th fl st l heard in r n, f mo ose; th ca d
ta ke ford, al lu g f ll r eg d th sec d of
tl tw sound as so ly gu t modifi tl
f th fir l and n h th f e, sec tially diff l g
from it. By most w iters, h wev e dl tin tl
wh te r is admitted th l te r h l g e u d d
to h va ying d l all ease B Prin-
ciple f l al) [illegible] f word derl ed
fro th G k l g ego, a k l g rally writte
f as th pre tail f th aspirat d o l
with whi h th l ite was pron ced by th Ge k
I la th m l th W l h la guag It is the
letter l n t pir t d l E gli h th k f tl ly
a p fl and dos not fl t th so d of r
f h p ely dous hede h whi h are pro ou ced
exp ly re m rul ic. I ym logy I scep
tibl f n m ro l terch g th out comm
f whi h i with l The Chi ese wh can t pro-
nou lwa r ll ll plac th J p a
precisely tho r so It is sometim called th
ea ine letter f so ne f o led resembl nce wh h
it b h ac d to th ll g f d g f is
ll o a g l ster d h ruth l th nd
B J on

Ra Ac l p ral le p fix o p po litio from th
L t rw and ard oml d coml g to u thro gh th
Fre ch d Italian des It a l Ab
Rab w A r t r wl k n ed by mase in mind g
h ir with m ster
Ra-bat t [Fr rab ttr to b t d wn, from
r d ab ttr from L t ad and bat ter bett re,
F bettre t b at it, ubat re b Ac t t
Br] (l ab ary) To recover to th fli, as
hawk [Ob] Ai ecorth
Ra ba te [F r bat, from bat t e B ay]
A kind f off o f lad-d w lace of a shin f
hirt. [Obs] th wham wrch tim Shak
Rat bite t To b to [Ob] Palegrave.
R b-bit n Ab in s dimi tion [Obs]
Rab-bet t [Imp & p p RABB D p pr &
vb n. RA] [Cf Fr bat of t plan
plan ffaw rabat plan
L T t th dy f bo d t a l pl g
man so th l lk m y f m j int with an the
b rd mil ly cut by l ppl g al t t
ree ing lap gro ve l l gil dinally l tl
dge f a b l, timb th lik to ec l
dge f ng pro j do p th edge f th
l k a as to f ri jol f Moxon.
2 T lap ed unite th edge of as board &
t y a bl t.


Rabbet

Rab-bet [Sc nagers d f
Lag E 2.] A l pl g tim de
po th dg f l t so b t
ti in y f rm jol l wit oth
board mill ly c t l y l pl g
al a et g l re s
groov t l gil tl ll y t th
edge f a b ard, timbe th lik to receive cor
n j di g p j tl made po th edge f noth
b ard, do required to fit to it Gro Cl
Rab-bet j l t, n A jo l f ri ed by rabb tl g the
part f b d rpl f timber block.
Rab bet-plan A j l r pl u f cutting a
bd t Mor n
Rab-bi (n obl or bl) (Synop § 130), n. [H
ab ar r AA ar a [H b j bi tl b rabl my
mast f m l m d l rd teach l rabb
By rabb] Mas b d l — J wish th e f
re peet or honor b longing to h ache r d ato
f the law
Re ely lled Rabbi, for ou ly you Master rem Christ
and all ye are br there B ble
Found
Amen he prayest ala l p ak
On pain of on Mosa law M ton
Rab'bin n The ann al ch q r
Rab-bin te [n. [Fr. rabbin]] Per l ing
Rab bin te-al t to the rabbi n or f wish doc
f th law r to thei opinions, learning and lan
g ag
n will ot buy your rabbinical fancies w hers Dan that
ada ne to of h m pure pik bled to th m. B Hon.

R b bin'ff n The language or dialect of the b-
bi th late R b w
Rab'bin Ism n [F rabbinisme] A rabbi ic
p t ph s logy pe uli rity f th ban
g ag of th bbi
Rab'bin ist [F rabbi ist] O an g th
J w wh dh red to th Tam d and the traditi
f th rabbi s, i ppoild n to th C alt wh
rejected tl traditi ns
Rab'bit [n Th ste e as RABBINIST
Rab'bit n. [O D
rabb rabbien]
(Zool) A mall ro
d t mamm l (th
Lep ce iculus)
whi h b rr w l th
arth R l v ry
profit tmal J
f kept] w rene f r
th ask of its flesh
It mhi th har
b tl small r an i h h rte l ga and


Rabbit (Lepus cuniculus).

A g ra bbit, Piety h l ur long a ft fa —Rab-
bit-burrow hol l l tl made b abbits for sl t.
th bit f —I ddle but h ho ever l wl ch
th ra bet B mmonds.—Rabbit warr n, place
of ce d p rserve ed t the breed g and preserv tio
f abbits. Wright
Rab'bit ry n A plac wh re bit re k pl
pecl lly, collecti n f h tche f tam rabbits
Rab'bit d k n A u kl g r bbit. [Obs] Shak
Rab'bit n [D rop U O & Fr Fy r pate
f m rûper to gral scr po to w t]
1 A t mult ou wd f lga of y peopl
a nioh e f sed disord ly wd.
I saw f ney com ou of London ra to the presence of
th p ac great rach of mass and h ht persons Ac ham.
Th ny mere mpht them but a er Mercury Ba
h t ca Mars, a d the whole rabble f lies u d ass,
wer only dead Mortals. Harrison.
2 Th low t lass of p pl with t f m
to assemble th dreg (th p pl
The rabble call him lord. Shak
3 A tool sh p d lib rak ed l kimming
f lag & l b p ocess f alet ing metal
Rab'bit t (l g & p p RA ED p pr &
p RA) T f it drive w y by
m h to m b as, to ablet a rate Mace lay
Rab'bit v P tahl g to ited to a rabbi
t m lmon d rd ly [Ra] I ryl n.
Rab'bit [D rabbeten I ro O rabbeta to
p ll to hatte Dan b to call, t ry al lod
to Lat. rabuta b wling adverat petitbergs,
from rabere to] T sp k in confused
m [Prov & g]
Rab'ble-ment n. A tumultuous crowd of low
peopl [Obs]
And still, wh refused it, th
Rabblement shouted. Shak.
Rab-dol lo g n. [G ddos, rod and log lo-
nos] (Anat) Of or pertai t g to th gital
tere r th t whi h l s the parietal b ones
[Wri te also rhabdologist]
Rab-dol o-gy n [Fr rabdologie from G ddos
rod n. k, and log (discourse] Th m hod o
t (performing arithm tical peratl by mea
of l tle sq are rods, call d Napier's bones [Writ-
ten also bdology]
Rab'da mi ty n [G ddos rod d mantia
d mation] Divin tl by f rod wand
[Write also rhabdomancy] Brown
Rab'i n. [L. rabi s fro rabies rage from
rabere to ra e R & Sp rabido]
1 Fari y rage g, mad rabid dog
w lf — specially applied to a m in to f th
genus f rd with th di temper call d rabies and
whose bite comm lente hydroph bi
With rabid h ngry fend you you tlad. Dryden.
2 Pertaining to rabies r hydrophobia to rabid
ire
Rab'id ly adv. In a rabid manner madly fu
riously
Rab id n n. The conditi of bei g rabid
f riousness m d ss
Ra bi ge n. [Lat] M d ss as th t of d ge th
on lit. prod ed by si g the f mal mains.
Rab in et n. [Fr rabine] [l b p from Fr
rubine, a bird of pe r high grown wood] A kind
f mallet or l ze A ncorth
Ra ca n [H b rhid probably lited to r f this
l] Empt beggarly f o h w ribles, loose
in lif and m ner — term expressing re t mpt.
Whosoever shall say to his brother Raca, shall be in dan-
ger of he council Mat. 5.

Rac-coon n [F
rat] (Zool) A
ar tiero mam
mal inh bit g
N rth Am ica,
lll d to th ben
b t b l th l
f comm d g
There are w pe
ies in th United
States Procy
lot f l t
f th Mis i ippi,


Raccoon (Procyon lotor).

I P Herman de o black footed rac oo f
T and C bl is [Written also raccoo ra p
oo]
R e n [Fr rac, P n Sp & Pg ra Ir. ra n,
fr O H. G reiza lin it on the Lat. d r,
root, th gh l m f its l l e ced by it]
1 Th dance dants of
mm sto family
tribe peopl natl be
lll d p sumed to b long
to th sam tock a l go
bred
Ill ace th long race of Alba f
Shore sorm. Dryden.


Caucasian Race.

[illegible] l l ide mankind k l
ers l ll unit rnate
ra ces, c l red rath m all
h ee French rd en merale
ve Agassi lgh Pick
b ferent l ve f b t th
ammo classification I hat f
I how be h he mak
Ir rel is U C ra ce or h race to which hek he
fresh part of E Europe to d (ace of W
ra A a second he Mongolia or y k w ra oc
upying Tartary China, J pan, a third to A ica
nerro race for pying all Africa sept h ve ry
fourth th American ed race contain g ll l
diane of North nd South Ame ric and, th th Ma-
lay or brow rac oc pying the islands f th Indi
An hipelago &c.
2. Company herd
The de h ow wild and wanton h d,
A race of thief and handled gold,
Fen ing and wounds. Shak.
3. (Bot) A me k d vari ty wh h may be pro p
gated by ed. H ll ne
4 P ssis favor last er tro gth of wi th t
q lity o assemblage of q alll whi h l ste
rigl r bl or p of wi hen k rac
ter ti favor mark "A race f heave Shak
Th se came not ux day si ce from H ll pipe
Of rich nature
In t of the right race? Massinger
5 H th racteristl qu lity o dispositi n
And w l ny unusual race th rain. Shak.
Th m st ll to some great race I fancy or judge
In court race. Ben Jon
6 A root. A race or tw f gr Shak
Syn — Lineage line Dr ly house breed off
pri g progy y on.
Rac e. n. [A-S race I rush contrac rdso to run.]
1 A p gres, cura m m k r progres
si n f any kind hau m thod ro ra f -
ti o effort i al p oc ss My race f glo y
run P pe
The race of life becomes hopeless flight
T those that sa k darkness. Byron.
2 E pedi lly, swift progr rapid rse
m d A rsuit g
The f ght of sm y birds is swifter than th race of any
beast. Bacon.
3 Hence th act o proces of runni g in op
tit te t pe d trial of speed to win a p
o be lik In th pl ral a rsuit g f r ce to
In the runni g of h sea
I wield the gu lock, d I ra the race Pope
4 A stro g or rapid rse I f water th
n l o p ss ge f u k rse l pow al o
t r b ave o s metimes produ ed b t ge
i g of tw tide as th Portland race it mo ed
Ald rney
5 A ca al or wat rse rse I ad g from a dam
a w te wheel whi h p d l ce
the head-r in opposit on t g k w h
is the wa crosurse head g from the
wate wheel mill race.
Rac e v i. [Sing & p p
R CIN] T ra with
running as the
Race v. t. I
race h shore

Rāce'-cōurse, *n.* 1 The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which a race is run *Dickens*
2 The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a mill-wheel *Wright*

Rāce'-cūp, *n.* A prize-cup run for at a race

Rāce'-gīn'ger, *n* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

Rāce'-hōrse, *n* 1 A horse bred or kept for running in contest, a horse that runs in competition

2 (*Ornith*) A species of duck which moves very swiftly over the surface of the water, steamer-duck.

Race-horse or Steamer duck (*Micropterus brachypterus*)

Rāce'mā'tion, *n* [Lat *racematio*, from *racemari*, to glean, from *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. See *infra*] [*Rare*]

1 A cluster or bunch, as of grapes *Browne*

2 The cultivation of clusters of grapes *Burnet*

Ra-cēme' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants, a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes, allied to Gr βάξ, βάγος, a berry, especially a grape, It *racemo*, Sp & Pg *racimo*] (*Bot*) A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral one flowered pedicels, as in the currant *Lindley*

Raceme

Compound raceme, one having pedicels more than one-flowered

Ra-cēmed', *a* Having a raceme

Ra-cē'mic, *a* [Fr *racemique*. See RACEME] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, grapes,—said of a certain acid found in the juice of grapes, obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine *Gregory*

Rāce'mif'er oūs, *a* [Fr *racémifère*, Lat *racemifer*, from *racemus*, raceme, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing racemes, as the currant

Rāce'mōsp' (Synop, § 130), *a* (*Bot*) (*a*) Racemous. (*b*) Resembling a raceme

Rāce'mous, or **Ra-cē'mōūs** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat. *racemosus*, It *racemoso*, Sp & Pg *racimoso*, Fr *racemeux*] (*Bot*) Growing in racemes

Ra-cēm'ū-lōse', *a* (*Bot*) Bearing very small racemes *Henslow*

Rā'cer, *n* [From *race*] 1 One who races, or contends in a race

And bade the nimblest *racers* seize the prize *Pope*

2 (*Zoöl*) A kind of black snake of the genus *Coluber*, especially *C getulus*, found in the United States, having a slender body, and so called because it moves very swiftly

Rāch, *n* [A-S *racc*, Icel *racki*, Sw *racka*, N H Ger *racker*, D & N H Ger *reel*, L Lat *racha*] A setting dog or pointer

Ra-chīt'ic, *n* [N Lat, from Gr ῥαχις, the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, the spine. See *infra*] (*Bot*) A branch of inflorescence, the zig zag center on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses

Rā'chis, *n* [Gr ῥαχις. See *supra* [Also *rhachis*]

1 (*Anat*) The vertebral column

2 (*Bot*) The axis of several kinds of inflorescence,—sometimes applied to the stipe of a fern, but not properly *Lindley*

Ra-chīt'ic (ra-kīt'ik), *a* [Fr *rachitique*. See *supra*] (*Med*) Pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis, rickety

Ra-chī'tis, *n* [Gr ῥαχῖτις (se νόσος), from ῥαχις, the spine, Fr *rachitis*]

1 (*Med*) Inflammation of the spine;—most commonly applied to a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed, the rickets

2 (*Bot*) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit *Henslow*

Rā'cī-ly, *adv* In a racy manner.

Rā'cī-ness, *n* [See RACY] The quality of being racy, peculiar and piquant flavor

The general characteristics of his [Cobbett's] style were perspicuity, unequaled and inimitable a homely, muscular vigor, a purity always simple, and racyness often elegant. *London Times*

Rāck, *v t* [See RACK, *n*, *infra*]

1 To stretch or strain, to extend by violence or force, hence, to submit to violent treatment, to wrest

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof *Fuller*

2 Specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel, to torture by an instrument that strains the limbs and pulls the joints

3 To torment, to torture to affect with extreme pain or anguish. "Vanishing aloud, *racked* with deep despair" *Milton*

4 To harass by exaction, to exhaust

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants *Sumner*

5 To cleanse by the use of an instrument called a *rack*, by means of which impurities are removed; as to *rack* ores, &c., and also, to draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor; to cause to flow off, as pure wine, &c, from its sediment

6 (*Naut*) To seize together, as two ropes, with cross turns *Dana*

Syn —To torture, torment, rend, tear

Rāck, *n* [Ger *reck*, *reckbank*, D *rek*, *rekbank*, from Ger *recken*, to stretch, D *rekken*, Goth *rakyan*, Dan *rikke*, Sw *räcka*, Icel *rekia*, *rakna*, A-S *racan*, *raccan*, to reach, extend]

1 An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing, as, (*a*) An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body of the person under examination is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated,—used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons

During the troubles of the fifteenth century, a *rack* was introduced into the Tower and was occasionally used under the plea of political necessity *Macaulay*

(*b*) Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing, as, a *rack* for bending a bow *Temple* (*c*) A grate on which bacon is laid (*d*) A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding (*e*) A frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited,—used in composition, as, a hat-*rack*, a clothes *rack*, a card-*rack*, a bottle *rack*, and the like (*f*) (*Naut*) A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging *Totten* (*g*) (*Mining*) A frame on which ores are separated or washed (*h*) A distaff

2 A peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together, a quick amble

3 (*Mech*) A straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it

Rack and Pinion

4 That which is extorted, exaction [*Obs*] *Sandys*

To put to the rack, to subject to extreme torture, to torment

A fit of the stone *puts* a king *to the rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Sir W Temple*

Rāck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RACKED (rākt), *p pr* & *vb n* RACKING] [Ger *recken*, to stretch See RACK, *n*, *supra*] To move or travel with a quick amble, as a horse

Rāck, *v i* [See RACK, *n*, *supra*] To steam, to rise, as vapor, to reek, to fly as vapor or broken clouds *Shak*

Rāck, *n* [Cf A S *racu*, rain, Icel *ral*, moisture, *raki*, dampness Cf REEK] Properly, moisture, dampness, hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the rack *Locke*

Leonidas advances like the sun
When through dividing clouds his presence stays
Their sweeping *rack* and stills the clamorous wind *Glover*

And the *rack* it came rolling up ragged and brown *C Kingsley*

Rāck, *n* [A S *hracca*, *hrecca*, the neck, hinder part of the head] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton

Rāck, *n* [For *arrack* See ARRACK] The same as ARRACK, q v

Rack-punch, punch made with arrack *Thackeray*

Rāck, *n* [See WRECK] A wreck, destruction [*Obs* or *colloq*]

Rack and ruin, destruction utter ruin [*Colloq*]—*To go to rack*, to perish, to be destroyed [*Colloq*]

We felt to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business but all *goes to rack* *Repys*

Rāck'-blōck, *n* (*Naut*) A rack

Rāck'er, *n* 1 One who racks, tortures, or torments

2 A horse that racks, or moves with a racking pace

Rāck'et, *n* [Fr *raquette*, Sp *raqueta*, It *racchetta*, for *retichetta*, from Lat *rete*, a net, dim. *reticulum*]

1 A thin strip of wood, &c, having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop, from side to side of which a net work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle It is used for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games

Each one [of the Indians] has a bat curved like a crosier, and ending in a *racket*. *Lancroft*

2 A snow shoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood [*Canada*]

3 A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground

4 A confused, clattering noise, noisy talk, clamor, din

Rāck'et, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RACKETED, *p pr* & *vb n* RACKETING] To make a confused noise or clamor, to frolic *Gray*

Rāck'et, *v t* To strike as with a racket *Henryt*

Rāck'et-cōurt, *n* A tennis court

Rāck'et-y, *a* Making a tumultuous noise

Rāck'ing, *a* Tormenting, excruciating, as, a *racking* pain

Rāck'ing-cān, *n* 1. A metal vessel containing sour beer, in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing

2 A vessel for clearing wine from the lees

Rāck'-lāsh'ing, *n* (*Mil*) A lashing where the rope is tightened and held tight by the use of a small stick of wood twisted around

Rāck'-rēnt, *n* An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it

Rāck'-rēnt'ed, *a* Subjected to the payment of rack rent *Franklin*

Rāck'-rēnt'er, *n.* One who is subjected to pay rack-rent *Locke*

Rāck'-sāw, *n* A saw having wide teeth

Rāck'-stick, *n* (*Mil*) The stick used in a rack lashing

Ra-cō'vi an, *n* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain sect of Unitarians in Poland,—so called from *Racov*, a city where was a public seminary for the inculcation of their doctrines

Ra-cō'vi an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Racovians, as, the *Racovian* Catechism

Rā'cy, *a* [*compar* RACILR, *superl* RACIEST] [From *race*, q v]

1 Having a strong flavor indicating origin, tasting of the soil, hence, fresh; rich; as, *racy* cider, *racy* wine

2 Hence, exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language, peculiar and piquant "True, vigorous, rough, and *racy* lines" *Prior, Mill*

Burns English, though not so *racy* as his Scotch is generally correct perhaps the more so because he was obliged to ponder upon it a little *H Coleridge*

The most accomplished companies might experience a new pleasure from the rich and *racy* humor of a natural genius fresh from the plow *Prof Wilson*

The present era is the most splendid in the history of English poetry—in England beginning with Cowper in Scotland with Burns Original and *racy*, each in his own land is yet the excelled *Prof Wilson*

Syn —Spicy, spirited, lively, smart, piquant—RACY, Spicy *Racy* refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil, and, hence, we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil, or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to that quality which belongs to the aromatics of the East A *spicy* review, a *spicy* article in a magazine, a *spicy* story *Racy* in conversation, a *racy* remark

Rich, *racy* verses in which we. *Cowley*

The soil from which they come taste, smell, and see *Cowley*

Rād, *imp* of *read*. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rād'dle (rād'dl), *v t* [L Ger, *retten*, *reten*, *reten*, *ryen*, from *reit*, *reet*, *riet*, *ried*, Eng *rived* See RIVED] To interweave; to twist together *De Foe*

Rād'dle, *n.* [See *supra*] 1 A long stick used in hedging

2 A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs,—called also *raddle hedge* *Bell*

3 An instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, employed by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom [New England]

Rād'dōck, *n* A certain bird, the redbreast of Europe [Written also *ruddock*, q v]

Rāde, *n* The same as RAID See RAID

Ra-deau' (rȧ'dō'), *n* [Fr, O. Fr *radel*, Pr *radelh*, from Lat *ratis*, a raft] A float, a raft. "Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, where Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer" *W. Irving*

Rā'di al, *a* [Fr. *radial*, It *radiale*, from Lat *radius*, a staff, a rod, a spoke of a wheel, a beam of ray See RADIUS]

1 Pertaining to a radius, shooting out as from a center, as, *radial* lines

2 Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore arm of the human body, as, the *radial* artery or nerve

Rā'di al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a radius, or of rays, as, bars arranged *radially*

Rā'di ance, } *n* The quality of being radiant,
Rā'di an-cy, } brilliancy, vivid brightness, as, the *radiance* of the sun

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crowned
Of majesty divine *Milton*

Syn —Luster, brilliancy, splendor, glare; glitter

Rā'di ant, *a* [Lat *radians*, p pr of *radiare*, to emit rays or beams, from *radius*, ray, Fr *radiant*, It & Sp *radiante*]

1 Emitting or proceeding from a center, radiating; radiate

2 Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat, issuing in beams or rays, beaming with brightness, emitting a vivid light or splendor, as the *radiant* sun. "*Radiant* in glittering arms and beamy pride" *Milton*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton*

Radiant heat, heat proceeding in right lines, or directly from the heated body, after the manner of light, in distinction from heat conducted or carried by intervening media

Rā'di ant, *n* 1 (*Opt*) The luminous point or object from which light emanates, or a body reflecting light brightly.

2 (*Geom*) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve

3 The point in the heavens at which meet the

app re t p th f hooti g tars wi traced back w l or from whe th y ppeu t all te

Rādi a t ly *d* 1 a radi t n er with glitl r i g sp) r

Rādi-an *y n* [F *rad* e S RADIUS] O t th *P Italy* *Kirby*

Radi ctd *p)* [N L t, from *radix* p p f *rre* S /] (*Gol*) O f th h kb ; bc f sulm (to wh h all lh p rt ar sn ed If rnly l th l ot dl l axis f the body See A MALE GNOM

Rad ta.

ncll l b ncral gongo l al lai fish

Rādi late *v t* (*l p & j p* RADIA D p p & *vb n* RADIA TN] (Lat *adu re adiatu* f m *radi y lt ad Sp j*)

1 To l n a d proc ed dl ecl llin from p l t rfac as h t llal t.

2 To l y as light to dark, as beam f b ligh *as to*))

Lu (*rad te* Rum) m hot directly to our eyes *Locke*

3 To mit ray t be radiant

Rādi ēt *v t* 1. T m d t t direct) *ex fr p l t p l t as to rad it h t*

2 To o light to ill min to t h d light o bel hl (ea lrradl l (*F*)

Radi ni *a.* [Lu *l t ta* p p of *radia e* It *r lt p adiant Sc f*)

1 Ho vel f ray du rel g fro a nter a *r flesh* mi ral) l g th p rt f truct gol rad ly ab t cont *r lt* te i m)

2 (*R t*) H l rel ngr y fl tal fl wer dl tl t f dl k th l f the t dal y and th lik

3 (*Astl*) B l gl g t th *P h t*

Rādi ā i l n 1 (*F*) Ha k g r t l dl rg ing f m k

2 (*F*) Be gl g to the divi f *P f t*

Radi a ted t) (*Rad*) H g th pri l p)) l g d gl gfrn fl p f th ( ) l —ad k f ne tal fl l) *C y*

Rādi te-ly *adv* I diat man r with a dl t r dl erge f m t r

Rādi ēt *n pl* Th m RAD TA

Rādi ā ti [Lat radiat) F *radiation* Sp *r dl n h lt le shine*]

1 The d t of adiat g with t t f b l g a R lad *ardat t dl Rise f y f light* b m h) h

2 Ro t l rg oo) tl g f rth f y thl g f m p) h rf lik u dl gl g y 2 *Sp* *as th rad t* f) L

Radi ā t n [p *Radior*] Th i whl h radi te or ult r y whc l w f light lea po ially that (t f l l g pp t th as f whl h) to adl h t

Rādi i al [l] S] & l g *adial* It *rad* ch from Lat *adio* l a ro l]

1 I rv l l g to h root p edl g dire tly from tl t

2 B w l tal l g r l ing to th rot o lgh reach g to th c th f l tl to the lil to so re a, tl lik rigl l h lso tel l g t th p to ipl t dan tal th o (ing) g *y ring rem*

Th most determ ed rd of lh h r y gal rl th to ly l ow ed th *rad* ral *dyn* *re Locke*

3 (*Ast*) ( ) I ow dl d fr m tl g t m t be low th *ffac* f (t) *gro d as if from h ont*, a dul le f plai (*b*) Belo gl g to th out f ll *adial* h l

4 (*r*) R l l *f* bel dl g to root, lilm to s re f d all

R f al pl h th pri h l lih which the l *c* ll la begin *D f a Rank — Radical* g *p* (*Alg*) m ply to l lh rad al h m pro x l tan p ge la lt pu w l hl bot pe for l (h di ee lik ot b ne radi l sign A l cand so al perfe pow w l degree h l l h m *Pr t* l rad h *ad rel fun* *M h l rel — ha lic ty* (*M th*) *pigy* l gnall lin le *f* l l l l *f rad roo*) pl ed l re y q tant y d ning that its root is be

f A d b J J To dl f as oth l a d l r t, count point fl l pl ced the f *Gl*) lea w ll l ut or la ro *d — Bal l arrow* (*Fr*) l ro f utterance falling on h l l t l pr f l le son t.

Syn. — Pri lil original al d l l h d tal an ro — R l. k. ta. Tl a word ro f eq y l *to b and d lim g ne ne* a l al *to ne ant to cond ion of l ge* 2 ne t b ro lo ll rence w *A rad f* cure re f rm A. ta on whic gom l out of be th g h q ath ith ould n ly th l l d l f re part f ch ta re re f t *R* w *re A J* l hau *rel* on h pro *rel* ul diff re ences f lon while er are cha g an en re h

proven bl, an ast diff re ses f opinion, might adicate not the w y ac lly i tended.

Rādi i al n 1 (*Phil logy*) ( ) A primitive word, adix not o l upl d r ed co po d-d w d tym *ib*) A primitiv l ito t ll th l b l ge to the radl

The words w ol ment ab *n of and* d rds A ly b cambiu agre on mean w ar and h d ne dentandl g who y true them to be *radical* where you f d re ry ord ctro ly stamped w th tant fluff f ry meanl f lunatic pa d g and poetry C Kinl

2 (*Philoc*) O ewh ad or le radl al ref rm xtrem mean lu of rmadl

I politics they (he f S pe fentl ture to use th phrase of time Rent-and Ro ch me or t, as th h dred plans of *Radicals* *Macaulay*

3 (*Chem*) A l me t (*r mpler f r ge p, & d* th ac all *d compou d adical*, wh l *r l* l bl th t may be tran f d from mbl a- ti to mol l hang f m tom f b d g or its rep ts tal *Odl g*

Rādi i-cal Ism n [F *radicalisme* It & Sp *radicalismo*] Th doctrin o p lu ripl f adicals in p lll s f m u

Rad cular mean root mt the proti g of all thlo bnd d bass. *J W Overton*

Rādi-cāl i ty 1 O igl tl (*Obs*) *F ow c*

2 Th tata q lity f bei g ad (tatl t root s al l r p l spl

Rādi-cal ly ad 1 Ath igl root f la- m tally as h m y tens *dical* f w g d f b

2 With id ri tl p ddl ly as lally rigl ally [*Ro*] Th so great cbs h l *B l* bright *J Ie*

Rādi-cal n s Th tato q ality f bel g adl l fundam l l

Rādi i ant a (Lat *radicans* p p f *adicari*, t trik tak ro t Fr *r lic* (*f*) (*B t*) T kl g root bo th ground root- l g f m th ero th trump to ep

Rādi-ē t *v t* [*t & p p* RADI T D *p*] & d n g D CA a) (Le *radicari d* f f m rad *g di* ro l l *f* Sp Pg & P *adic* T root to pla t d ply d tirnly as radl lel pl l *dec t d k* wl *edg* *Ok mille*

Rādi-ē c a (Lat *radic t* p p f *adicare*] I dl tal d ply root d h mly tabll h l l rel dl f wh l ace f poc l *r dicated* by) f g *B l*

Rādi-ē ti n, [P *radicati n* F *dicaio* n, *dic t* It *d co one*]

1 Th process f taki g oot de ply th *rad ic tion* f habits

2 (*Bot*) Th dl positi f h oot f plant with peet to th *ac* ding and d ac dl g d *Le*

Rādi i g l [Dim f *radix*] (*B t*) A lltl ro l root *Gray*

Rādi i (ādi ī) n [Lat. *radic le* dl f *ar radi* root F *radical* l *adi l ad th radicetti* s.] (*B t*) Th dim tary tem fo pla wh h ppo to b ( ) led l th ood d l om which th oo l d l pod d wnward O tem f th emb y

Rādi i ni (*P t*) Th t l f th embry wh h is pp it to th c l l ed *Lou lon*

Radicle

Rā di-o lin (49) [Pr *r l d t diolich* f m Lat. *ra l us* A O A o]

1 (*Zo t*) O f g f fossil h it h vi g th l f l val *in th h p f ood* and th p l

2 (*M*) A ri ty f a trolite *Ha n*

Rā di ōm f [F *radiomètre* f Lat *rad* radi d *ire* G *ot p* measu re] Th f re tof t l um l f em ly ed f tekl g th lll d f cel ntal bodl *H Mon*

Rā di-ōn [Lu *ra f* y]

1 Com l tl g f ray as f light. [*R*] *Perl ky*

2 Bad ti g, radian [*Obs*] *H Ecker*

Rādi i n [F *rad* It *rad* e, from Lat. *radix radicis* root as *dibl* root poet lly *radl h* D *rady* I *radice* Sw *radin radit* A S *ad* O *ade* Ti t L G *radic retty* A S *ad* O E g *radik*] (*B t*) A livated plant f tl ge *J John* th root f whi h le rawse alad

Rādi-ū s [E g pl RA L f (*R*), L pl RA DI [Lat. S RA AL]

1 (*Geom*) A light d w

2 (*Anat*) Th xterior bon f lo f re-arm from ulna l g wid the *ulna from th Low to h wri t.*

3 (*Ar t*) The ter part re m f n on f an pen d radius f w r adiated di co f w the ry *M rly*

T H of curvature (*Geom.*) *of* curve sny pol t e pedi t circle w l h the sam ty co of curv are a curv tr pol

Radius (1.)

Rā di ōs *Lat f n.* [Lat. *radius* a rad s and *ere* bearer from *L re* to be carry

1. (*M B*) A straight l (th length f a l)) c nocting y pol as t rv wl l S ed p l t f pol r d which it turn nf to which ll scrv lo rot r th ces l pol l of a rv) y t m f p la co-o dinates

2 (*A t*) A l l al strai h lt] lnl g l) c t f tl acting body w l h th l body d sertful g a bll aro nd it ll] l ing th n and pl t com l n pl. et and it l it

Ra ilīg n [L t. *f r ra lī le* root It. *radice* Sp & Pg F O F r s P *rad* radix, ro t]

1 (*Philology*) A primitl w l from whi h prinp h r w d dl l ool etym

2 (*M th*) (*a*) A mbe q l y whl h l art rarily m du lh t tim l l umb f y lem base Th ro t lh r tl b t th cosmo y l m of l g lthm l l ol th d cimal) m f m rat (*b*) t *A*) A fl it exp l f whl a serie la d ri d (*Lar*) *Hutton*

3 (*Bot*) Th ool f pla l

Rādū la [Lat *ra rape* f m *radier* t rap], (*Zool*) Th sp l k organ l lt m th f l l m tl l *Ex*

Ra-dūl ī form [Lat *r lul* crap and *f r* h pe] k pollke as *adul f rm* la th

Rae n F) all f cart [*Pr* *Eng*] *Smart*

Rāfī *t* [*imp & p p* RA p (*ab*) *p p* & *t* AF] (O) f ll *or f* D ll G *raff* M H G r *raff* L G *r pen rap*) A S g] (*D a*)

1 T weep tch draw h idl t g th ; l nk by promi weep to trik dd nly g

I rem be bed full of d d ll f h half l bas in l remorse *Spe ser*

2 T h t d pri *Spe er*

Rāfī [see *sepra*] (*Ot*) 1 A promiscu l t) mbl f ro

2) w pl gr f acel ty t rabbl t m b — bl f d l th compon d d pla to *raff f*

3 A l w f ll w hurt (*Colloq*)

Le *raff* be rit l prose or hyme *Ten yson*

Rāfī h R emblin r h l g th f ra l f f *B l ev*

Rāfī fl (*Af fl*) t [*imp & p p* RAFFL p p & b APPL] (*b offer t* ry o weep w f *fer t* to ex p tal s, fr *reproach* tch t *reproll* l an *rall Sw raf* levl h ka to weep w y w l h h ha d Ger *raff l* to h p ta L D *rafflen* pl y t dica *Sc l*) T *g g to fl* l *fer*) t th p rel f om thl g f whl h ha t l d term l wl ich f tl l h ld r ab il be la po sag as to *raff f* watch

Rāfī fl (*Af fl* [Fr *raff f re raffle* to weep ak d *raff l* tl *raff f* an l k hoo *per*] A gam f han lottery) wl l se f pe a d p ell f ral h p t f th al f s m ld g, d ll) deter l ed by cha wh h f th hall bee ac l po sso

Rāfī fl-ēr A k d f f l l g h *Pr lb*

Rāf fīl yā-ā (*Af fl ā*) [From h f ha d co ll S *Raff*] (*Bot*) A ge us f l m *Joe* l *d sa pl* t lird parasiti pot lb *m* f peel f m h S m ra Th flow re ally ve y ta al ing th diam t f th tacl l pec s th *R denobil* *L Ind.*

Rāfī fl n D wh raffl

Rāfī n h ni A lumb m rch t [*Prov f g*]

Rāft [D & Sw *raft* T) *ft* Prov G *r raft* f p) H) *df* ra e beam afte] A rell el f bo l plank pl f timbe th l k f ttached g ell t erro as ppo po th water l m vo th m lo lal f *a plan to ot* *B t*

Rāft *t* [*imp & p p* RAFTED *p p* & *vb* k rt] T y on in raft.

Rāf p k p p f *raft* See F F

Rāft b idk A bridge whose pol to f p port are raftn

Rāft [A S *rafter* D *rafter* Sw l r] A roof limbe plec f timbe l l ex t fr m th pl to f b l ll g to d th ridge d rv to ppert th co rt g t h roof l to shade *M dow.*

With much re ter *M dow.*

Rāft *v t* 1 T mak l l Lk a rafter as timbe

2 T f rnish wl h rafters L ev

3 (*Lyrk*) T] low so as to rn be gr es ld f ael furrow pot m l wed ridge) to ridge [*A g*]

Rāf ing n Th bod es f f *ling* ana

Rāf m n s. pl. ARTEMES A man wh mak raft.

Rāf ty a. [P ha s T S to G *raft* lme bear f oot, O H G r *raftr*, A S. *rel* L *ker* s Eng *rime*] Damp m lr [*Prov Eng*]

Rāg [O] N l rep a rag f kl affl d k t f rs, ragged f tattered gs n ot. ms, wrb k! A S & scol raked *ra* A, h l k ral f r Dan rugd, Sw *r* fo k rak w je]

1. A piece f cl th torn off also rod fragm l

fā 1 *rgd* *pgsb* *f i n* llent *g as s)* *th as* *h i r ch u k* *ξ o)* *ξ as in ξ t* *g o s x y as gz* *n as i* *linger linjk)* *th as in thin*

☞ Be .1 th ordi ry bow lled also *prim y* re b g, whi h is formed t tw refr ction d an e- f tion there f is also t fl sec xt rio lt, called he *secondary* of bow concentri with th first, and p rated from it l mall interval. I is formed by two refraction d w reflections l m h f t than se primary bow th 1 it colors arranged in the reverse ord t thos of h latter

L w rar bow a fai t arch of the s m kind f rmed b th m on.—*M* ra of bo a, *sea-bow* imilar bow see t sea.—*Sup ra* *erary ra* small r bow ma ly of red t green color only som tim seen within th prim y r w h and the secondary rai l w and l er tact with them.


Rai -ga ge n yl b ork ball and stem c, funnel d, neck.

Rai 'b wed *a* F rmed with or like r i bow

Rai 1 tow n t 1 n. Ra l g lints like th se f rai b w

R in l r n Se REINDEER

Rain fall A f ll o d cent f r th wat th t f ll rai b p plied by th *o rse fall* f th oute ge f in b l a d ki gal leb *Hooker*

Rain gāg n. Th m e RAIN GAUGE

Rain gāug n A i trument f m asu ing th quanti y of in th fall at any gi en p w l gi tim a p vium l brom ter

Rain i n n Th state of bei g rai

Rain l a. Without ai a, *rainle* regio

Rain line n (Na t) A mall rop r lin om times u ed t f rm he l f hip and t h bean f th deck fal l *Wea*

Rain wa t W te that has falle *from* th l uds in rai

Rain y [A S *regnig* *renig* eo ig G *gnicht*] Ab ding wi h rain wet howery r *ing* w ath a *d y d y* senso

R ep [G th *reip* th g t) S x *ep* Ic l *reip* L t *reep* It G *r if* A S *rap* See RO E] A rod to measure gr d

Rai a bl Ca b of bei g rai ed.

Rai (1) r [imp & p p RA ED p pr & vb RAISING] [A S rei a dra from ice ta l se G th *rei jan* *rrai jan* to rai m e ite Dan le, Sw *asa*, I l *clea*. Cf. l SE and R CHE]

1 T use to ri to bring from l w r to highe plac t lift pw rd t low to to h re to *raise* a ton weight h sed in de ri t se *see* (a) T brl g to hi h co titl ituati n to levate l k d gn y and th lik i t use the el *sation* u f *so p* mot to exalt to drance to e h nce to *raise* from a lowe t te to to h e to *raise* th pri and the lik Thi g tle *sam* to be *magnif* gr at dif Cl *re* *dm* *The* *pint lee* r *light* w *re raised* three p e t th p) 17 T *mpl* (b) T l ase l re gth ign o y l m ce t t clte to inte ify t t ig *me* in to heigh as to *raise* th p l *raised* the lev la rais the pirits the co age to rais h l eal of a furnac ( ) T bri g p from the l wor w ld to call up spirit fr m h world f pirits to recall f m d ath t give lif to

Why hould it be hou thi g incredibl with y that God should *raise* he dead? *Acts* xxvi 8.

2 T *cause to ri* *up* *tion* 1 po l tio pos ure to t p to mak p ight b nce ( ) T ca se l p i g p from slumber t po l l) from tal f o let, th lik to w k

Tl *y sh ll not* w k b *raised* o l f th l *p h sl p* i 11 (*f*) T r le actio to sti up t l cite to tumult, tl gg l war to lte

He commandeth and *r* *ea h* the stormy wind. *P* ll. m.

Æ as th en smoky la gd
I part ce etr to raise the Tuscan powe *Dryden*

3 T cause to arise grow p o eed into b i g o to appea to give rise to to igi te prod se, if t n the lik b e used with sp wlf n d is l m ls, as ( ) T form by th acc m l ti n f m tal co tituent p rts to b ild up to rect as, to *raise* th frain f b se a w ll a heap f at th te r th lik I will *rai* f to spai st il *r* xxi 3 (b) T bri g t g ther l llec t levy to get tog ther r b *rai* f m *rai* as to *raise* m ey troop l the lik ( ) To ca t grow to procur t b prod ed l bred propag ted to grow as t g n wheat ba l y, h ps, & b i l *see* or *keep* (d) T b i g) to bei g to prod to cause to com fo th appea — ft with I will *rai* them p prophet from among their brethren. *Deut* x iii 18

G i chains *to raise another world*
From h m *Milton*

(e) T o give l to l ta-going to occasi to l t rigina Th hal t *raise* a f lse port *Ezod* x iii 1 (*f*) To gi e vo t an to to it t trik p

Soo as th prince pears, they *raise* cry *Dryden.*

☞ Th Engli h *raise* *sap* *and* *reg* l *y* *grow* to *grow* when Thi erb l as never ber used i w Engla d b ra lif pe an li ceu ly som persons ha dopted it from the English books It l pec liari-

ty of th Southern State to apply th word *ra* to th re ring l ringing p of en l wa *r used* b h t ky l E n d as w il m th S then t a, *raise* in thi sense l ppl d chiefly t animal though w do peak f as ng icky Eild wh re h th ref ac l in the weak ces f th animal fr a.

4 T se to rise as by th ff t of lea n t make light and po gy bread.

Miss Liddy can dance jig. *A* *raise* paste *Spectator*

5 (*N* *ut*) T cause to seem le t *t* *as* bj t by a grad l ppr ach to it to bri g to b sec as g la angi as to *raise* th l nd to r i poi t. *Tott*

6. (*Law*) T re to or co titut as to *ise* use th t to create it *L* *rrill*

T *raise* a blockad (*Mil*) t rem break p blockade, eith y withdraw g th hips or f ces in ploy d in en forci g it, by d i ing t m w y dis persing them.—*T* *raise* *purchase* (*N* *t*) to di p in *re*ra its machin t b ble ne t exert th chanl al f rce requi ed.—*T* *raise* ey to re ling t h an atten pt t l place by loss gi g g ca se the siemp to be rell q ished.

Syn —T lift exalt lev te rect riginat e produce heigh l ggr at cite.

Rais n. 1. O wh th l which raise b ide l l h to

2 (*A* *k*) O f th pright bo d th fro t f h *tops* f *flight f tairs* *etc*

Rai sin (re) n [F *rai* P *ra ai* *razi* sp & I g *asino* It, *racemo* f m L t, *ac mus* l F rom D *razijn*, G D *rozi* Sw *russi* fr LAC ME] A gr pe dri d in th by artifi i l he t

☞ Formerl pro ou ced *r*

Rai ing n 1. Th act f lifti g setti g p le v ti g alti g p odi i g tring t lif o *Th* pera l w k f setti g p the f am f b ilding or y t et f ll b [*U S*]

Raising pin (*Carp*) th pla or *tomething* *at* *th* be on which roof is raised and po w ich ie re *Bro d*

Rai *nd* (ra so- l) a [F *ison* n p p f r *so* *ne* to *as* q [H t g p oof ll l u notice rr g d analytically p tem tically as, a *ra* *ional* *sys* *sion*

Rā jā *Rā jāh* l h m RAJAH

Rā'jah *Rā jāh*, n. [H] d *R* *d* *Pk* *d* *n*, o *m* *r* *j* *t* *f* *m* *s* to *l* to l *n* l t to L. *e*, *ope* from g re l gold dl ct l native pri bl g [*I* *fl*] J

Rāj h hip Rā jā h ship n. Th d gnity p incipality f a l

Rāj pūt [Sk *rajaputr* kl g *so* *lind* *d* *pat*] A Hindoo f ib e d *royal* military aste Kah rey esp cially l hal its l of th coun y f Rajp tan t rth ru ce tral India

Rāk [A S *race* O D *rak* *de* *cl* f *o* *O* *H* G *ho* *V* *H* *G* *rech* *fro* 1 t *rake* to p collect L G *aken*] A l tru m t co ist g f head piece t whi h teeth re f sorted d i g handl at right angle to it — ed f coll cting h y th g light thing which re p ad ove larg rface o f breaki g and oothing the arth

Rāk n [Cf O ra *ker* vill (as i *Eckel* *Rkel* *kel* rney f llow, Dan *rakel* ga gre) to g-d bb l th back Cf RAKE] A loo disso d ly vici man man ad it ted to lew l and othe d l vice An illiterate d frivol ld *ral* *Macaulay*

Rāk n [Cf A-S *ræcan* to rea h st d, G *ragen* to reach, proje t l t tea l forth stand t]

1 (*N* *ut*) ( ) Th p jecti of th upper p rt f hip th h light f th stem and te bey o d th t mit f th k l, (b) Th incli tion of *mast f om a p rpendi l direct*

2 Th f ward to ll f f ulk w

3 Th pit h incli f f roof.

Rāk (*M* *r* *g*) A mi ral l t ral g U l *rake* *ribrally* ly *ou* d f th *sam* thick —called *leo ral* *rake*.

Rāk r f [*imp* & *p* *p* RAKED (rākt); *p* *p* & vb n. RA ING] [A S *racian* *racigan*] cl k Sw *raka*, Dan *rage* G *reen* n. See RAKE n]

1. T ect with rak to p ak to smooth to cle to gather & with r k i clap o r as to *rake* th gr nd to *rake* h y h i y.

2 Hence to collect draw togeth r with l b ri us l d try to gath from wid pace to rap togeth as to *rake* togeth th rai ing the lauder ale to *rai* togeth th r hbl fr town

2 2 g searching am g or o r to scour to ransack

Th sluiceu *rakes* the towns to find plot. *Swift*

4. T pass ov r with viol n rapidity

Like to the *ship* *then* *rakes* *i's* *course*, *it* *waternath* *he* *Harmea*

5 (*Mil*) To fi de to fire l dire ti with th length f pecially i l g g m l to m d as h p, on th to b f so th l the balls ang the wh l le gth of the deck *b* a th p ass l rake h hip fore and ft.

F *rake* *p* applied to fire to cov the fire with h s

Rāke, *r* *i* 1 T use rake for searchi g lecti g to cr p to scratch l ri r to fi d s thi g to se h min tely d m nutely

Chaucer *for raking in Chaucer* *for* *liquated* *word* *Dr*

2 To pas with vi len or r pidity t sc al g

Pas could of stay h l ver him did *rake*. *Sp*

3 T lead di sol te d b h d ff *Sh* *an*

4. T l line from a perp di lar directio a mast *rakes* ft.

5 T fly wid of th gam as h wk som t does *H* *ll*

6 T walk bout to gad or ramble idly [*P* *E* *g*] *Halli*

Rāk *e*, A comm T la brandy *S* *mon*

Rāk *hell* n [See RAKE] A lewd dis f ll w *deb* *n* *h* *ak*

It said m doth h ppe t any way f life, that a t l *rak hell* do *erg* tog th *be*

Rāk *h ll* n. Diss l te wi l wd l *R* *k* *li* *ll* *y* [*Obs*] *B* *J*

Rāk l O wh th t wil h rak l) A p wh ses rak (b) A m l in raki g gral & , by h se h p w (tachm t to locom ti e gl f l anl grate by tom tl acti (*d*) A gu a plece to k an emy ship *l* *a* *d*

2 [*A* *t*] A ske-il gan, as th pharyn bo es f som fi h

Rāk *hām* [Cf. RAGAMAHL] A vile l te w tc] [*Ol*] *Mi*

R k *l* Th handl f *rake*

Rāk *e* *m* (*k*) (*M* *ing*) See RAKE.

Rāk *ing* n. 1 Th act f g k th m p ti f collecti g with rake f bea *d* *moo* thi g with *rake*

2 Th pa of gro l raked t o q il y f h y &c collected by co pass g r k ov *p* *ra f* *gro* *d*

3 Tl cours f ll f rak d h bea.

Rāk i h l Ul to dis l 1 lif l wd b ched Th d us task of son ril g ra lo *M* *ca*

2 (*Naut*) H l g a great rake or backward ti ti fl ti to

R *k* *i* *h* *ly* *ad* l kish mae er

R *k* *i* *h* Dissl t proati

Rāl *e* *n* *tän* *d* [F] (*M* *s*) Slacke l l di l to pe f rm pas ge with grad was l lim d f rita dand

Rāl *ll* *ne* *n* [O F *ge* *fres* *rallier* fr *llier* See RAL Y] Act f llying

Rāll l e O wh ill

Rāl ly r [imp & p p *Rl* *ED* *p* *p* & RAL *Y*] [F *rallier* O Fr *realler* Lat. *a* *re* *adig* *a*] *by* *b* *l* *A*, Fr *l* *e* *d* f At] T llect d *r* *eu* to o l troop d p *ed* o thrown l to co fusi n to g gai t e *nfte*

Rāl ly *v* *l* T com f to derly *res* gem to re w d as troops scattered or put to fli to emble to n ite

1 movable parts of m *itee* hen d hen to rall blow and to form themselves t to this new world. *Tille*

The Grecian *rallie*, and their powers ulte *Dry*

2. Hence to renew w led f reu p w renew vigo to rec p ata

Ral ly *t*. [Fr *railler* See RAIL] T all with sill ry l h l good h mor l pi sa or with *slight contempt* o *lire* a ro ding to *sat* re f th *sne*

Hen yeomh rall tee pon unity Th. *Add*
St phan had is g on seared h ierou pain,
Whose gay lear oa *rallied* *with* *ahide*

Syn —T ba or jok ridicul satirize d *w* mock. See BANT R.

Rāl ly *v* *i*. To o pl as t y o tirical hu r

Rāl ly *n* 1 Th act of bringing disc d red t o to bl t ru k

2 E is f good humo r tirl l m lim

3 Act proces f reg ini gi st t ength lg

Rām *n* [A S *ramm* O H G r *R* D c Fr O r *ramm* *rus* *er* *mmel* *imek* *t* *b* p ll d to lcel *ru* *lr* *g*]


Ram. (1)

1 The m l f lb h p l all d l m l —t m p rls *r* *k* *gi* *l* *called* *s* *t* *p*

2 (*Astron.*) (a.) Ari the ign f th s diac whi h th te ab t th l t, f th *mb* (b) Th e tellati Ari wil h doe n t n w f rm l ce py th ign of th ame am

3 A *angi* f wa sed for l lt *ger* *l* *al* *lni* ( ) A in tr ment r pon d by hum r l mow *rk* d d *for* b t ri g the al lti A. a h teri g-*ram* (a) t *te* *ere* *ail* t *for* *i* *or* *iron* *be* *k* *fo* *seel*, Armed with *r* t *i* *or* iron be k fo pi rci g an l d stroying et. vessel

4 *A* machi f raising w er by means of th moment m r moving force f th w ter which

part is to be raised, — called also *hydraulic ram* or *water-ram* [See *Hurst* under *Hydraulic*]
5 The hammer of a pile driver
6 The piston of a hydraulic press

Răm, *v t.* [*Imp* & *p p* RAMMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* RAMMING] [Ger *rammen*, prop to drive or thrust with a battering ram or ram-block, D *rammeyen*, Dan *ramme*, to strike, hit, touch, *ramle*, to ram, to force or drive pales into the ground.]
1 To butt or strike against, to thrust or drive with violence, to force in, to drive down or together, to cram, to stuff, as, to *ram* piles, cartridges, or the like.

[They] *rammed* me in with foul shirts, smocks, socks, foul stockings, and napkins *Shak*

2 To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot*

Răm'a-dăn' (110), *n* [Ar *ramadân* or *ramazân*, properly the hot month, from *ramida* or *ramiza*, to be very hot from the influence of the sun] [Written also *Ramadhan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamedan*]
1 The ninth Mohammedan month
2 The great annual fast, or Lent, of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month

Răm'ăge, *n* [Fr *romage*, from Lat *ramus*, a branch, Pr *ramatge*, *ramatge*, Sp *ramage*, It *ramaccio*] [*Obs*]
1 Boughs or branches of trees
2. The warbling of birds on air among the branches *Drummond*

Ra măge', *a* [From *ramage*, n, *supra*] Wild, untamed [*Obs*] "The falcon which fleeth *ramage*" *Gower*

Ra mă'gi oŭs, *a* Wild, not tame [*Obs*] "Now is he tame that was so *ramagious*" *Chaucer*

Ra'ma ya'nă, *n* [Skr] The more ancient of the two great epic poems in Sanskrit, describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita. *Brande*

Răm'berge, *n* A kind of galley *Stanyhurst*

Răm'ble (răm'bl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RAMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAMBLING] [Of Ger *rammeln*, to tumble, to romp, or Lat *re ambulare*, Eng. as if *re amble*, or it may be a dim of *roam*]
1 To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object *la* slow, to visit many places, to range carelessly or irregularly, to rove, to wander, as, to *ramble* about the city, to *ramble* over the country

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle, *rambling* fellow *Swift*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke*

2 To go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction

O er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson*

Syn — To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll

Răm'ble, *n.* A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object, an excursion for recreation with no definite object or direction

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table *Swift*

Răm'bler, *n* One who rambles, a rover, a wanderer

Răm'bling-ly, *adv* In a rambling manner

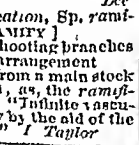
Răm'bŏŏze, } *n* [Perhaps from A S *ream*, L Ger
Răm'bŭze, } & D *rôm*, H Ger *rahm*, cream, and Eng *house*, *bouze*, *booze*, to drink] Formerly, at Cambridge, Eng, a beverage made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose water in summer *Blount*

Ra'me-al, *a* [From Lat. *ramus*, branch] (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, a branch *Gray*

Ra'me an, *n* A ramist See RAMIST

Răm'e-kin, } *n* [Fr *ramequin*, from O D
Răm'e-quin (kin), } *rammelen*, toasted bread] (*Cookery*) A small slice of bread covered with a force of cheese and eggs *Bailey.*

Răm'en tă'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, scales, Fr. *ramentacé*] (*Bot*) Covered with weak, shriveled, brown, scale like processes, as the leaves of many ferns *Lindley*



Ramentaceous Leaf

Răm'ent, *n* [Lat *ramenta* See *supra*]
1 A scraping, shaving [*Obs*]
2 (*pl*) (*Bot*) Loose scales on the stems of plants, ramenta

Ra mĕn'tă, *n pl* [Lat] (*Bot*) Thin, brown, foliaceous, scale like processes upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns

Răm'e oŭs, *a* [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus*, branch, bough.] (*Bot*) Belonging to a branch, growing on or shooting from a branch *Lee*

Răm'i fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr *ramification*, Sp. *ramificacion*, It *ramificazione* See RAMIFY]
1 The process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem or the mode of their arrangement
2 A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel, a subordinate branch, as, the *ramifications* of an artery *Arbuthnot* "Infinite vascular *ramifications*, revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope" *I Taylor*

3 A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments, as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.
4 (*Bot*) The manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs *Lee*
5 The production of figures resembling branches.

Răm'i fŏrm, *a* [Lat *ramus*, branch, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling a branch *Henslow*

Răm'i fy, *v t* [*Imp* & *p p* RAMIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAMIFYING] [Fr *ramifier*, Pr & Sp. *ramificar*, It & L Lat *ramificare*, from Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make] To divide into branches or parts; as, to *ramify* an art, a subject, or scheme. *Boyle.*

Răm'i fy, *v i* 1 To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant

When the asparagus begins to *ramify* *Arbuthnot*

2 To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject or scheme.

Ra'mist, *n* A follower of Pierre *Ramé*, better known as *Ramus*, a celebrated French scholar, who was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. *Brande*

Răm'line, *n* A line used, in mast making, to get a straight middle line on a spar *Dana*

Răm'mel, *n.* Refuse matter [*Obs*] "Filled with rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones" *Holland*

Răm'mer, *n* One who, or that which, rams or drives, as, (*a*) An instrument for driving any thing with force, as, *a rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity (*b*) A rod for forcing down the charge of a gun, a ramrod.

Răm'mish, *a* [From *ram*, properly like a ram, especially in odor Cf Dan *ram*, rank, strong scented. See RAMM] Ram like, rank, strong-scented

Răm'mish ness, *n* Rankness of scent

Răm'my, *a* [See RAMMISH] Like a ram, strong scented, rammish *Burton*

Ra'mol-lĭs'çence, *n* [Fr *ramollir*, to make soft, to soften, from *re*, again, and *amollir*, to soften, from *a*, equiv to Lat *ad*, and *mollir*, Lat *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft] A softening or mollifying [*Rare*] *Caldwell*

Ra mōōn', *n* (*Bot*) A small West Indian tree of the genus *Trophis*, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle *P Cyc.*

Ra mōse' (125), } *a* [Lat *ramosus*,
Ra'moŭs, } from *ramus*, a branch, It, Sp, & Pg *ramoso*, Pr *ramos*, Fr *rameux*] (*Bot*) Branched, as a stem or root, having lateral divisions, consisting of branches, full of branches, branchy

Ramose Root

Răm p, v i [*imp* & *p p* RAMPED (răm pt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* RAMPING] [Fr *ramper*, to creep, O Fr to climb, It *rampere*, to paw, *rampicare*, to creep, *ranpa*, a paw]
1 To climb, as a plant, to creep up

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so *ramping* on trees, they mount to a great height *Ray*

2 To spring, to leap, to bound, to prance, to frolic, to romp
3 To spring or move with violence, to rage. [*Obs*]

Their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp* *Spenser*

Răm p, *n.* 1 A leap, a spring, a bound

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp* *Milton.*

2 A highwayman, a robber [*Prov Eng*]
3 A ramping woman, a prostitute [*Low*] *Nares*
4 (*Arch*) A concave band or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship *Brande*
5 (*Fort*) An inclined plane or path serving as a communication between different levels of works

Răm p'ăge, *v i.* [Cf RAMP] To scour up and down, to prance about in a rionous manner [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Răm p'ăge, *n* Violent or riotous behavior, a state of excitement or passion, as, to be on the *rampage* [*Prov Eng*] *Dickens*

Răm-păl'lĭan (-păl'yan), *n* [O Eng *rampe*, a rampant, impudent woman, a harlot Cf RAMBLE] A mean wretch [*Obs*] *Shak*

Răm p'an çy, *n* [From *rampant*] The quality or state of being rampant, excessive growth or practice, excessive prevalence, exuberance, extravagance "This height and *rampancy* of vice" *South*

Răm p'ant, *a* [From *rampant*, p pr of *ramper*, to creep, to be servile or mean, A S *rampeald*, headlong, rash]
1 Springing or climbing unchecked, leaping, ramping, overgrowing the usual bounds, rank *la* growth, exuberant

The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude *I Taylor*

2 Overleaping restraint

The lion *rampant* shakes his branded mane *Milton*

3 (*Her*) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person, — said of an animal It differs from *saliant*, which indicates the posture of springing, or making a sally

Rampant Rampant gardant Rampant regardant

Rampant arch an arch whose abutments or springers are not on the same level *Gwilt* — *Rampant gardant* (*Her*), standing upright on his hinder legs with his face turned to the front. — *Rampant regardant*, standing upright and looking backward

Răm p'ant-ly, *adv* In a rampant manner

Răm p'art, *n.* [Fr *rempart*, O Fr *reripar*, from *remparer*, to fortify, *se remparer*, to fence or intrench one's self, *s'emparer*, to take possession of, Pr & Sp *emparar*, *amparar*, to seize, take possession of, to shelter, protect, L Lat, *imparare*, to protect, occupy, Lat as if *imparare*, *adimparare*, from *parare*, to prepare, provide, equip]
1 That which fortifies and defends from assault, that which secures safety
2 (*Fort.*) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised. *Mayne*

Syn — Bulwark, fence, security, guard — Rampart, Bulwark These words were formerly interchanged, but in modern usage a distinction has sprung up between them The *rampart* of a fortified place is the earthen mound or wall which surrounds it The term *bulwark* is now applied to peculiarly strong out works which project for the defense of the *rampart* or main work A single bastion is a *bulwark* Hence *la* using these words figuratively, *rampart* is more properly applied to that which protects by warding out, while *bulwark* is applied to that which stands in the fore front of danger, to meet an impending It Hence, we speak of *a* distinguished individual as the *bulwark*, not the *rampart*, of the state This distinction however, is often overlooked by the poets, and is seldom introduced into general literature

Răm'part, *v t* [*Imp* & *p p* RAMPARTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAMPARTING] To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills those glittering dells,
I roudly *ramparted* with rocks. *Gray*

Rampart gun (*Fort*), a cannon or large gun fitted for rampart use, and not used for field purposes

Rampart Gun

Răm'pi on, *n* [Fr *rampone*, Sp *rampone*, *reponche*, *reponcho*, *rapincho*, Pg *raponço*, It *raperonzo*, *raperonzolo*, *rampon olo*, N Lat *rapunculus*, *rapunculum*, from Lat *rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip, rape, D *repouce*, Ger, Dan, & Sw *rapunzel*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Campanula* (*C. rapunculus*), having an esculent root somewhat resembling a small turnip *Eng Cy*

Crested rampion a species of *Lobelia* — *Horned rampion*, a species of *Phyteuma*

Răm'pire, *n* The same as RAMPART, — seldom used except in poetry

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast' *Dryden*

Răm'pire, *v t* To fortify with a rampire to form into a rampire [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Răm'rŏd, *n* The rod used *la* ramming down the charge *la* a musket, pistol, or other fire arm

Răm'shăck-le (shăk'l), *a* Loose, old, falling to pieces [*Prov Eng*] "A squeezed house with a *ramshackle* bowed front" *Dickens*

Răm'shăck le, *v t.* To search or ransack [*Prov Eng*]

Răm'son, *n* [A S *rhamse*, *rhomse*, Ger *ram*, *ramsel*, *ramsen*, Sw *ramsa*, *ramslök*] (*Bot*) A species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*), formerly cultivated in gardens *P. Cyc.*

Răm'ŭ-lōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat *ramulosus*, from
Răm'ŭ lŏŭs, } *ramulus*, dim of *ramus*, a branch, Fr *ramuleux*] (*Bot.*) Having many small branches

Răn, imp of *run* See RUN.

Răn, *n.* Open robbery [*Obs*] *Lambard*

Ra'nă, *n.* [Lat, a frog] (*Zoöl*) A genus of tailless batrachians, the frog

Ran çĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat *rancescens*, p pr of *rancescere*, to grow rancid, v inchoative from *rancere*, to be rancid] Becoming rancid or sour

Rănch, *v t* [Written also *ranch*] [Ger *ranken*, *rangen*, *renken*, *verrenken* Cf WRENCH] To sprain, to wrench, to injure by violent straining or contortion [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Rănch, *n* The same as RANCHO

Ran che'ro (ran tshā'ro), *n* [Sp] A herdsman, a peasant employed on a ranchio [*Mexico*]

Rănch'o (rănts'hō), *n.* [Sp] A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm laborers may live or lodge at night, also, a large farming establishment on which are many ranches, especially, an establishment for rearing cattle and horses, — distinguished from *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation [*Mexico and California*] *Bartlett. Hudson*

Răn çĭd, *a.* [Lat *rancidus*, fr *rancere*, to be rancid or rank, It *rancido*, Sp *rancio*, Fr *rance*, Pr *ranc*] Having a rank smell, strong scented; sour, musty, as, *rancid* oil or butter.

Am'y-gda-loid'al, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the nature of, an amygdaloid. *Dana*

Am'y-lā'ceous, *a* [Lat *amylum*, starch, Gr ἄμυλον. See AMIDINE] Pertaining to starch, resembling starch.

Am'ȳle, *n* [See AMIDINE] (*Chem*) A radical consisting of ten parts of carbon and eleven of hydrogen With one part of oxygen added, it forms amyl e ether, and with a further addition of one part of water, amylic alcohol, or fusel oil. *Gregory*

A-mȳl'ic, *n* Pertaining to amyle, as, *amylic* ether

An vinc fermentation, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar in which amylic alcohol is produced *Gregory*

Am'y loid, *a* Being of the nature of amyle

Am'y rāl'dism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the 17th century *Encyc Brit*

An [A-S *an*, *nne*, one, Goth *nins*, Ger *ein*, D *een*, Sw. & Dan *en*, Lat *unus*] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article* It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically In such expressions as "twice an hour," "once *an* age," "a shilling an ounce," it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*

☞ *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound as *an* enemy, *an* hour It is also used before *h sounded*, when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first, as *an* historian *an* horticulturist, *an* humanitarian It was anciently used before all consonants

An, *conj.* [The imperative of the A S verb unnan, root nan, to grant, to give. Cf IF] If,—a word used by old English authors

Nay, *an* thou dallest, then I am thy foe *B Jonson*
Fool, fool, fool! catch me *an* thou canst *Ford*

An is, for *if*, or for *as if*, though an incorrect expression, sometimes occurs

A'na 1 A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting on, upon, upward, up to, throughout, backward, back to, again, previously, or against

2 (*Med*) An equal quantity, as, wine and honey, *ana*, ℥ij, that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces

A'nă [The term in the neut pl of Lat nouns in *-anus*] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger The termination is sometimes used alone, as a noun

It has been said that the Table-talk of Selden is worth all the *ana* of the Continent. *Hallam*

An'a băp'tism, *n* [Lat *anabaptismus*, Gr ἀναβαπτισμός See ANABAPTIZE] The doctrine of the Anabaptists

An'a băp'tist, *n* [L Lat *anabaptista*, Gr as if ἀναβαπτιστής] (*Eccl Hist*) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and who of course maintains that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again With these sentiments is generally united the belief that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion

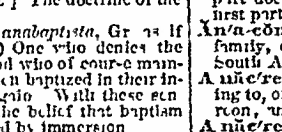
An'a bap tist'ic, } *a* Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines
An'a bap tist'ic al, } *Milton Lp Bull*

An'a băp'tist ry, *n* The sect, doctrine, or practice of Anabaptists [*Obs*]

Thus died this imaginary king and *Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster *Taylor*

An'a bap tize', *v t* [Gr ἀναβαπτίζειν, from ἀνά, again, and βαπτίζειν, to baptize.] To rebaptize [*Obs*] *Whitlock*

•An'a bas, *n* [Gr ἀναβάς, p p from ἀναβαίνειν, to advance] (*Ichth*) A genus of acanthopterygious, bony fishes, remarkable for their power of living long out of water, and of making their way on land for considerable distances,—so called by Cuvier *Baird*


Anabas.

•A năb'a sis, *n* [Gr. ἀνάβασις, ἀναβαίνειν, to go up, or cause to go up ἀνά, up, and βαίνειν, to go] A journey or expedition up from the coast, like that of Xenophon under Cyrus into Central Asia "The *anabasis* of Napoleon" *De Quincey*

•An'a brōs'is, *n* [Gr ἀνάβρωσις, an eating up, from ἀναβιβρώσκειν, to eat up, from ἀνά up, and βιβρώσκειν, to eat] (*Med*) A wasting away of the body

An'a cămp'tic, *a* [Gr ἀνακαμπτικός, to bend back, from ἀνά, back, and κάμπτειν, to bend] Reflecting or reflected; as, an *anacamptic* sound.

☞ This word was formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection, the same as what is now called catoptrics See CATOPTRICS

An'a cămp'tic al ly, *adv* By reflection, as echoes are sometimes produced *Dwight Hall of*

An a cămp'tics, *n plur* The doctrine of reflected sounds, or echoes *Fulton*

An a cān'thic, *a* Belonging to, or resembling, the spine of the anacanthus, or eel-shaped

•An a cān'thi nus, *n* [L Lat *anacanthinus*, Gr ἀνακανθίνος, from ἀνά, back, and ἄκανθα, a spine, or thorn] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, so called from the absence of the spine on the back *Ency Brit*

An'a cā'si, *n* See CASHEW

An'a-ca-thăr'tic, *a* [N Lat *anacatharticus*, Gr ἀνακαθαρτικός, from ἀνακαθαίρειν, to cleanse upward, i e, by vomiting, from ἀνά, upward, and καθαίρειν, to cleanse, purge See CATHARTIC] Cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nostrils

An'a-ca thăr'tic, *n* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories

•An'a-cĕph'a læ'o sis (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, from ἀνακεφαλαιόω, to sum up, as at the close of a speech, from ἀνά, again, and κεφαλαιόω, to bring under heads, to sum up, from κεφαλή, head] (*Rhet*) A recapitulation of the heads of a discourse

An ăch'o ret, *n* See ANCHORET

An'a-chrŏn'ic, } *a* Same as ANACHRONISTIC
An'a-chrŏn'ic al, }

An ăch'ro nism, *n* [Gr ἀναχρονισμός, from ἀναχρονίζειν, to refer to a wrong time, to confound times, from ἀνά, up, against, and χρόνος, time, Fr *anachronisme*] An error in computing time, any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

An ăch'ro nis'tic, *a* Erroneous in date, containing an anachronism "The *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains" *Warton*

An'a clăs'tic, *a* [Gr ἀνακλαστικός, to bend back and break, of light, to reflect from ἀνά, back, and κλᾶν, to break, κλάσις, a breaking]

1 (*Opt*) Produced by the refraction of light, as seen through water, as, *anaclastic* curves. *Hutton*

2 Flexible, as certain glasses or phials with flat bellies, like inverted funnels, and with very thin, convex bottoms By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack, and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form *Encyc Brit*

An'a clăs'tics *n pl* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light;—commonly called *dioptrics* *Encyc Brit*

•An'a cœ-nō'sis, *n* [Gr ἀνακοίνωσις, fr ἀνακοινόω, to communicate, from ἀνά, up, and κοινόω, to make common; κοινός, common] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a speaker appeals to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate, as having a common interest in the right decision of the case, as, were the case yours, how would you act? *Walker*

An'a-co lū'thic, *a.* Lacking sequence

•An'a-co lū'thon, *n* [Gr ἀνακόλουθος, -ον, not following, wanting sequence, from ἀν priv. and ἀκόλουθος, following] (*Gram.*) The want of sequence or connection existing in a sentence, when the latter part does not correspond in construction with the first part *Brande*

An'a-cōn'da, *n* (*Herp*) A large snake of the Boa family, called *Eunectes murinus*, which lives in South America *Dana*

A năc're ŏn'tic, *a* [Lat *Anacreonticus*] Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon, amatory, convivial

A năc're ŏn'tic, *n* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon, a little poem in praise of love and wine

An'a-dem, *n* [Lat *anadema*, Gr ἀνάδημα, from ἀνά ἀνά, to tie up, to wreathe, from ἀνά, up, and δέω, to bind, Fr *anadème*] A garland or fillet, a chaplet or wreath "Sweet *anadems* to gird thy brow" *W. Browne* "Wreaths and *anadems*" *Tennyson* [Written also *nnademe*]

•An'a di plō'sis, *n* [Lat *anadiplosis*, Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις, from ἀνά, again, and διπλόω, to double, διπλόος, διπλοῦς, twofold, double] (*Rhet*) A repetition of the last word or words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea, as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes*—*misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent" *Ayliffe*

An'a drom, *n* [See *infra*.] A fish that ascends rivers [*Rare.*] *Morin.*

A năd'ro mŏus, *a* [Gr, as if ἀναδρόμος, running upward, from ἀνάδρομος, a running, ἀναδραμεῖν inf of ἀνατρέχειν, to run] Relating to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons

•A-næ'mi a, *n* [N Lat., from Gr. ἀ priv and αἷμα, blood] (*Med*) A morbid diminution of the amount of blood in the body, bloodlessness

A nem'ic (a nē'mik), *a* Bloodless, exsanguious

•An'æs thē'sis, *n* [Gr ἀν priv and αἴσθησις, feeling, sensation from αἰσθάνομαι, to feel] (*Med*) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents *Dunglison*

An'æs thĕt'ic, *a* (*Med*) (*a*) Capable of rendering insensible by being inhaled; as, *anæsthetic* agents (*b*) Characterized by insensibility, as, an *æsthetic* effect *Dunglison*

An'æs thĕt'ic, *n* (*Med*) That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c *Dunglison*

An æs'the tize (an ĕs'), *v t* (*Med*) To render insensible by means of an anæsthetic, as chloroform, sulphuric ether, &c *Ency Brit*

An'a glȳph, *n.* [Gr ἀναγλυφή, wrought in low relief, ἀναγλύφειν, work in low relief, embossed work, from ἀνά, up, and γλύφειν, to hollow out, to engrave] An ornament or shield ornament, usually of metal and worked in relief, as a cameo *Buchanan.*

An'a glȳph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the art of
An'a glȳph'ic al, } chasing or embossing in relief;—opposed to *diaglyphic* *Francis*

An'a glȳph'ics *n pl* (*Sculp*) Chased or embossed work in relief *Francis*

An'a glȳp'tic, *a* [Lat *anaglyptices*, from Gr. ἀναγλυπτικός, ἀναγλύφειν See ANAGLYPH] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing or embossing plate *Ency*

An'a glȳp'to-grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anaglyptography

An'a glȳp tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr ἀναγλυπτογραφία, embossed, from ἀνά, up, γλύφειν, to engrave, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed appearance as if raised from the surface of the paper,—used in representing coins, bass-reliefs, and the like. *Art Journal*

•An'ag nōr'i sis, *n* [Gr ἀναγνώρισις, from ἀναγνωρίζειν, to recognize, from ἀνά, again and γνωρίζειν, to make known, to recognize] Recognition the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action *Blair*

•An'a gō'ge, *n* [Gr ἀναγωγή, a leading up, from ἀνά, up, and ἀγωγή, a leading, from ἄγειν, to lead]

1 An elevation of mind to things celestial *Bailey*

2 The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New

An'a go gĕt'ic al, *a* Contributing or relating to spiritual elevation; mysterious *Lardner*

An'a-gŏg'ic-al, *a* Mysterious, elevated, spiritual, as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven

An'a gŏg'ic-al ly, *adv* In a mysterious sense, with religious elevation

An'a gŏg'ics, *n pl.* Mystical interpretations, especially of the Scriptures *L Addison*

An'a-gō'gy, *n* Anagoge. [*Obs*] *Hume*

An'a grām, *n* [Gr ἀναγραμματισμός, from ἀνά back again, and γράμμα, letter, something written, from γράφειν, to write; Fr *anagramme*.] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*, *William Noy* (attorney general to Charles I and a laborious man) may be turned into *I moyl in law*. *Gibbon*

An'a gram, *v t* To form into an anagram [*Obs*]

Some of these *anagrammed* his name, Benlowes, into Bear-lobus *Hurdis*

An'a-gram-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or making
An'a gram măt'ic al, } an anagram *Camden*
An'a gram măt'ic-al ly, *adv* In the manner of an anagram

An'a grām'ma tism, *n* [Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, Fr *anagrammatisme*] The act or practice of making anagrams *Camden*

An'a grām'ma tist, *n* [Fr *anagrammatiste*.] A maker of anagrams

An'a-grām'ma tize, *v t* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram. *Cudworth*

An'a grām'ma tize, *v i* [Gr ἀναγραμματίζειν, Fr *anagrammatizer*] To make anagrams. *Herbert*

An'a grāph, *n.* [Gr ἀναγραφή, a writing out, from ἀναγράφειν, to write up or out, to record, from ἀνά, up, and γράφειν, to write] An inventory, a catalogue, a memorial *Wheatley*

•An'a gros, *n* A measure of grain in Spain, containing somewhat less than two bushels *Ency Brit*

A'nal, *a* [Lat *anus*] Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus, as, the *anal* fin

A năl'cīme, *n* [Fr. *analcime*, N Lat *analcimes*, from Gr a priv and ἄλκιμος, strong, from ἀλκή, strength] (*Min.*) A white or flesh red mineral of the zeolite family occurring in twenty four sided crystals, and sometimes in cubes By friction, it requires a *vitreal* electricity, hence its name *Dana*

An'a lĕc'tic, *a* Collecting or selecting, made up of selections, as, an *analectic* magazine

An'a-lĕc'ts, } *n pl* [Gr ἀναλεκτα, from ἀναλέγειν,
•An'a lec'tā, } -ος, collected, from ἀνά, up, and λέγειν, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

•An'a lĕm'mā, *n* [Lat *analemma*, a sun dial on a pedestal, showing the latitude and meridian of a place, Gr ἀνάλημμα, a support, or thing supported, from ἀναλαμβάνειν, to take up, from ἀνά up, and λαμβάνειν, to take]

1 (*Geom*) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon

2 An instrument of wood or brass on a block, a projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it,—formerly much used in solving astronomical problems such as finding the time of the sun's rising and setting, the length and hour of the day, &c

3 A tubular mark, usually in the shape of a figure 8 depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year *Francis*

•An a lĕp'sis, *n* [Gr ἀναλήψις, a taking up or recovery, from ἀναλαμβάνειν, to take up recover] (*Med*) Recovery of strength after a disease *Quincy*

An'a lĕp'sy, *n* A species of epileptic attack, sudden occurrence, but not regarded as dangerous *Ency Brit*

An'a lĕp'tic, *a* [Gr ἀναληπτικός, restorative, from ἀναλαμβάνειν, to take up recover] Corroborating, invigorating, giving strength after disease, as, *analeptic* medicines *Quincy*

R[illegible]cidity, *n.* [F. *rancidité*, It. *rancidità*, *rancidezza*, Sp. *rancidez*. See *supra.*] The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

Răn′cid-ly, *adv.* With a strong sour smell.

Răn′cid-ness, *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Răn′cor (răńk′ẽr), *n.* [O. Fr. *rancor*, *rancor*, *rancour*, [illegible] N. Fr. *rancœur*, [illegible] *rancura*, O. Sp. *rancor*, *rencura*, N. Sp. *rencor*, Pg. *rancor*, [illegible] *rancore*, *rancura*, L. Lat. *rancor*, *rancura*, from Lat. *rancor*, rancidity, rankness, [illegible] grudge, *rancere*, to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and malignant enmity; [illegible] hatred.

It [illegible] not be easy to conceive the passion, rancor, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.*

Syn.—Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; [illegible] —Ma[illegible] E[illegible] Enmity and [illegible] both [illegible] hostile feelings; [illegible] open, while rancor is deep-[illegible] malignant. It implies personal malice of the worst and most [illegible] is the strongest word [illegible] expresses [illegible] feelings.

Rancor will out, proud prelate; in thy face I see thy fury. *Shak.*

Rancor is that degree of malice which preys upon the possessor [illegible] with vexation [illegible] contemplates the happiness of another [illegible] he is foiled in his [illegible] purposes [illegible] him. *Cogan.*

Răn′cor-ous (răńk′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [O. Fr. [illegible] *rancoureux*, [illegible] Sp. *rencoroso*. See *supra.*] Full of rancor; evincing rancor; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful; malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Spenser.*

Syn.—Malignant; malicious; spiteful; [illegible]

Răn′cor-ous-ly, *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with deep malice; spitefully.

Rănd, *n.* [A.-S. *rand*, *rond*, D., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, probably allied to *rind*, q. v.]

1. A border; edge; margin.

2. A long fleshy piece, as of beef cut from the flank or leg; [illegible] *steak*. [*Obs.*] See [illegible]

3. A thin [illegible] of [illegible] *rasend*.

Rănd, *v. i.* To rant; to storm. [*Obs.*]

[illegible] and [illegible] raved, and *randed* and [illegible] *J. Webster.*

Răn′dăl, *n.* The [illegible] of [illegible] seeming [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Răn′dom, *n.* [O. Fr. *randon*, [illegible] *randir*, [illegible] *randon*, O. Fr. & Fr. *randon*, [illegible] *à randon*, [illegible] violently, [illegible] rapidity, *à randon*, [illegible] violently [illegible] probably from Ger. & Eng. *rand*, border, edge, [illegible] See *supra*.]

1. A roving motion; course without definite direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance;—used especially in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

2. Distance to which a missile is thrown or projected; range; reach; as, the farthest *random* of [illegible] *Digby.*

3. (*Min.*) Direction from a determined [illegible] [illegible] depth below [illegible]

Răn′dom, *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; done with [illegible] left to chance; as, a *random* guess.

Some random truths he can impart. *Wordsworth.*

Random shot, a [illegible] not directed or [illegible] toward any particular object, or [illegible] shot with the muzzle of the [illegible] elevated [illegible] horizontal line. *Brande.*

R[illegible]n, [illegible] *Random.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Răn′dom, *v. i.* [See RANDOM, *n.*] To stray; to wander; to go [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Răn′dy, *a.* [See RANDOM.] Disorderly; riotous. [illegible] The [illegible] *W. Scott.*

R[illegible], *n.* [illegible] wild goose [illegible]

[illegible], *n.* [illegible] Icel. *hr[illegible]*, *hrein-dýr*, Dan. *rensdyr*, Sw. *renhjort*, D. *rendier*, [illegible] Lap. & Finn. [illegible] The same as [illegible] See [illegible]

Ră[illegible], *v.* [illegible] RE[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to strengthen [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Răng, *imp.* of *ring*. [*Rare.*]

Rānge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANGING.] [Fr. *ranger*, Pr. *renar*, [illegible] F. *reng*, O. Fr. & Pr. *renc*, [illegible] Eng. *rank*, q. v.]

1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to range troops in a body.

It would be absurd [illegible] to range himself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the *corresponding society*. *Burke.*

2. To separate into parts; to sift. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

3. To dispose in classes, orders, or divisions; to arrange regularly; as, to range plants and animals in genera and species.

4. To rove over; to pass over.

Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to, or near, as, to range the coast.

☞ Compare the last [illegible] senses with the French *ranger* [illegible]

Rānge, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction; to roam.

Like a ranging spaniel that barks at every bird he sees. *Burton.*

2. To have range; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance; as, the gun ranges three miles; the shot ranged four miles.

3. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*

4. To have a particular direction; to bend; to correspond in direction; to be in a line with; as, the front of a house ranges with the street. With his way thy [illegible] *Dryden.*

5. To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as to [illegible] the [illegible]

Syn.—To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

Rānge, *n.* [Fr. *rangée*, Pr. *renguea*. See *supra.*]

1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a range of buildings; a range of mountains.

2. An aggregate of individuals in one rank or degree; an order; a class.

The [illegible] range of beings above him are [illegible] the lowest [illegible] intelligences. *Hale.*

3. The step of a ladder; a rung. *Clarendon.*

4. A kitchen grate; especially, a modern [illegible] to do cooking [illegible] plates, fire-box [illegible] brickwork, and containing [illegible] *S[illegible]*

5. A bolting [illegible] to sift meal.

6. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; [illegible]

He may take a range all the world over. *South.*

7. Compass or extent of excursion; reach; scope; discursive power; as, the range of one's [illegible] comprehension; [illegible] range of [illegible] range of [illegible] range of truth; compass of knowledge; [illegible] scope [illegible] [illegible] *Pope.*

The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole [illegible] of the [illegible] *Fell.*

[illegible] range of the [illegible] *Addison.*

8. (*Gun.*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; the line of its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it describes from the muzzle of the piece to the point where it lodges.

9. That which may be traversed; ground; place; room for excursion; especially, a region [illegible] [illegible] which cattle may wander.

10. (*U. S.*) A [illegible] system of [illegible] lying between two meridian lines, [illegible] miles apart, numbered east and west from the principal meridian [illegible] [illegible] township [illegible] range being numbered [illegible] north or south from the base line, [illegible] township No. 6 [illegible] range 7 W. from the fifth principal meridian.

Rānge′ment, *n.* The act of ranging, or the state of being ranged; arrangement. [*Obs.*]

Rān′ger, *n.* 1. One who ranges; a rover; a robber. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. That which [illegible] [illegible] parts, specially a dog. [*Obs.*] The [illegible] *Hall.*

3. A [illegible] *C[illegible]*

4. One of a body of mounted troops armed with [illegible] who range over the country, and [illegible] [illegible]

5. A sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king [illegible] whose business is chiefly to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Cyc.*

Rān′ger-ship, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

Rān′gle, *v. i.* To range about in an irregular manner. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Ra-nī′na, *n.* [Lat. *rana*, frog.]

1. *Partaining to* a frog. *Wright.*

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to or belonging to the lingual artery and to [illegible] following the same course [illegible] *Dunglison.*

Rănk, *n.* [Fr. *rang*, O. Fr. & Pr. *renc*, It. *rango*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, M. & N. H. Ger. *ring*, circle, circular row, N. H. Ger. [illegible] D., Dan., & Sw. *ring*, W. [illegible] Arm. *renk*, [illegible]]

1. A row or line; range; an order; a [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
Rising to [illegible] [illegible] *Byron.*

2. (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers ranged side by side; a row of troops reckoned from side to side, or in breadth;—opposed to *file*.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons [illegible] form of war. *Shak.*

3. (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) Degree; grade; as, the rank of captain or colonel, or general; the rank of rear-admiral.

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; persons or things having like [illegible] [illegible] degree; order; as, [illegible] order of men; the highest and the lowest ranks of men; [illegible] of [illegible] things.

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; position in civil, military, or social life; comparative station; relative quality; degree; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank*; a lawyer of high rank.

These are all virtues of a meaner rank. *Addison.*

6. High degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of *rank*.

Rank and file (*Mil.*), the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals; in a more extended sense, [illegible] sergeants also, [illegible] the non-commissioned staff.—*The ranks*, the order of common soldiers; as, reduced to the ranks.—*To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank*, to precede, or go over [illegible] [illegible] the right of taking the place that [illegible]

Rănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKED (răŋkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKING.]

1. To place abreast, or in a line.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class.

Poets [illegible] are ranked in the class of philosophers. *Broome.*
Heresy is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable classes [illegible] Ranking all things [illegible] [illegible] *Watts.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank your tribes? *Milton.*

4. To take precedence of, by virtue of superior rank; to outrank. [*Recent.*]

Rănk, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article rank with the rest. *Shak.*
Go, rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to be esteemed, as an equal or superior; as, he ranks with the first class of poets; he ranks high in public estimation.

Rănk, *a.* [*compar.* RANKER; *superl.* RANKEST.] [A.-S. [illegible] proud, haughty, fruitful, rank, D. *rank*, slender, graceful, [illegible] proud, rank, Prov. Ger. [illegible] rank. Cf. also RANCID.]

1. Luxuriant in growth; exuberant; of vigorous growth; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

[illegible] ears of corn came up upon one stalk, rank and good. *Gen. xli. 5.*

2. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; [illegible] exceeding the actual value; as, *rank* [illegible] [illegible] *Rank* [illegible] *Howe.*

I do forgive
Thy rankest faults. *Shak.*

3. Strong-scented; highly [illegible] as, a rank smell.

4. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile.

Where land is rank 'tis not good to sow wheat. [illegible] *Mortimer.*

5. Strong-scented [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] *Spenser.*

6. Inflamed with venereal appetite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. Strong to the taste; highly tasted.

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] rank of the [illegible] which they feed. *Dryden.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to get it [illegible] [illegible] thick having. *Moxon.*

Rănk, *adv.* Rankly; stoutly; violently. That [illegible] *rank*, [illegible] [illegible] *Fairfax.*

Rănk′er, *n.* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Rănk′le (răŋk′l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKLING.] [From *rank*, *a.*]

1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Pope.*

2. To continue to become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as, rankling malice or envy.

This would have left a rankling wound in the hearts of the people. *Burke.*

Rănk′le, *v. t.* To cause to fester; to make sore. [illegible] *Fox.* [illegible]

[illegible] to fester; [illegible] [illegible]

Rănk′ly, *adv.* With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow rankly.

[illegible] scarcely grow [illegible]

Rănk′ness, *n.* [A.-S. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See RANK, *a.*] The state of being rank; luxuriance.

1. The [illegible] [illegible] great or vigorous growth; extravagance; as, [illegible] rankness of plants.

[illegible] [illegible] *Clarendon.*

[illegible] rankly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. Rancid [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Ran′-nel, *n.* [Ind. [illegible]] A quo[illegible] [illegible] [Written also *ranny* and [illegible]] [illegible] [*Hindostan.*]

Ran′ny, *n.* [illegible] *A* [illegible] shrewmouse. [illegible] kind of small [illegible]

[illegible] shrew-mouse. The [illegible] *Brown.*

Răn′sack, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSACKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSACKING.] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *sökia*, to seek [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. To search thoroughly; to search every place or [illegible] To ransack every corner of the [illegible] *South.*

2. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip; [illegible] *Shak.*

[illegible]

3 To violate, to ravish, to deflour. [*Obs.*] "Rifle spoil of ransacked chastity." *Spenser.*

Răn'sack, *n.* The ransacking or being ransacked; pillage; devastation. [*Rare.*]

Even your fall in the house
Shall not be free from ransack. *J. Webster.*

Răn'sŏm, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O. Fr. *raençon*, *raancon*, *raunson*, *reanchon*, O. It. *rancone*, It. *redenzione*, Pr. *rezenso*, *rezems*, *rezemso*, *redempcio*, Sp. *redencion*, from Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEMPTION.]

1 Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy; as, they were unable to procure the ransom of the prisoners.

2 The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

3 (*Law.*) A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. *Blackstone.*

Răn'sŏm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSOMING.] [Fr. *rançonner*, Pr. *ransonar*. See *supra*.]

1 To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent; to buy out of servitude or penalty; to rescue; to deliver; as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy.

2 To demand a ransom for; to exact payment on. [*Rare.*]

All the lands as he had rule of he ransomed them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times a year. *Ld. Berners.*

Răn'sŏm-bĭll, *n.* (*Law.*) A war contract, valid by the law of nations, for the ransom of property captured at sea, and its safe conduct into port. *Kent.*

Răn'sŏm-er, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Răn'sŏm-less, *a.* Incapable of being ransomed; without ransom. *Shak.*

Rănt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANTING.] [Scotch? Ger. *rant*, noise, noisy mirth, Gael. [illegible] Ir. *ranaim*, to cry, shriek, roar, to cry out, to roar, make a noise.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Look where my ranting host of the Garter comes! *Shak.*

Rănt, *n.* High-sounding language without importance or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

Rănt'er, *n.* 1. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

2 (*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) One of a religious sect which sprung up in 1645, — called also *Seekers*, from maintaining that its members were seeking for the true church and its ordinances, and the Scripture, which were lost. This sect is now extinct. (*b*) One of the primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal, — so called in reproach.

Rănt'er-ism, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

Rănt'i-pōle, *n.* [Eng. *rant*, to make a great noise, and Prov. Eng. *pole*, a pole or plank in the childish amusement of see-saw.] A wild, romping child.

Rănt'i-pōle, *a.* Wild, roving, rakish. [*Low.*]

Rănt'i-pōle, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*]

Rănt'ism, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

Rănt'y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

Răn'ū-la, *n.* [Lat., a little frog, a little swelling under the tongue of cattle, diminutive of *rana*, a frog; [illegible] Fr. *ranule*.] (*Med.*) A cyst [illegible]

Ra nŭn'cu-lā'ceous, *a.* [See *infra*.] [illegible]

Ra nŭn'cu lŭs, [illegible]

[illegible]

rapfen, to snatch up. See RAP, *n.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

Răp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED (răpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] [See *supra*.] To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

With one great peal they rap the door. *Prior.*

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence, as, to *rap out* an oath. In the United States, *rip* is often colloquially used in the same sense, as, to *rip* out an oath.

Răp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED, usually written RAPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] [See *supra*.]

1. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off.

And through the Greeks and Ilians they rapt
The whirring chariot. *Chapman.*

To be rapt to the higher heaven remained the privilege of the apostle. [illegible]

2. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*
Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

3 To exchange; to truck. [*Obs. and low.*]

To rap and rend, to seize and tear off; to strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence; as, they brought off all they could *rap and rend*. See REND.

Răp, *n.* [Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, a stroke. See *supra*.] A quick, smart blow; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.

Ra pā'cious, *a.* [Lat. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch away; Fr. & It. *rapace*, Sp. *rapaz*, Pr. *rapatz*.]

1 Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious knights templar." *Motley.*

Well may thy lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

2 Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* tiger; a *rapacious* bird.

Syn. — Greedy; ravenous; voracious.

Ra pā'cious ly, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

Ra pā'cious ness, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression.

Ra păç'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *rapacitas*, Fr. *rapacité*, Pr. *rapacitat*, Sp. *rapacidad*, It. *rapacità*. See *supra*.]

1 The quality of being rapacious; addictedness to plunder; seizure by force; rapaciousness; ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of animals.

2 The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain.

Răp'a ree', *n.* See RAPPAREE.

Răpe, *n.* [L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, Dan. *rappe*, to snatch away, allied to Lat. *rapere*, whence *raptus*, rape, Fr. *rapt*, It. *ratto*. See RAP, *v. t.*]

1 The act of rapping or snatching by force; violent seizure; robbery. [*Rare.*]

And ruined orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

2 Specifically, violence done upon a woman; sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

3 That which is snatched away. [*Obs.*]

Where now are all my hopes? O never more
Shall they revive, nor death her rapes restore. *Sandys.*

4 Movement or action, as in snatching; haste; hurry. [*Obs.*]

5 Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

6 The refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making vinegar. *Simmonds.*

Răpe, *n.* [Icel. *hreppr*, village, district, [illegible] O. Sw. *repa*, to measure [illegible] with a rope [illegible] a rope, cord [illegible] See ROPE.] A division of a county in Sussex, in England, intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. [illegible]

Răpe, *v. t.* To commit rape upon; to violate; to ravish. [*Obs.*]

Răpe, *n.* [illegible]

[illegible]

1. (*Anat.*) A prominent line [illegible] especially, the peripheral line or edge [illegible] extending from the base to the extremity of [illegible]

2 (*Bot.*) See RHAPHE.

Răph'i-dēs, *n. pl.* [Fr. *raphides*, from [illegible] a needle, pin, from [illegible] together.] (*Bot.*) Minute transparent crystals [illegible] in the tissues of plants. (Written also [illegible])

Răph'i lite (49), *n.* [Gr. [illegible] stone.] (*Min.*) An asbestiform variety of [illegible] lite.

Răp'id, *a.* [Lat. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; It. & Sp. *rapido*, Fr. *rapide*.]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; fast; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with rapid wheels. [illegible]

2 Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; in quick sequence; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; *rapid* succession.

3 Of quick utterance of words; as, a *rapid* speaker.

Răp'id, *n.* [Fr. *rapide*. See *supra*.] The part of a river where the current moves with more swiftness than is common; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall; as, the Lachine *rapids* in the St. Lawrence.

Ra pĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *rapiditas*, Fr. *rapidité*, It. *rapidità*, Sp. *rapidez*.]

1 The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; *rapidity* of motion of any kind; [illegible]

2 Quickness of progression or advancement; *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

Syn. — Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; agility.

Răp'id ly, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; [illegible] to grow or improve *rapidly*; [illegible]

Răp'id ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rā'pi er, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, from L. Ger. *rapen*, H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away, pluck, to fight; D. & Dan. *rapier*, Ger. [illegible] from [illegible] See RAP, *v. t.*] A light sword with a very narrow blade, introduced from Spain, and formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions. *Fairholt.*

Rā'pi er-fĭsh, *n.* The sword-fish. [illegible]

Ră'pĭll, *n.* [It. *rapilli*.] Pulverized [illegible] substances.

Ra pĭl'lo,

Răp'ĭne (răp'ĭn), *n.* [Fr. *rapine*, Pr. [illegible] Sp. *rapiña* [illegible] Lat. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off by force.]

1 The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; [illegible] plunder. "Men who were impelled to war [illegible] as much by the desire of rapine as by the desire of glory." [illegible]

2 Violence; force.

Răp'ĭne, *v. t.* To plunder. [illegible]

Răp'ĭ nous, *a.* Given to rapine; [illegible]

Răp pa ree', *n.* [See RAPPER.] A wild Irish plunderer; — so called from his carrying [illegible] called a rapparee. [Written also [illegible]]

Rap pee', *n.* [Fr. [illegible] It. [illegible] See RASP.] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color [illegible] from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco [illegible] moistened, and [illegible] times scented. [illegible]

Răp'pel, *n.* [illegible] The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Răp'pen, *n.* A small coin [illegible] nearly equal to [illegible]

Răp'per, *n.* [From *rap*, *v. t.*] 1. One who raps [illegible]

2. An [illegible] [*Obs.*]

Rap port', *n.* [Fr. [illegible]

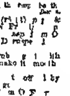
[illegible]

p-to ri-ous [Lat. raptori See RAPTER.]
1 Rap rial
2 Adapted to the seizing f p y either lye f
scol ad th like
t ûr t apt'yŋ 83), [Lat rapere, rapt
carry off by f rc Sp rapt It. pt a rat
ra]
1 A seizi g by iol ce; a l rrying l ng with
lority r ; i lity with viol nce [Obs.] Chapman.
2 The tate co dition of b i g r pt ri d
y from lf by gr abl ll n t
ca f pleasi g pas k j from joy pleas
s ec ta y
Music, wh nus pplied, raised th mi d f th hearer
t on p n i it strengthe d il a, and d
use int rapture. Addison.
Y grow correct, that once ith rapture wrot. Pope.
Syn — Bliss ecsta y; transport d light xult
n.
pt û r e t [imp & p p RAPTURED p p
n RA TURI I] T r it h r a n p rt to
r pture. Thomso
pt'ûr-ist n. An th iast. [Obs] Spens
i l l l t & t T l l be p t, l l to
r pt to o raptu to becom ptured.
ore.]
t û -ous a E t tic p p o pori g, lab
k k r t se j r plea d l ght.
pt ûr-ous ly d In rapt ous m
i b r pt ro ecstatically
ra ř [Lat.] A are bi d hence not
l g s ld m m t with u al person [a ary
(i a] super z ra sup l RA EST]
r r ee Fr Sp Pg & It. ra f om L L
rus thi rare, wh e al Ge Dan., & Sw
D raa]
1 Of wid p i s f parts f loose texture
t thi k d ns thin rare un sphere
gh l il
Water is n ter tran Rather d by consequence l
mo e porous l an grid Ne ton.
2 Thi ly ttered; disp rsed Th rare
d hol tary there i ll cks Mil
3 Not fr q t seldom m t with u ual as
ary ve
A l lly ll at val ail to d gre sel
om f l P wo k ll fill d with terro d
light. C wley
Abov th rest l judge as beauty rare. Dryden.
5. Early [Obs nd rare]
H i mechanism th rare and late,
W rk in the work place. Chapman.
Syn — Scarce ; infreq ent u ual unusual
r le ordinary ; [comp are] — RARE, SC
nd scarce r b f low of the s l rd
be met with as, a ra plan t ; one ecie of
ing as scarce, whi h th m all [used] for
the bei g b n d ordyl dinal being seldom A
d h al m has own sense. A p rfec ion fwi
d judgment l ne f h ed l him in the world.
art k p rt [ur pl ce f m e grew y
n It w often received by ceeding eastern
fine
[comp RARER; superl RAREST] [A-S.
rere, rare, l al hrd O H G raner L L REA
A [Aw] N rly w ll fectly roasted
lled partially cooked l d as r re be f
m th
N w hold my w l ll ne h
T roed by h great fire and roasted rare. Dryden.
This ord is h n m so sen h l ed S
is ol [res l is good sed k nd
r' shō [Ch l and d f m rarely-show]
b w enrl d sh l box by hown A p
e-shc It n s [h are] sell s
Sp nific fon It. efaction F o La
h p co s f m king ra f xp ding
di di g bodi s by p rating th p rts — p
ense] to n l and i th re faction
r fi a bl [Fr refiable] (p bl f b ing
rest d
r' fŷ (syn p § 141) v t [imp & p p R. ER
ED p p R FY ARE I] [F r fier
refacere rary a e fin & Ir r A L t
s (from ra us thi And f ere, t
k] T m k thi poro l d se
l d o larg with d ll g y r po
on f alit b — opp ed l to condense
r' fy i T be m thi l poro
rly ad 1 l rare m d g sel
om b l fi as thi rarely see
2. Finely t ly l he p rs who pl y d so
rarely ll e fi g t l W Scott
To rea of th per nce re rely gifted Evelyn
re n n 1 The state f being are thi ness
ity
2 Th t te of being rare o scarce u comm
i freq y
And l t renews the small ll comm d. Dryden.
3 A ni artist from arel y Fare
ip a. [From l p f ut off
ee q] h ly lpe ripe b f h re b
r h l eas
ip n. A ly fruit; espe ially a kind of
h which ripe
ar'i ty (y p § 130) [Lat raritas Fr ra-
ret Fr itat rei Sp ridad It. rarit
Ran]

1 Th quality r state f being rare rarene
thi ss te ity as the rarity f l
2 Th tate f b i g rare o scarc ccu n
h se; l f eq cy as the rity f an ve t, r f
a pl k
Far from be g fond of f wer fo ts rarit y Spect tor
3 That which i rare an un common thi g
thing val d f its carcity
I saw five rarities of differ t h is, which pleased m
more th any h h i th bee Addison.
Ra cute (rǎs'kŭt) [?] t to
gra] (F rt) low pl g g al g — ppli l
ty t tit li which il at i f th
w k vo arh il t, d th eo y k pt
dry l w l l th th h t m y re tual
D w p gra th gro l h f th m Sc tt
Ra al(6) n. (A S rascal l an w rthle dee
Cf F rasca ll th rabbl]
1 A l beast p lally a le d er
Horns! th blest h both those as h ge as the ras-
cal. Shak.
2 A m m f ll w, a ro d l w rthl f l
l w tri k i h di h t r rogue — a-
peci lly pplied t men d boy guilty i th i a r
rim d tudie ti g t rnalty guilt than
villa
F tha se not serv my turn t store,
A d h rascal who pretend to mor Dryden
Ra l l Le a rascal d
2 M low [Obs] p
R -cal'i tou (ra k l yu) [From ascal] A
l w m w ich [Milton l scallion.]
Ras-cal'i ty 1 Th q lity f bei g ras lly
l m tri ki lines di h ty bas
fraud
2 Th low m p t of th peopl [Ob]
Ra al ly Lik l anly tri kish
di ho t vil bas w rthl as ascally
porte
Ra ( )(Sy p § 130 [imp & p p RASED
p p & vb n. n] [Fr raser p & l g ra-
se It ra re L. Lat t rape fle
f q from der rasu to rap b]
1 T rub al q the f t to g s [P re]
It t ol the bullet his rased his ch h ha ou l to
hi head? Bowa
Some met his fo rase th surface of th wate d, as
others th g e almos t used to ce Beckford
2 T scratch rub t, to bl t o t t ca
l i as Exc pt w rase th f lty f
o m y ro t and h k t f mi d Fuller
3 f l] with th gr d to rthrow to
d troy to
Till Troy were by that brave h d rased
Th y wo ld at turn home. Chapman.
In this nse raze is gen rall sed Th word
rase may in sef s be co thered arly but let
erase or se ml ar h ing pe ed l
Syn — T erase deface blot ex expunge re
cel, ef ace t s erthrow b ruc de tr y t o
ru h i h ruin.
Ra ( ) e t T becom le l d with th ground
f ll t ff rthrow
R ( ) n [Ob] L t cel re
2 A light w d
3 (O E g Law) A m su t whi h th com
m di y m re l was sead wi h th top f
th m as ri g el, by m ping r strik g ff ll
h was bore it Cowell
Ra l [n n ura part n r st] [D
& N H G r ra & t H G ras L G D
& Sw ra l l e l re h Cf l] l ask t mull
urbs, t to A-S ril o t vibrat.]
1 Hasty; g] k pl i gent r
ra h fire. I ash gu powd Shak
I have scarce leisure to salute y
My m tte ar rush. Shak
3 E peci lly hasty l on al t actl precipi
tate resol t g t g prof l so ur
wit bout d d lib rati and ll — ell f
so , as a rash man mind to ras to
m d
3 Ln d d t k n with to m ch h to
loo it l d d w l m as rea
4 S dry as to f ll with handling as corr
[Pr F g] Gro
Syn — Precipitate headl g h d trong foolh rd
hea l discreet heed es thoughtless t onsiderate
rt) w in a that t w re e k A ra m s
h r l m l ot aware wt h re h
h ri from lov of h rd ou and t bell A ra
is rash who dive it from t m re tmp ne o l f ell
wi h coo l h con h m te fool h e who
throws himself into danger in disregard defiance f
it conse ence.
Was ever k more adventurous knight. Dryden
t at rash and in r hour,
Forth reachi to he ru ck d, h ate. Milton
If y ut be to thus hardly
f pose themselves t jeopardy
If come ded off, and laugh,
N honor got y such folly. B Jonson.
Ra h n. [O F rrash N F ra he th itch, Pr
from P p & Pg ra ar t scratch L L
as if r a d f endere, rat m t scrap scratch
h It, raschio l q t ur O Fr ache f
It. r sch re, i rape cr tch O F rascler N
F rasler Lat. if radiare f dere, rasum]
(Med) An rupti n re e on the body
wi h little i val
Ra h [F rasa heri ma] ef th It & Sp r so
sail f o L L p F r ul e to scr pe
l it rus g ll (ar re] L G
rase) A l f ri kind f ilk l and stuff
m f [Obs.] D ne.
Ra h [? m r sh a.] [Ob]
1 T trike by glancing bl w to lash to cut
t ll
It dreamt th bear had rashed f his helm. Shak.
2 T prepare with haste to h rry
Th former l ion of hi A t d tion ment was
hastily rashed p at th t ous in shortness of me Fuller
Ra h r n. A thi l ce of b o thin f.
Ra l ful a la h hasty precipit t [Ob]
Ra l ling, n O wh t l d h hasty
m [Ob]
Ra l ly ad l ra h h y m with
p cipitati n hastily with t due d libe ti
It that t th any bl g rashly, m t d l will
L'Estrange
Ra l n Th q lity f b i g rash o
ha te in m l l g l od rt l g a m br
p ipit ti t ld rat prompt n t
co tempt f d ger acting with l d ld ra
ti
W fend by ashore which is final g or d l g
before w h cunnly hf t ou m rea.
Syn — T m rit ; folh d precipit y r
h lm l it hill ere l ed s s l m
il th ea l ss s T nu
Ra kol nik [H m the h re]]
(Eccl) O b i gi g t th l g t l m l fm
port l body f d se from l Gr k] h
in it l [Writte al raskolnik] Brande
Ra so ial (Syn p
§ 130) [Fro N Lat
or ac n
sc tch from L l
dere ra m to rap
scral h] (Ornit)
Of p rial f g h
tai l of bird
th g ill ac bi d
th p acc k d
f wl partridge t i h
pige and ll th
Sw
Ra p n [O F g
O p pe
Sp, It. & D
D & Sw n, Dan
aspe O m p l
( ] A p t
ll whi h th
th g p l
lt l b i g mixed by
h bilo rak f a
h p f h t te d f
hi l] th na
wi h di

Rasorial Birds.
head ( ) Head of ; ( ) head
h a, head of com m n ( ) he
an ad of w) ky
d d of common grouse

Ra p Th rasp berry [Obs]
Set sorrel am g th rasps and will th rasp be th
smaller Bac n
Ra p (2) [imp & p p A r (rl ( ) p t &
b n l d] [F per N Fr
per It. pe to pe rar aep l m O
H G ra po to t gether D raspe
ra p Sw ra G]
1 T rub fil with asp t rub g l ith
to gh fil a, l ra p wood to make it mo th
so rasp b t powd
2 H ce to grate h l ly up t off l by
ra gh tre in t t langu ge
Ra p l ry [F sp t f m O F r
pe R r pen.] urgeo s asp ll the n.
Ra p'ber ry (be) (Syn p
§ 130) [From Eng ra p d
fr m th ro gh e f th fruit t
Lraf beere f m kr t um, t ec tch]
(Bot) (a.) Th fr it f bram
bl f th g fruit a berry
growing o pri kly pl t t
black aspberry th d he
white spberry (b) Th brub it-
lf
Rasp O wh th t which
ra p p a rasp



Ra pt Th asp l rry [Ob] Raspberry Fruit
Ge rd La hon
Ras n. (F d) A nivoro im l f th g
f era (l d vet enu) t (l) tive l
f d t d it furni h perf m re bli g
that f th t t, whi h is highly pri ed by th J
Baird
Ra re (ra'zhyur) n [Lat rasura f m rad re
ra um t scrape, to R s p & l g
Fr ure Pr ura See RA]
1 Th act f rasi g scrapi g vi g ra-
l an lit ation
2 Th ma k by which l t word or a p rt
f writi g i pl ll is rase d, ef ed r ra
ed an era
Rat n. [A-S ræt D rat O H. G r t ta,]
Ger ratt rat O L G ratten, L G]

rotte, Sw *rätta*, Fr & Pr *rat*, Sp & Pg. *rato*, It. *ratto*, Ir & Gael *radan*, Armor *raz*]

1. (*Zoöl*) One of several species of small, rodent mammals, of the genus *Mus*, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships The brown rat is *M decumanus*, the black rat, *M rattus* Of mild species is the musk-rat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), the American jumping rat, of the genus *Didomys*, and the jerboa, or jumping rat, n species of *Dipus*

2 A round and tapering mass of hair, or similar material, used by ladies to give fullness to their natural hair

3 One who deserts his party or associates, hence, among printers, one who works at less than the established prices

☞ It so chanced that, not long after the accession of the house of Hanover, some of the brown, that is, the German or Norway, rats, were first brought over to this country (in some timber, as is said), and, being much stronger than the black or, till then, the common, rats, they, in many places, quite extirpated the latter The word (both the noun and the verb to *rat*) was first, as we have seen, leveled at the converts to the government of George the First, but has, by degrees, obtained a wider meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics " *Lord Mahon*

To smell a rat, to be suspicious, to be on the watch from suspicion, as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat

Răt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATTING]

1 (*Eng Politics*) To desert one's former party from interested motives, to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage

Coleridge incurred the reproach of having *ratted*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days *De Quincey*

2 To work at less than the established prices, — a term used among printers

Răt'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being rated

Răt'a ble, *a* [From *rate*] 1 Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value

Twenty ore were *ratable* to [at] two marks of silver *Camden*

2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation, as, *ratable* estate *Stat of Conn*

Răt'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being ratable, ratability

Răt'a-bly, *adv* By rate or proportion, proportionally *Raleigh*

Răt'a fĭ'A (-fē'a) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Sp , Pg , It , & Fr *ratafia*, from Malay *arak*, orrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses, whence Sp & Fr *tafia*, sugar spirit, rum] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar, — a term applied to the liqueurs called *noyau*, *curaçoa*, &c [Written also *ratafia* and *ratafie*]

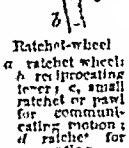
Ra tăn', *n* See RATTAN

Răt'a ny, } *n* [Sp *ratania*, *ratañe*, Peruv *ra-*
Răt'an hy, } *tania*] (*Bot*) A half shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), the root of which is very astringent [Written also *rhatany*]

Rătch, *n* [See RACK, 3 Fr *rochet*] A ratchet See RATCHET

Rătch'el, *n* Gravelly stone [*Prov Eng*]

Rătch'et, *n* [Fr *rochet*, It *rocchetto*, a spindle, fr *rocca*, a distaff, O H Ger *rocko*, N H Ger *rocken*, Icel *rocka*, Eng *rock*, *rock* See ROCK] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only, pawl click, dog, — used for preventing backward motion in machinery, or for converting reciprocating into forward motion



Ratchet-wheel
a ratchet wheel *b* reciprocating lever, *c*, small ratchet or pawl for communicating motion, *d* ratchet for preventing backward motion

☞ The term is also sometimes applied to the combination of wheel and pawl, as represented in the figure

Rătch'et-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back

☞ In the cut, the pawl *c* is so [illegible] teeth in one direction only, so that in returning, drawes the wheel with it while the pawl *d* prevents it from turning in the other direction, — called also simply a *ratchet*

[illegible] attached to a ratchet [illegible] the reciprocating [illegible] — called also a *ratchet-brace*, or a *ratchet brace*


Ratchet-drill

Răte [illegible] (Norm, & O. Fr *rate*, Pr., Sp , Pg , & It *rata*, Lat *rata* (sc *pars* , fr *ratus*, reckoned) fixed by calculation, [illegible] to calculate]

1 [illegible] portion or measure; [illegible]

[illegible]

2 [illegible] portion, [illegible]

Heretofore, the *rate* and standard of wit was different from what it is now a-days *South*

In this and his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful *Calamy*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate* nor come up soon enough *Clarendon.*

3 A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value, as, parish *rates*, town *rates*, highway *rates*

4 Manner, style [*Obs*]

Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate* *Spenser*

5 Ratification. [*Obs*]

Never without the *rate*
Of all powers else *Chapman*

6 The change in the error of a clock in 24 hours, or the amount of its daily deviation in seconds from the number of seconds in 24 hours of true time. A clock which gains or loses two seconds in a day is said to have a gaining or losing *rate* of two seconds, whatever may be its actual error *Nichol*

7 (*Naut*) The order or class of a ship, which is called first, second, third, &c., *rate*, according to its magnitude or force

Rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* RATING]

1 To set a certain estimate on, to value at a certain price or degree

To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions, is a rule frequent indeed, but not infallible *South*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate* *Dryden*

2 To settle the relative scale, rank, or position of, as, to *rate* a ship, to *rate* a seaman

3 To ratify. [*Obs*] "To *rate* the truce they swore " *Chapman*

To rate a chronometer, to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance or computation dependent thereon

Syn —To value, appraise, estimate, compute, reckon

Rāte, *v i* 1 To be set or considered in a class, to have rank, as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line

2 To make an estimate

Rāte, *v t* [Eng *rate*, v t, to value at a certain rate, to estimate Cf Sw *rata*, to find fault, to blame, despise, to hold cheap, Icel *reita*, to pinch, pull] To chide with vehemence, to reprove, to scold, to censure violently

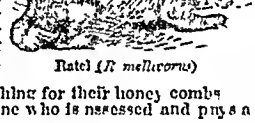
Go *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy *Shak*

Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and *rating* them for it *Barrow*

Rāte, *v i* To use reproaches, to chide, to scold

Rāte'a-ble, *a* See RATABLE

Răt'el, *n* (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Ratelus*, and of the weasel family, found in India and at the Cape of Good Hope The *R melliverus* of the Cape is remarkable for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bees, in digging up the earth when searching for their honey combs


Ratel (*R melliverus*)

Rāte'-pāy'er, *n* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax

Rāt'er, *n* One who rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate

Răth, *n* [Ir *rath*] [*Obs*]

1 A hill or mountain *Spenser*

2 A fortress

Răth, } *a* [A S *hrædh*, *hrēd*, quick, hasty, O H
Răthe, } Ger *brad*, *hradi*, quick, Icel *hradr*, id , Goth *raths*, easy Cf RADY] Coming before others, or before the usual time, early "The men of *rathe* and riper years "

Bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies *Milton*

Răth, } *adv* Early, betimes "Too *rathe* cut off
Răthe, } by practice criminal" *Spenser*

Held her from her sleep
Till *rathe* she rose *Tennyson*

Răth'er, *adv* [See *supra*] Earlier, sooner [*Obs*]

Răth'er (Synop , § 130), *adv* [A S *rathōr*, *hradhōr*, compar of *radhe*, *rādhe*, quickly, immediately See *supra*]

1 By earlier choice, more readily or willingly, preferably

My soul chooseth strangling and death *rather* than my life *Job* vii 15

2 More so than otherwise, on the other hand, in some degree, in the contrary of what is just before proposed or said. "Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse " *Mark* v 26

3 Of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to the other, actually, though not markedly or decidedly, somewhat, moderately, tolerably.

He sought throughout the world but sought in vain,
And nowhere find so *rather* fair a swain. *Dryden*

4. More properly, more correctly speaking.

'Tis is sense
Which does not *rather* [illegible] *rather*, but
The act is [illegible] it nature. *Shak*

The sooner the more so, especially, for better reason, for particular cause.

[illegible] *Shak*

Would *rather*, or *had rather*, prefer to, choose, desire by preference to "I *had rather* speak [illegible] with an understanding *Hooker*

☞ *Had rather*, *had as liefer*, [illegible] more blundering interpretations of the abbreviation of *would*, as in *I'd rather*, &c, are forms to be reported to be stigmatized as incorrect but [illegible] crities to be preferred especially where a [illegible] follows, *had have* being, too barbarous a combination to be tolerated.

Răth'rĭpe, *n* A raverip. [*Obs or Prov. Eng*]

Răth'rĭpe, *a* Early ripe, mature before the season, raverip [*Obs or Prov. Eng*] "[illegible] delight in *rathripe* fruits " *Fuller*

Răt'ĭ fĭ cā'tion, *n* [Fr *ratification*, Pr *ratificacion*, Sp *ratificacion*, It. *ratificazione*] The act of ratifying, or giving sanction and validity to something done by another, the state of being ratified, confirmation, as, the *ratification* of a treaty

Răt'ĭ fī'er, *n* One who, or that which ratifies or sanctions

Răt'ĭ fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RATIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATIFYING] [Fr *ratifier*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *ratificar*, It *ratificare*, from Lat *ratus*, fixed by calculation, firm, valid, and *facere*, to make See RATE To approve and sanction, to make valid, to confirm, to establish, to settle especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant, as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

It is impossible for the divine Power to set a seal to a lie, *ratifying* an imposture with such a miracle *Locke*

Răt'ĭ fĭ cā'tion (-fĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *ratificatio*, from *ratus*, fixed, firm, valid, and *habere*, to have, hold See *supra*] Confirmation or approbation, as of a contract [*Obs*]

Răt'ĭ o (rā'shĭ o, or rā'sho), *n* [Lat, from *ratus*, to reckon, to believe, think, judge See REASON]

1 (*Math*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, expressed by the quotient of the former divided by the first, thus, the ratio of 3 to 6 is expressed by $\frac{6}{3}$, or 2, of *a* to *b*, by $\frac{b}{a}$

☞ Some writers, less properly consider ratio as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second, the term *ratio* is sometimes applied to the *difference* of two quantities, as well as to their *quotient*, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter *geometrical ratio* The name ratio is sometimes given to the rule of three, in arithmetic

2 Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, degree, rate, proportion, as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress

Ratio of a geometrical progression the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one *Brit Cyc*

Răt'ĭ ōc'ĭ nāte (răsh'ĭ-ōs'ĭ-nāt), *v i* [Lat *ratiocinari*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason, It *ratiocinare*, Sp *raciocinar*, O Fr *ratiociner* See RATIO and REASON] To reason deductively, to reason or argument

Răt'ĭ ōc'ĭ nā'tion (răsh'ĭ-ōs'ĭ nā'shun) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *ratiocinatio*, O Fr *ratiocination*, Fr *ratiocination*, Sp *raciocinacion*, It *ratiocinazione*] Nearly equivalent to Lat *ratiocinium* See *supra*] The act or process of reasoning, or deducing conclusions from premises See REASONING.

Răt'ĭ-ōc'ĭ nā tĭve (răsh'ĭ ōs'ĭ nā-tĭv), *a* [Lat *ratiocinativus*, It *raziocinativo*, Sp *raciocinativo*] Characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination, consisting in the comparison of propositions, or in the deduction of inferences from the comparison, argumentative, as, a *ratiocinative* process "The *ratiocinative* medit tiveness of his character " *Coleridge*

Rā'tion (rā'shun *or* răsh'un), *n* [Fr *ration*, Sp *racion*, It *razione*, from Lat *ratio*, *rationis* See RATIO]

1 A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to a soldier in the army, or officer in the navy, for his daily subsistence, or for the subsistence of horses

☞ Officers have several rations, according to their rank or number of attendants

2 Hence, a certain portion or fixed amount dealt out, an allowance

Răt'ĭon al (răsh'un al), *a* [Lat *rationalis*, It *razionale*, Sp , Pg , & Fr *rationnel*, fr *ratio*, *rationis* See RATIO]

1. Relating to the reason, not physical

2 Having reason, or the faculty of reason, endowed with reason, — opposed to *irrational* as, man is a *rational* being, brutes are but rational animals

It is a glory and happiness to have a rational nature *Isaac*

3 Agreeable to reason, reasonable, not absurd, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like "[illegible] dictions, as, *rational* conjectures a *rational* [illegible]

Rational horses See HORSE. 2 (*b*) [illegible] (*Alg*), a quantity [illegible] can be expressed [illegible] of the use of [illegible] — opposed to *irrational* or *surd* quantity

Syn —Sane and intelligent [illegible] Reasonable [illegible] *Rational* [illegible] more to [illegible] *Intelligent* [illegible] *Rational* [illegible] *Reasonable* [illegible]

ing a p bound st l f i d bound lows, &c. I
the w cases the spec i th m la mor p rticula by
referred n. F ase ebe has reference th ex ressio
this l cutre to practical p rposes l d notes, ed
or directed by reason; as re ad desires pla e, &c.
a reason he h g reason ab prospect t ess.

What higher f her merely th find
Attract h man reasonal, to mind *M'Neu.*

A law may be reasonable in suff al though man does at
all wit, or dous kno the reaso of th is given. *Sw f*

Rā tion-al (rish u al) A rati l hal g *Tow g*

Rā tion al (rā l u al) (dy p § 130) n. [F
rationel l Sp re *cional l* It ra Lat. *rationāl* be
l ri L.]

1 A d tall with ass scri f re son fi
s gned D Spart w *I tio l* f th C ar
Pray

2 A plan li n f il pri lpl f som ord
lon sel hypo he l h m and th lik
o th pri ciplel th m [

Rā tion-al-ism (Sh l) [F *rationel* as, Sp
racional rationalismo] A system of pl lo t d d d from
re ne d lined f om oppo od to ev t il
ex fe d f ro to p rellan so

Rā tion-al-ist (Sah un) n. [F *rationaliste* Sp
racionalista]

1 O who proceed f ht disq t il d
p ecilee wh lly po reaso *Lo c*

2 O wl o rel on hl ess the sol th
suprem rth l y in man. f l gd d re
j p rn tural guilt l d, disbeliev
l th o per t rel rlel f th Christ ligion.

Rā tion al ist (rish) B l g to

Rā tion-al-is t (al) (or) ace d w th the
pri lpl f rail llsm

Rā tion al is t al ly *ad* I d rail all th
m r

Rā tion al i ty (ash u) n. [F *rationalité* Sp
racionalidad It. r *ion l t* Lat. *ratiōnālitas*]
Th q ality f b l g tional po ses t reaso
d ered f reaso reaso hl ss W ll
directed inte ti ns wh *atio lative* will t
bear rigl t anal ati *Brokesa.*

God has mad rat *onal* y th meanest portion of ma kind. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Rā tion al iz (rash) t T rt to a-
tion l ani to li t rp like l ll l

Rā tion-al i T jy wh ll u l ly on
ass to acco d with th p l lpl s f ratio ll m

Noth g was less simple than the popular M hammedan-
ism I re *ombred* f ratio ha called rana *alism* ly in
its concepts of th Deity *Milman.*

Rā tion-al ly (Ash) l I ratio l ni
n l co iate y with ass so bly as
w *rat onally* poet very man will p re hl own
happiness

Rā tion i m (rish) Th tate f b ing
rati l s ntent with re so rati l y

Ra ti-o a y (r ish-o-) a B longi g to co u ta
(*Ger*)

Rāt'lin } n (*Naut*) A
Rāt line } ll u
g th hro d of
l p ckling th tep
of ladd f as ondi g
to th mast l ad [W lt-
ten l *rat g l rat*
ati g] *l (ten*

Rāt on { oo Rac
c } A rat. [*Obs*]

Ra ton l p *rolon-*
ge spec t hoot
p g p from a pl
which has bee { re-
tolter to p t hoot
al pplied l a plant whl h has bee *rat* f om
Lat. *ra gul d f sinus* w ll w ill g]

1. A pro t from th oot of th *ess* whl h
h been l *Edwards*

2 A tan [*Obs.*] *Pg y*

Rat o r [*Imp & p p* RA O *p p p &*
b s n roo ny] T { o pri g p f m
th oot, an l th ne ey f om the root of th
previous ye s pl l g [L Y]

Rāts'bāne n. [From rat *d ba*] I l o f
rats rsenic acid

Rāt ban d, n. t of ed by rat b n *J*

Rāt t ll, Lik rat tail] form *t-tail*
fish wh. h f round ra ped o ro ghened and ta-
pert

Rāt tāll n (F) A r- scence growing from
the pan rn to the mi ddle f th hank f h ma

Rat ta n [M l y *rāt* I ra *tāna* Pr
rat *ol* *rot* p & Pg *rota*] [Written
also *rat*]

1. Th t m of pl t f the genu *C lam is*
growing in I dia w h is with l b an br cyll
dri l kl fed very t gh d tr g [g owl g
to th lze f th huma wrist, l f om fifty to
hundred feet in hei gh t. I l s l f wicker w k
f hat wa kl e-stick with l h ga,
a d th lik Th m th st m are mal ly prod ed
by *C aqua t u* nd *C mal f*

2 A walki g st k m d f ratta

Rat-a n n [F *at* from C Pr *tin a ta*
f Sp l Pr *rat or* It. *ati nare* l fri
to nap both D *rati*, Ger *atin*] A thi k
wool taff quill d or twilled.

Rāt if n t n A wool t f thinne th rattee

Rāt ting n. I Ti t f n n d g r m
party d got g to the oppo ta [*Ed g*]

2 The act of w kl g f ri n th th tabll hed
pri — terto d gp t

d A l w po t co dest g in itl g d g upon a
nab f ress n di t b cage k to
h w n h l will kill l gl on tl [*Ed g*]

Rāt tl (rā tl) v i [Imp & p p RATTL
ed ATTLI] [L. t *rattl t* *tl* l
rotel H G *ra l* D e O *ra rasl*]

1 T mak qui k n rg l pldly l d
by th ll l f bodl n t y so rous t
el ther

A d th rud h d *rattling tempest horns.* *Addison.*
T ash h wind,
O th ea *rattl ag* th ss y street. *Byron.*

2 To p k eage ly d l lly t utt w d
in latt ling or t t } be

Th l k tt h to h poke. *Dryde*
H *rattle* t ent gained popery ey

Rāt tl f 1 T a to mak ttl g f
rapid ce f harp so d as to *title*
h l

2 T at with n to d I with h p
ds rapidly rip l l

Rou d ho mouth d oth hall,
A lead as th e, *rat le* the w thin ear *Shel*

3 T ac ld to rail t clam ly
She would sometimes *rattl* If her servants harply *Arbuthnot*

Rāt tl 1 A rapid l f harp l t
to l g so d as tl *ttl f* drum *Prior*

2 A rapid ces l wo d l rply tlered
to l rapid talk lam hl l g

3 An lnel ornment with wh h latt ri g d
is m le.

The rat & ttl and se ymbals of E ssion adyroom h resemble each oth *Addison*

4 A l y pe so without co eq
j bbere

I may seem strange that ot h rate lik so much
perspicuity I ac d grees, hould h bee wh rat
he took part in co cratio an mply mely b ondon
re ts. *Blue st*

5 (pl) Th lse pro l ed by th air l p al g
th ro gh m f wl h th l g re bl u
fre th m l — hi dy heery bl th p-
pro l f d th *In gl*

T *pel g* l so k t so L—l *ll* t
(*Bot*) plant of h pe *Ph h* *L to*

Rāt tl bā n 1 A toy tl t mak rattl g
so d, rattl

2 (*Bot*) A peel f C l f *ot* wh ds
lyl loose in th pod t l wt hak

Rāt tl brain d Giddy l y wild dis
head d

Rāt tl h ad ed A ley gidly lea ly

Rāt ll n o s A b l (*Ed*) *Pattle ha*

Ra tt p t l l ttle-h ad d.

Rāt tl n k n (*Ed*) *Tyrel*
A pelso h f th
f *Cyst lus* f s l w
f h-brow ed and h r g
seri f h roy l l t lth
d f th tail wll h m t
rattl g l wh o
n The cousin n peel
l c d *rlanus* d tl
th pecies re l c
th t lled s tate l l d
m l w tl ttles h is
C *dawanten* Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*).

Rāt tle-s ll root (*Bot*) A pl t (A f d
[*Prenanthes*] *alb*) f d l th A rl ra t. lh
d St te and t to th bite f the tl
ak

Rāt tl ing w d n (*Ed t*) A pl t f th
ge *Ilier ra m* (*Il ven*) *Gray*

Rāt tl ng Th ma as f A tive

Ra tt-snā'k n I Th sam a RA ON

2 A raceso [*Pr ce*]

Ra n h'wrk n (rawk-w'rk) [C w] (F k) Th
low bed l th rch tel f ra d

Raū ghty [F *rude* Lat. *rudis* from
ru ere hoa se ro h. Ree *ing*] Il rsh ness f
d ro gh tl ru w ho rec es as th *exactly*
f trumpet f th h ma lee

Raū ous [Lat *raucus* f *raucus* f *ra*
ruere gra y H w h *ruc* It *rauco* I g *raucu o*
Sp *ronc* Pr *ou* Pr *ouqo* *ouel*] H arse
h h A *aucus* l *Dr y ann.*

Ra ghat (rawt) p p f *rach* [*Obs*]

Raun h f See L er

Rā n [Fr *r raye* L t, as if *rapugnare re-*
pallicare, from *re* to carry if by f rce t rac
ish *ra* *r raporte* rapaci n F *rach* t vish.]
I evolutl by vio ce lot st gal destruction
devastation h wo; want rid decay as th
ravage C H the *ravage* f fire wasi *ra*
th *ra ge* of an rave *ar f tim*

Would one thi k t were possible to have
T make such *ravag* also and *Addison*

Syn — Depredment do ast tion; devastation pl
I ge pillage pou wac, ruin.

Rāv'age *v.* [Imp & p p n. RAGED p pr &

vb n RAVA ING] [F *ra ger*, from *ra ge* See
pre] To lay waste by f to d int t f d
t omnilt h oc d astati n po to poll
pl d to co m

Already t ease
Has *ravaged* more than ha f th globe *Addison.*
Hl hands were daily *ravaged*, his cattle dri *Y*
Mason.

Syn.—T d spoil; pill ve pl d sack p l
do ta l in d troy asse g

Rāv'a ge n. A pl d p llet o who
that whl h l y w te

Ra v (*mp & p p* RAVED *p pr & ph*
k t) [F *rêver* to be l lirium
d m Pr ev I g *re ve* Sp *rabia* Lat. *re*
ber t ra age b mad f wh ne re
ber go D *reven* *el ro den* M H Ger
ebe]

1 I w de l m d int llect to b d l
t t ta k irra lly t be wil l furious
gi as madm

H I st cause to rave and beat my breast? *Addison.*

2 T ru h lik madm

Th mingled current of red coats d Italian wen rare
d sh al y to th gorge of kaillcranskie. *Macaulay*

T ear n. upon. f h be m d fter t ha entru
l tical po be lited to a t rave *pen*
antique

The half d ree
Which there *rave* q though th y ha ll ot. *Pyron.*

Rāv t T ice in mad o fre y to s y
wildly

Prid lik th D lphus priestess w th fl
B red cousane dest ed to be fu re case *Yo*

Ra [Fr E g *raves* or *rathe* f me of
wood tatd wago so t bl ft t carry
t g load f h y k] Th pp sid pieces of
timbe f th body f art. [*Gi L g*]

Rāv'el (S l) t (*mp & p* RAVELED RAV
ED *p p & l* RA L RA E LED
[O D *ra dam*, N D *ravel* L *ter g hein, rebel*
ffel ; O Up G *ravel* luck]

1 T p to d th t f to lak
p t to wirt to new knit as t ri d
t twl to ra l l stockl g

Ieep, hat k its p th *ravel* leave of sara. *Shak*

2 H to d th l tri acl f l disen
to g l

3 T pull p rt as text so th l the thre d
fulll to to gl d ms h to tangl tom k
l t feate to l

What *ny* d to him lhal could divid
wch *rel l* ipperis, has knot tied? *Walter*

Th h of many me seen d y as k and fed *re*
ent so th ed by lisrana, *ravaled* an l in
lal rek dwo rees *Sir T ple*

4 T h r l sonf l n [*Obs*]

Rāv l (ā l) 1 T he operated in text re
w b lwi t d w to be dis tang d l
be n ll re l *l tri acy*

2 F f ll into perpl xity a d fo t [*Obs*]

Till h th pen, critics *ravel ed*,
They *ravel* more ill less *read* ed. *Blume.*

3 T a k in pe pl ill to busy on will
w l h l tri acl t ente by wi dl g d ferral
[*ed*]

Th humor of rare sp th ll these *ravel* or *ravel* ed
n ters produced lal n esp ra. *Sir R Temple*

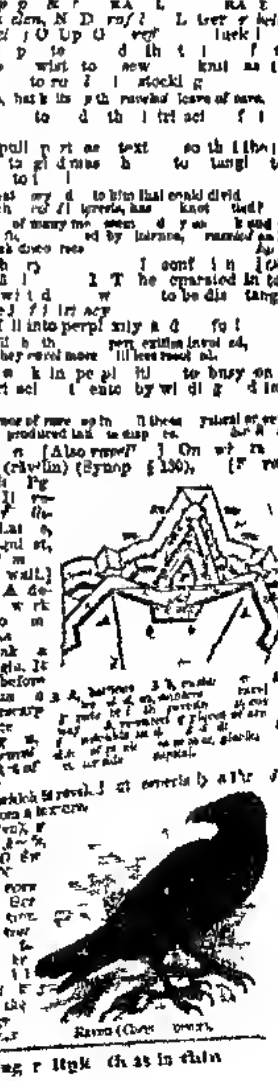
Rā l-e n [Also *ravel*] On wt ra la.

Rāv lin (rāv'lin) (Synop § 130), [F *ravelin*
p *rebelle* Pg
l l m, ll *ra-*
vel p lle-
from Lat *b*
aqual aqual st,
d *all m*
tumpart, wall.]
(*Fort*) A de-
tached w rk
wl h two m
ha km s
wh l b mak a
all t gis. It
is raised before
l curtain d a A, barrier; B B, ravelin; C C, ditches; D D, parapets; E E, ditches of the counterscarp; F F, place of arms; G G, glacis.
th place

Rāv l ing n.
[Also *ravel*
lino] L *A of*
ravelling

1 That which is *ravel*l at covered by a l'ir d
d tach d from a k ra

Rāv'en (rāv'vn) n
[A S *hrāf*
hrāf, *hrafn*, O Sc
rayn *ravn*
Sorp I n. corn
D *raven* f Ger
raben, A H Ger
rabe, O H Ger
hrabe *rabe* L
Lat. *corvus*,
corone] A
l d d f Sl F
t ed f Sl F
ron *ullet* h the
crow bel large
that *corvus corax*


Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Răv'en, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* RAVENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVENING.] [See *infra*, *n.*]
1 To obtain by violence. *Hal. civil*
2 To devour with great eagerness, to eat with voracity.

Our natures do pursue
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink, we die. *Shak.*

Răv'en (răv'n), *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy, to show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. *Gen. xlix. 27.*

Răv'en (răv'n), *n.* [Written also *ravin*, fr. *rapine*, q. v.]
1 Rapine, rapacity. *Ray.*
2 Prey; plunder, food obtained by violence.

Răv'en (răv'n), *a.* Resembling a raven in color, black, as, *raven* locks.

Răv'en-er (răv'n-er), *n.* 1 One who, or that which, ravens or plunders. *Gower.*
2 A bird of prey, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Răv'en-ing, *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

Răv'en-ing-ly, *adv.* In a ravening manner, greedily, voraciously. [*Obs.*] *Udal.*

Răv'en-nāte' (91), *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Ravenna in Italy, in the plural, the people of Ravenna.

Răv'en-nāte', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Ravenna, or its inhabitants.

Răv'en-ous (răv'n-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.]
1 Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage, devouring with rapacious eagerness, as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture.
2 Eager for prey or gratification, as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

Răv'en-ous-ly, *adv.* In a ravenous manner, with raging voracity.

Răv'en-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity, rage for prey, as, the *ravenousness* of a lion.

Răv'en's-dūck, *n.* [Ger. *ravenstuch.*] A species of sail cloth. *Tooke.*

Răv'er, *n.* [Eng. *rave.*] One who raves or is furious.

Răv'in, *a.* Ravenous, rapacious, greedy. [*Obs.*]

Răv'in, *n.* [See RAVEN.] Food obtained by violence, plunder, prey, raven.

Though Nature, red in tooth and claw
With *ravine*, shrieked against the creed. *Tennyson.*

Ra-vine' (ra-vēn', 126), *n.* [Fr. *ravin*, *ravine*, a place excavated by a torrent, a hollow road, ravine, also a torrent, from *ravir*, It. *rapire*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, Pr. *rabina*, impetuosity, ardor. See *infra.*] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water, a gorge, a mountain cleft.

Răv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a raving manner, with furious wildness or frenzy, with distraction.

Răv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVISHED (răv'isht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVISHING.] [Fr. *ravir*, It. *rapire*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, to ravish.]
1 To seize and carry away by violence, to snatch by force.

These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2 To hear away with joy or delight, to delight to ecstasy, to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant. iv. 9.*

3 To have carnal knowledge of, as a woman, by force, and against her consent, to commit rape upon.

Syn.—To transport, entrance, enrapture, delight, violate, deflower, force.

Răv'ish-er, *n.* 1 One who ravishes or takes by violence.
2 One who transports with delight.
3 One who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

Răv'ish-ing, *p. a.* Delighting to rapture, transporting.

Răv'ish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a ravishing manner, with rapture.

Răv'ish-ment, *n.* [Fr. *ravissement*, It. *rapimento.* See RAVISH.]
1 The act of carrying away by force or against consent, abduction, as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*
2 The state of being ravished, rapture, transport of delight, ecstasy.

All things joy with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection, forcible violation of chastity, rape.

Răv'is-sant, *a.* [Fr. See RAVISH.] (*Her.*) In a half raised position, as if about to spring on prey, as a hawk, &c. *Wright.*

Raw, *a.* [*comp.* RAWER, *superl.* RAWEST.] [A S. *hreaw*, D. *rauw*, L. Ger. *rau*, Dan. *raa*, Sw. *rå*, O. H. Ger. *rauw*, *row*, *rû*, *rô*, N. H. Ger. *roh*. Cf. Raze.]
1 Not altered from its natural state, not cooked; not subdued by heat to a state for eating, not done; raw, green.
2 Hence, unprepared for use or enjoyment, unfinished, immature, unripe, hence, unseasoned, inexperienced, unpracticed, untried, as, *raw* soldiers or sailors, a *raw* trick. "Approved himself to the *raw* judgment of the multitude, as a dangerous enemy." *De Quincey.*
3 Not worked in due form, in the natural state, untouched by art, unwrought,—specifically, (*a*) Not distilled, as, *raw* water. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.* (*b*) Not spun or twisted, as, *raw* silk or cotton. (*c*) Not mixed or adulterated, as, *raw* spirits. (*d*) Not tried or melted and strained, as, *raw* tallow. (*e*) Not tanned, as, *raw* hides.
4 Not covered, bare,—as, (*a*) Bald. [*Obs.*] "With skull all *raw*." *Spenser.* (*b*) Deprived of skin, galled, as, a *raw* sore. (*c*) Sore, as by being galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

5 Piercingly or uncomfortably damp or cold, chilly, bleak, as, a *raw* air or climate. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*

Raw, *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place, as, to hit one on the *raw*.

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.*

Raw'bōne, } *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.
Raw'hōned, } hide bound. *Shak.*

Raw'hēad (-hĕd), *n.* A specter, mentioned to frighten children, as, *rawhead* and bloody-bones.

Raw'hīde, *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

Raw'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw. [*Rare.*] *Marston.*

Raw'ly, *adv.* 1 In a raw manner, unskillfully, without experience.
2 Hastily, newly.

Raw'ness, *n.* 1 The state of being raw, uncooked, unaltered by heat, as, the *rawness* of flesh.
2 Unskillfulness, state of being inexperienced, as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops.
3 Hasty manner. *Shak.*
4 Chilliness with dampness.

Rāy, *n.* [O. Fr. *rai*, *rait*, *rais*, *raiz*, N. Fr. *rayon*, Pr. *rai*, *raig*, Sp. & Pg. *rayo*, It. *raggio*, *razzo*, *radio*, from Lat. *radius*, a beam or ray. See RADIAL.]
1 One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle, as, a star of six *rays*.
2 (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant, the marginal florets of a compound flower, as an aster, one of the pedicels of an umbel or other circular flower cluster, radius. See RADIUS.
3 (*Ichth.*) One of the radiating bony spines or flexible pencils forming the framework of the fins of fishes.
4 (*Physics.*) (*a*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point, a single element of light or heat propagated continuously, as, a solar *ray*, a polarized *ray*. (*b*) One of the component elements of light, or colored portions of the spectrum, as, the red *ray* of the spectrum, the violet *ray*. *Brewster.*
5 Hence, intellectual light, perception, vision, sight, apprehension, notice.

If thy grave *ray*
Hath any man seen, making stealthful way. *Chapman.*
The air sharpened his visual *ray*. *Milton.*

Rāy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAYING.] [O. Fr. *raier*, *raier*, N. Fr. *rayer*, Pr. & Sp. *rayar*, It. *raggiare*, *razzare*, to beam, to streak, from Lat. *radiare*, to beam. See RADIATE.]
1 To mark with long lines, to streak. [*Obs.*]

And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenser.*

2 To deface or disfigure, to foul. [*Obs.*]

From his soft eyes the tears he wiped away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*. *Spenser.*

3 To send forth or shoot out, to cause to shine out, as, to *ray* smiles. *Thomson.*

Rāy, *v. t.* To array. [*Obs.*]

Rāy, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, Sp. *raya*, It. *raja*, *razza*, Lat. *raia*, Pr. *raiada*. Cf. ROACH.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the Linnean genus *Raia*, including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.

Starry Ray (*Raia radiata*).

Rāy, *n.* Array, order, arrangement, dress. [*Obs.*] "And spoiling all her goodly *ray*." *Spenser.*

Rā'yah, or **Ra'yah,** *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyah*, a herd, a subject, a tenant, peasant from *ra'a*, to pasture, feed, guard.] A person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax. [*Turkey.*] *Brande.*

Rāy'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lolium* (*L. perenne*), rye grass.

Rāy'less, *a.* Destitute of light, dark, not illuminated. *Young.*

Rāy'on, *n.* Ray. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rāy'on-nant, *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

Cross-rayonnant (*Her.*), a cross having rays of glory behind it darting out from the center to all parts of the escutcheon. *Wright.*

Rāze, *n.* A root. See RAZE.

By some this word has been supposed to mean a bale of package, but this seems doubtful.

Rāze, *v. t.* [Also *rase*.] [*imp. & p. p.* RAZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAZING.] [Fr. *raser*. See RASE.]
1 To erase, to efface, to obliterate, to extinguish. "*Razing* the characters of your renown." "And *raze* their factious and the *family*."
2 To subvert from the foundation, to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish. "The royal hand that razed unhappy Troy." *Dryden.*

Syn.—To demolish, level, prostrate, overturn, subvert, destroy, ruin. See DEMOLISH.

Ra-zee', *n.* [Fr. *vaisseau rasé*, from *raser*, to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZE and RASE.] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut down and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as, a seventy four cut down to a frigate. *Ibid.*

Ra-zee', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAZEED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAZEEING.] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship, hence to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts, as, to *razee* a book or an article.

Rā'zor, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*, O. Fr. *raser*, It. *rasoio*, Lat. *rasorium*. See RAZE and RASE.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair; a very keen table knife of a peculiar form used for shaving the person.

Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

Rā'zor-a-ble, *a.* Ready for the razor, fit to be shaved. [*Rare.*]

Rā'zor-bāck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of whale found in the North Sea, *Physalus* (or *Balæna*) *antiquorum*. It is remarkable for its size, attaining a length of one hundred feet.

Rā'zor-bill, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic fowl, common in the arctic regions, the common auk, *Alca torda*.

Razor bill (*Alca torda*).

Rā'zored, *a.* Formed like a razor.

Rā'zor-fish, *n.* 1 (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the Mediterranean (*Coryphæna noracula*), prized for the table. *Booth.*
2 (*Zoöl.*) The razor shell, *Solen ensis*. *Kirby.*

Rā'zor-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bivalve shell fish (*Solen ensis*), having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor. It is sometimes used as food.

Rā'zor-stōne, *n.* The same as NOVACULITE.

Rā'zor-strōp, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

Rāz'ure (rāzh'ur), *n.* [See RASURE.]
1 The act of erasing or effacing, obliteration. See RASURE.
2 That which is razed, erasure.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury. *Bacon.*

Rāz'zi-a (rāt'si-a), *n.* [Ar. *ghazia*.] A plundering and destructive incursion.

Re. A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting return, repetition, iteration. It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as to *redire*, *redintegrare*. From the Latin the Italian, Spanish, and French have their *re*, *ra*, as prefixes.

Re (rā). (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale.

Rē'ab-sōrb', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REABSORBED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REABSORBING.] [Eng. prefix *re*, and *absorb*.] To absorb again, to draw in or take again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off, to swallow up again, as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, &c.,—used of fluids.

Rē'ab-sōrp'tion (-shun), *n.* The act or process of reabsorbing, the swallowing a second time.

Re-ac-cĕss', *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *access*.] A second access or approach, a visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

Rē'ac-cūse', *v. t.* To accuse again.

Rēach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the ancient preterit, is obsolete), *p. pr. & vb. n.* REACHING.] [O. Eng. *reche*, A-S. *recan*, *reccan*, to extend, stretch out, and *raccan*, *raccan*, to reach, to extend, D. *reiken*, to reach, to stretch, to extend, N. H. Ger. *reichen*, to reach, to stretch, O. H. Ger. *reichan*, *rihhôn*, *rechan*, *ruchjan*, Icel. *reiha*, *rai na*, Dan. *rikke*, Sw. *räcka*, L. Ger. *reiken*, O. Frisc. *reka*, Goth. *rakjan*, allied to Lat. *regere*, to lead straight, *porrigere*, to reach, Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, to reach.]
1 To extend; to stretch, to thrust out, to put forth, as a limb, a member, something held or the like.

Reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *Johnson.*
Trees *reached* too far their pampered boughs. *Milton.*

2 Hence to deliver by stretching out a member, especially the hand, to give with the hand, to pass to another; to hand over, as, to *reach* one a book.
3 To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend some part of one, or something held by one, so as to touch, strike, grasp, or the like, as, to *reach* an object with a cane, a pole or the like.

Lest, therefore, now his br'ler hand
Reach also of the tree of life and eat. *Milton.*
O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. Hence to extend an action, effect, or influence [illegible] to penetrate to; [illegible]

The [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Locke.

It [illegible] of [illegible] reach [illegible] the case of [illegible] but [illegible] Locke.

5. To extend to; to [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible]

Thy [illegible] that [illegible] Milton.

6. To [illegible] to comprehend. [Obs.]

Do [illegible] I [illegible] you not. Beau. & Fl.

7. To arrive at; to gain; to get as far as [illegible] Pope.

8. To [illegible] by [illegible] any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be admitted to.

The best [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] reach [illegible] of the country. Locke.

9. To overreach; to deceive. [Obs.] South.

Reach, *v. i.* 1. To stretch out the hand.

[illegible] reach [illegible] and [illegible] Shak.

2. To strain after something; to make efforts. [illegible]

[illegible] Dryden.

3. To be extended [illegible] influence, [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The new world reaches quite across [illegible] Boyle.

4. To [illegible] Chapman.

Reach, *v.* [illegible] Cheyne.

[illegible] Locke.

Reach, *n.* 1. The act of reaching or extending; extension; power of reaching or touching with the person, or a limb, or something held.

2. The power of [illegible] [illegible] those who [illegible] matters which they least intended. Hayward.

3. Extent; stretch; expanse; hence, application; influence; result.

And on the left hand, hell, With long reach [illegible] Milton.

[illegible] Shak.

4. An extended portion of land or water; a straight portion of a stream or river [illegible] Hawth.

5. An [illegible] Locke.

6. [illegible] [Prov. Eng.]

Reach'er, *n.* One who reaches. [illegible]

Reach'ing post, *n.* [illegible] Wright.

Re-act', *v. t.* [Pref. re + act.] To act or perform a second time; to do over again; as, to react a play. [illegible]

Re-act', *v. i.* 1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; as, every body reacts on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents. Dryden.

Re-ac'tion, *n.* [Pref. re + action: Fr. réaction.] [illegible]

1. Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency; action in a contrary direction.

2. (Chem.) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. [illegible]

3. (Mech.) An action [illegible] force [illegible] [illegible] equal and opposite.

4. (Mech.) The force which a body [illegible] from another body [illegible]

5. (Phys.) Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

[illegible]

Re-ac'tion-a-ry, *a.* [illegible] implying reaction; as, reactionary movements.

Re-ad', [illegible]

Read'a-ble, *a.* [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] progress. [illegible]

Re'ad-just', [illegible] [illegible] Shak.

Read'a-bly, [illegible]

Re'ad-journ', [illegible]

Read (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rǣd*] [illegible] word [illegible] [Obs.]

Wh [illegible] Spenser.

Read, *v. t.* [AS. *rǣdan*, [illegible] *raden*, G. *rathen*] [illegible] to advise. [illegible]

Therefore I read thee get thee to God's word, and there [illegible]

Read, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. READ (rĕd); p. pr. & vb. n. READING.] [AS. *rǣdan*, to read [illegible] Goth. *rōdjan*; to speak [illegible] *rathen* [illegible] *rechnen*, to count [illegible]

1. To go over, as characters or words, and to utter aloud, or recite [illegible] to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to read a discourse; to read the letters of an alphabet; to read figures; to read the notes of music, or to read music; to read a person [illegible] to read [illegible]

2. Hence, to know fully; to comprehend. [illegible]

3. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, etc.; to learn by observation. [illegible]

[illegible] Byron.

[illegible] Shak.

4. To [illegible] [Obs.] Spenser.

Read, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reading; to peruse, or to go over the characters of a book or document. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. To be studious; to practice much reading.

[illegible] Taylor.

3. To learn by reading.

[illegible] Swift.

4. To tell; to declare. [Obs.] Spenser.

5. To appear in reading; as, the passage reads [illegible] in the earliest manuscript.

Read (rĕd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. [illegible] Addison.

Read'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being read; legible; fit to be read; worth reading. [illegible]

Read'a-ble-ness, *n.* [illegible]

Read'a-bly, *adv.* [illegible]

Re'ad-dress', *v. t.* To address a second time. [illegible]

Re'ad-just', *v. t.* [illegible] to adjust again. [illegible]

Re'ad-mis'sion, *n.* [illegible]

Re'ad-mit', *v. t.* [illegible]

Read'er, *n.* 1. One who reads. [illegible] [illegible] (a) One whose office is to read prayers in church. (b) (Law) [illegible] (c) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. (d) A proof-reader.

2. A book containing a selection of extracts for exercises in reading; an elementary book for practice in reading. [illegible]

The passage [illegible] familiar through his *Reader*. Lieber.

Read'er-ship, *n.* [illegible]

1. The office of reader. [illegible]

2. [illegible] Eng.

Read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [illegible]

1. In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; easily.

2. Without delay or objection; without reluctance; willingly; cheerfully.

Read'i-ness (rĕd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [From ready.]

1. The state or quality of being ready; condition of preparation.

2. Quickness; promptitude; promptness; facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction; as, readiness of speech; readiness of mind; readiness in answer.

3. Promptitude [illegible] willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; ready assent.

They received the word with all readiness of mind. Acts xvii. 11.

Syn. — Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness. See Ease.

Read'ing, *p. a.* Addicted to reading; as, a reading community.

Reading, *n.* [illegible] [illegible] text, or [illegible]

Read'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who reads, or peruses [illegible]; a literary scholarship; as, a man of [illegible] reading.

3. A lecture or prelection; public recital.

The [illegible] had their weekly readings of the law. Hooker.

4. The way in which anything reads [illegible] [illegible] by documents; as, the reading of [illegible]

[illegible] a bill (Legislation), [illegible] the [illegible] before [illegible]

Read'ing book, *n.* A book containing selections for reading [illegible]

Read'ing boy, *n.* A boy who reads copy to the corrector of the press.

Read'ing desk, *n.* A desk used in reading; especially [illegible] Hook.

Read'ing room, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort for reading.

Re'ad-journ' (-jûrn), *v. t.* [Pref. re + adjourn.] [illegible]

Re'ad-just', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. READJUSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. READJUSTING.] [Pref. re + adjust.] To adjust or settle again; to put in order again.

Re'ad-just'ment, *n.* A second adjustment.

Re'ad-mis'sion, *n.* (-mĭsh'ŭn) [Pref. re + admission.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as, the readmission of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the readmission of [illegible]

Re'ad-mit', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. READMITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. READMITTING.] [Prefix re and admit.] To admit again; to give second entrance or access to.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye Gracious to readmit the [illegible] Milton.

Re'ad-mit'tance, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

Re'a-dopt', *v. t.* [Prefix re and adopt.] To adopt again. Young.

Re'a-dorn', *v. t.* [Pref. re + adorn.] To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. Blackmore.

Re'ad-vance', [illegible]

Re'ad-ver'ten-cy, *n.* [Prefix re and advertency.] The act of reviewing. [illegible] Norris.

Read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *a.* [Comp. READIER; superl. READIEST.] [AS. *rǣde*, *gerǣde*, *hrǣd*, *hrǣd*, quick, [illegible] Dan. *rede*, Sw. *redo*, *reda*, [illegible] G. *bereit* [illegible] *rede*, [illegible] See Raid, [illegible] Cf. Rath.]

1. Prepared at the moment; not behindhand or backward when called on; not [illegible] for lack of being prepared or furnished.

My [illegible] are killed, and all things are ready. Matt. xxii. 4.

2. Prepared in mind; disposition, not reluctant; willing; free; inclined; disposed.

I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. Acts xxi. 13.

If need be, I am ready to forego And quit. Milton.

3. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; easy; expert; as, a ready apprehension; ready wit; a ready writer or workman.

[illegible] Scott.

Ready in devising [illegible] Macaulay.

4. Offering itself at once; at hand; opportune; convenient; near; easy. "The readiest way." Milton.

A [illegible] wrenched from one [illegible] ground. Dryden.

5. On the point; about; on the brink; near; with a following infinitive.

My heart is ready to crack. Shak.

Ready money, money at hand; cash; [illegible] To make ready, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.

Syn. — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fit; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See Prompt.

Read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go ready armed before the children of Israel. Num. xxxii. 17.

Read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *n.* Ready money; cash. [Colloq. & low.]

Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. Arbuthnot.

Read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare. [Obs.] Fabyan.

Read'y-made', *a.* Already provided; kept on hand or made to order [illegible] demand. [illegible]

Read'y-wit'ted, *a.* Having a ready wit.

Re'af-firm', *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. REAFFIRMED; p. pr. & vb. n. REAFFIRMING.] [Prefix re and affirm.] To affirm again.

Re'af-firm'ance, *n.* A second affirmation. Ayliffe.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, short; câre, fär, last, fạll, whạt; thêre, veil, tẽrm; pïque, fïrm; dône, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fōōd, fo͝ot; fûrl, rṳde, pụll; silent; ç as s; ch as sh; c, ch, as k; ġ as j; g as in get; ꞩ as z; x as gz; ŋ as in linger, link; th as in thine.

Rē'-af-for'est-ed, *a* [Prefix *re* and *afforested.*] Converted anew into a forest See AFFOREST

Re-ā'gent, *n* [Prefix *re* and *agent*] (*Chem*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies, a test

Re-ăg'gre-gā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *aggregation*] (*Rom Cath Eccl Law*) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Rē'-a-gree', *v i* To agree again

Rēak, *n* [L Ger *rīll*, a long staff, from *reklen*, to stretch Cf *reele*, the bark of a tree] A rush, a reik [*Obs*] "The bore that feeds on *reals* and reeds" *Drant*

Rēak, *n.* Pranks [*Obs*] "To play *reals*" *Cotgrave.* "They play such *reals*" *Beau & Fl*

Rē'al, *a* [L Lat *realis*, from Lat *res*, *rei*, a thing, It *reale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *real*, Fr *réel*]

1 Actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary, as, a description of *real* life.

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed *Milton*

2 True, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious, as, *real* Madeira wine, *real* ginger

3. True, genuine, not affected, not assumed

Whose perfection far excelled
Hers in all *real* dignity *Milton*

4 Relating to things, not to persons, not personal [*Obs*]

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business *Bacon*

5 (*Law*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements, as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property *Blackstone*

Chattels real (*Law*), such chattels as concern, are annexed to or savor of, the realty, as terms for years of land *Kent* — *Real action* (*Law*) an action for the recovery of real property — *Real assets* (*Law*), lands or real estate in the hands of the heir chargeable with the debts of the ancestor — *Real composition* (*Eccl Law*), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof *Blackstone* — *Real estate* or *property*, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, freehold interests in land or property, property in houses and land *Kent Burrill* — *Real presence* (*Rom Cath Church*), the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ — *Real servitude*, called also *predial servitude* (*Civil Law*), a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor *Erskine Bourier*

Syn. — Actual true, genuine, authentic — REAL, ACTUAL. *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence as, a *real*, not imaginary, occurrence *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed, and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "it *actually* exists" "it has *actually* been done" Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality* *Actual*, from this reference to being *acted*, has recently received a new signification, namely *present*, as, the *actual* posture of affairs, since what is now in *reality* or going on has, of course, a *present* existence. "*Actual* is opposed to *suppositious*, *real* to *fictitious*, and to *imaginary*, *feigned*, or *artificial* An *actual* fact, a *real* sentiment." *Graham*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault. *Dryden*

Our simple ideas are all *real*, all agree to the *reality* of their nature *Locke*

Rē'al, *n* [Sp & Pg, from *real*, equivalent to Lat *regalis*, royal Pr *real*, O Fr *reial*, a kind of money See REGAL]

1 A small Spanish denomination of money

☞ The *real of plate* varies in value according to the current coins, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6¼ to a penny sterling The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents, or 2½ pence sterling

2 A realist. [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Re-ăl'gar, *n* [Fr *réalgar*, *realgal*, Sp *realgar*, Pg, *realgar*, It *realgar*, *risagallo*, *risarsallo*, N Lat *realgar*, *risura*] (*Min*) A combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red color as existing in nature; red orpiment

Rē'al-ism, [Fr *réalisme*] The doctrine of the realists

Rē'al-ist, *n* [Fr *réaliste*] One who maintains that ideas, or the terms used to denote them, are not mere names, as the nominalists say, but have a real existence, and are [illegible] by the nominalists

Rē'al-is'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the realists

Re-ăl'i-ty, *n.* [L Lat *realitas*, Fr *realité*, Sp *realidad*, It *realità* See REAL]

1 The [illegible] of being real [illegible] existence of any thing, as distinction from [illegible]

[illegible]

2 [illegible]

[illegible]

3 [illegible]

Rē'al-i-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *réalisation*, Sp *realización*, It *realizzazione*] The act of realizing or making real, or the state of being realized

Rē'al-īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* REALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* REALIZING] [Fr *réaliser*, Sp *realizar*, It *realizzare*]

1 To make real, to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual, to bring into concrete existence, to effectuate, to accomplish, as, to *realize* a scheme or project

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth *Glanville*

2 To cause to seem real, to impress upon the mind as actual, to feel vividly or strongly, to make one's own in apprehension or experience

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes, and the tender emotions to which they gave birth *Dwight*

We can not *realize* it in thought, that the object had really no being at any past moment *Sir W Hamilton*

3 To convert into real property; to make real estate of.

4 To acquire as an actual possession, to obtain as the result of plans and efforts, to gain, to get.

The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate *Macaulay*

Rē'al-īze, *v i* To gain money, to receive value or property, especially in money, as, to *realize* on stocks

Rē'al-īz'er, *n* One who realizes *Coleridge*

Rē'al-īz'ing, *a* Serving to make real, or to bring home as a reality, as, a *realizing* view of eternity

Rē'al-īz'ing-ly, *adv* In a realizing manner, so as to realize or be realized

Rē'-al-lēge', (rē al-lēj'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *allege*] To allege again *Colgrave*

Rē'al-lī'ance, *n* A renewed alliance

Rē'-al-lī', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *ally*] To bring together again, to compose or form anew *Spenser*

Rē'al-ly, *adv* In a real manner, with or in reality, actually, in truth

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness *Swift*

☞ *Really* is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration

Why *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old *Young*

Rēalm (rĕlm), *n.* [O Fr *reame*, *reaume*, *roialme*, *roiame*, N Fr *royaume*, Pr *realme*, *reyalme*, *reiarme*, O Sp *realme*, *reame*, It *reame*, from Lat *regalis*, royal See REGAL]

1 A royal jurisdiction or regal government, that which is under the dominion of a king, kingdom "The absolute master of *realms* on which the sun perpetually shone" *Motley*

2 Hence, in general, province, region, country, domain, department, division, as, the *realm* of fancy

Rē'al-ness, *n* The condition of being real.

Rē'al-ty, *n* [O Fr *reialté*, L Lat *regalitas*, from O Fr *réal*, royal, L at *regalis* See REGAL and ROYAL] Royalty [*Obs*] *Milton*

Rē'al-ty, *n* [Contracted from *reality*, It *realtà*, *realità*]

1 Reality [*Obs*] *More*

2 (*Law*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property, as, chattels which savor of the *realty* — so written in legal language for *reality* also a piece of real property *Blackstone*

Rēam, *n* [D *riem*, Fr *rame*, Sp & Pg *resma*, from It *risma*, a ream of paper, a body or number of persons, a faction, a sect, from Gr ἀριθμός, a number, a quantity]

1 A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires

2 A bundle or rope or strap, a rolm See RIBM

Printer's ream twenty one and a half quires [*Lat*]

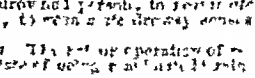
Rēam, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAMING] [Ger *räumen*, to remove, clear away, empty, from *raum*, room See ROOM] To bevel out as a hole in metal, — in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole

Rēam, *v.t* To stretch out, to draw out in strings, threads, or filaments

Rēam, *v i* [A S *ream*, Ger *rahm*, cream, q v] To cream, to mantle "A huge pewter measuring pot which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* with excellent ale" *W Scott*

Rēame *n.* A realm [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Rēam'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reams, especially, an instrument to enlarge a hole in a beveled form



Reamer

Re-ăn'i-mā'tion, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REANIMATED; *p pr* & *vb n* REANIMATING] [Prefix *re* and *animate* Fr *ranimer*] To animate anew, to restore to animation or life, to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into, to revive, to relume, to rekindle, to rouse from a drowsy state, to rouse from disheartened inactivity, to [illegible] or brighten spirits

Re-ăn'i-mā'tion, *n* The act or operation of [illegible]

Re-ăn'ne-xā'tion, *n* The act of annexing again

Rē'-an-oint', *v.t.* [Prefix *re* and *anoint*] To anoint again

Rē'-ăn'swer (-ăn'ser), *v t* and *i* [Prefix *re* and *answer*] To answer back, to react "Which [illegible] to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under" [illegible]

Rēap, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAPED (rēpt), *p pr* & *vb n* REAPING] [A S *repan*, to reap, to harvest, D *repen*, to glean, to reap, L Ger *repen*, to pluck, O D *reppen*, Goth *raupjan*]

1 To cut with a sickle, as grain; to gather, to harvest, by cutting

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field *Lev xix*

2 Hence, to gather, to obtain, to receive as reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works, — in good or bad sense, as, to *reap* a benefit from [illegible] tions

Why do I humble thus my self and, being
For peace, *reap* nothing but repulse and hate *Milton*

3. To clear of a crop by reaping, as, to [illegible] field

Rēap, *v i* 1 To perform the act or operation of reaping

2 To receive the fruit of labor or work

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy *Ps cxxvi*

Rēap, *n* [See *supra.*] [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

1. A bundle of corn, a handful of grain [illegible] down by the reaper as it is cut, to be gathered into sheaves by the binder. *Halliwell*

2 A company of reapers.

Rēap'er, *n* 1 One who reaps or cuts grain [illegible] sickle "The sun burnt *reapers* wiping the [illegible] heads" *Milton*

2 An instrument or machine for cutting grain

Rēap'ing-hōōk, *n* An instrument [illegible] ing, a sickle

Rē'-ap-păr'el, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RE-APPAREL[illegible] *p pr* & *vb n.* RE-APPARELING.] [Prefix *re* and *apparel*] To clothe again *Bacon*

Rē'-ap pēar', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RE-APPEARED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE-APPEARING] [Prefix *re* and *appear*] To appear a second time

Re'-ap pēar'ance, *n.* A second appearance

Re-ăp'pli-kā'tion, *n* The act of reapplying, or the state of being reapplied.

Rē'-ap plī', *v. t* or *i.* [Prefix *re* and *apply*] To apply again

Rē'-ap point', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-APPOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE-APPOINTING] [Prefix *re* and *appoint*] To appoint again

Rē'-ap point'ment, *n.* A second appointment

Rē'-ap-pōr'tion, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *apportion*] To apportion again

Rē'-ap pōr'tion ment, *n* A second apportionment

Rē'-ap prōach', *v i* or *t* [Prefix *re* and *approach*] To approach again

Rēar (rēr), *n* [O Fr *rier*, *riere*, Pr *rear*, from backward, from Lat *retro*, id]

1 The back or hindmost part, that which is behind, — opposed to *front*

The first born bloom of Spring
Nipped with the lingering remains of Winter's frost

2 Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest "When the foe hung on our broken *rear*" *Milton*

Rēar, *v t* To place in the rear. [*Obs*]

Rēar, *a.* [Cf A-S *hrēran*, to move, to take, to O Sax, *hrōren*, Icel *hrāra*, Sw *rara*, Dan *røre*, O H. Ger *hrōrjan*, N H Ger *rören* Little cooked, raw; rare See below

Rēar, *adv* Early [*Prov Eng*]

Rēar, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* REARED, *p pr* & *vb n* REARING.] [A-S *rēran*, to raise, rear, [illegible] allied to *rēlan*, *Prelyan*, to raise, q v]

1 To raise, to lift up, to cause to rise, to erect, &c., to elevate [*Obs or archaic*]

In a moment it is fed I felt
But raised he *reared* it

It *rears* with our hearts from vain thoughts

2 To lift and take up [*Obs and Prov*]

Having [illegible] Tarquin's lively [illegible]
Upon his unchaste and lovely head

3 To bring up or to raise to maturity, as, to educate; to instruct, as, to *rear* a [illegible] spring

He wants a father to *rear* his youth
And bear him up to virtue

4 To set up; to establish, to constitute; to [illegible] [*Obs and rare*]

By what means [illegible]

5. To raise, to stir up "And I will [illegible] bear to *rear*."

[illegible]

Syn — To raise LIFT, [illegible]

Rēar, *n* Flying behind or in the hinder part of a [illegible] hindmost, as the rear rank of a company [illegible]

Rēar, *v t* To rise up [illegible]

Rēar'-lēd mi ral, *n* 1 (*Feud law*) [illegible]

[illegible]

2. (Ŭ. S. Navy) Th [illegible] rank below vice-admiral [illegible] commodore

Rē̍ar′er, *n.* On who rears.

Rēar′ rănk (-frŭnt) *n.* (*Mil.*) The rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position.

Rēar′ guard′ *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Rē-ăr′gūe, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *argue*.] To argue anew or once again.

Rēar′ line, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

Rēar′ly, *adv.* Early. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Fil bei it to-morrow

Do, very rearly. *Beau. & Fl.*

Rēar′mouse, *n.* [A.-S. *hrêremûs*, allied to *hrêran*, to agitate, also *hreáfmûs*. See REAR, *a.*] The leather-winged bat. *Written also* reremouse.

Rēar rank, *n.* (*Mil.*) The hind most rank of a body of troops.

Rēar′wạrd, *n.* [From *rear*. See REREWARD.]

1. The last troop; the rear guard.

2. The hind or latter part; the end; the tail; the train behind. *Shak.*

Rē-as-cĕnd′, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *ascend*.] To rise, mount, or climb again.

Re-as-cĕnd′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASCENDING.] To ascend or mount again; to reach by ascending again.

He mounts aloft, and re-ascends the skies. *Addison.*

Rē-as-cĕn′sion (-as-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

Rē-as-cĕnt′, *n.* A returning ascent; ascension; acclivity. *Cowper.*

Rēa′son (rē′zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, O. F. *raison*, *reson*, Norm. Fr. *reson*, *reison*, Pr. *razo*, Sp. *razon*, Pg. *razão*, *rezão*, It. *ragione*, Lat. *ratio*, from *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think.]

1. A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; a just ground for a conclusion or an action; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation; the efficient cause of an occurrence or phenomenon; a motive for an action or a determination; proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or conclusion; principle; efficient cause; final cause; ground of argument.

I'll give him reasons for it. *Shak.*

The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

This reason did the ancient fathers render why the church was called catholic. *Pearson.*

2. The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the higher brutes; the faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, sense, imagination, and memory, and in contrast to the feelings and desires, in the conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuition of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding; called also the *reason*, and sometimes *intuitive faculty*.

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing any thing divine or human but by our five senses and our reason. *Peter Browne.*

In common and popular discourse reason denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. *D. Stewart.*

Reason is used sometimes to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brutes, and constitute his rational nature, more especially, perhaps, his intellectual powers; sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation. *D. Stewart.*

By the phrase pure reason I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. *Coleridge.*

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the reason, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. *Coleridge.*

3. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right intellectual judgment; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

I was promised, on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme. *Spenser.*

But law in a free nation hath been ever public reason; the enacted reason of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private reason, which to us is no law. *Milton.*

The most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

4. Those objects and relations, whether it be theoretical or practical, which are supposed to be discerned and acknowledged by every rational mind, as being true; the law by which all things are supposed to be constructed and governed.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

5. (*Math.*) Ratio; proportion; relation between quantities. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of. *Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the sterility of the soil.* *Bacon.* — *In reason*, *in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, in reason, to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration

Rēa′son (rē′zn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASONING.] [Fr. *raisonner*, Pr. *razonar*, Sp. *razonar*, Pg. *razoar*, It. *ragionare*. See *supra*.]

1. To exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to perform the process of deduction or of induction; to ratiocinate.

2. Hence, to carry on a process of deduction or of induction, in order to convince or to confute; to set forth the propositions and the inferences from them; to argue; to debate.

Stand still, that I may reason with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Sam. xii. 7.*

Rēa′son (rē′zn), *v. t.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I reasoned the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief; to reason one out of his plan; to reason down a passion.

Rēa′son-a-ble, *a.* [F. *raisonnable*, Pr. & Sp. *razonable*, Pg. *arrazoavel*, *razoavel*, *rasoavel*, It. *ragionevole*, *ragionevole*, Lat. *rationabilis*. See REASON.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being.

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.

By indifferent in certainty I mean that which does not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Men have no right to what is not reasonable. *Burke.*

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; as, a reasonable demand, amount, &c.

Let's there to have hit you
That are such reasonable estimates, and
More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

4. Tolerable; considerable.

I have a reasonable good ear in music. *Shak.*

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rēa′son-a-ble-ness, *n.* 1. The faculty of reason; rationality. [*Rare.*]

2. The quality of being reasonable, or agreeable to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; conformity to rational principles; moderation; as, the *reasonableness* of our wishes, demands, or expectations. The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity. *Spr.*

Rēa′son-a-bly, *adv.* 1. In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason. 2. In a moderated degree; not fully; moderately; tolerably.

If we can by reason make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language. *Holder.*

Rēa′son-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

Rēa′son-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of deducing conclusions from premises; the power of employing arguments to convince or refute; the exercise of any ratiocination or argument.

2. That which is offered in argument; proof or means when arranged and developed; course of argument.

His reasoning was sufficiently profound. *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Argumentation; argument. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. Few words are more interchanged than these, and yet there is a difference between them which it may be proper to point out. *Reasoning* is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. *Argumentation* denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while *reasoning* embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to the whole. (see INDUCTION.) *Reasoning* is more concerned with ideas, and their relations, by mediation and thought. Argumentation has to do with the form of logic. A thesis is set down; you are to be defended; you insist; I reply; you deny; I prove; you distinguish; I destroy your distinctions; my replies balance or overturn your objections. Such is argumentation. It supposes that there are two sides, and that both agree to the same rules. Reasoning, on the other hand, is often a natural process, by which we form, from the general nature of things or special principles in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience.

Rēa′son-ist, *n.* A rationalist. [*Obs.*]

Such persons are commonly called "reasonists," and "rationalists," to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers. *Waterland.*

Rēa′son-less (rē′z'n-lĕs), *a.* 1. Destitute of reason; as, a reasonless man or mind. *Shak. Raleigh.*

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; reasonless.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. *Shak.*

Rē′as-sĕm′blage, *n.* Assemblage a second time.

Rē′as-sĕm′ble, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASSEMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASSEMBLING.] [Prefix *re* and *assemble*.] To assemble or collect again. — *v. i.* To assemble again.

Re-assembling our afflicted powers. *Milton.*

Rē′as-sĕrt′, *v. t.* To assert again; to reassert anew.

Rē′as-sert′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASSERTING.] [Prefix *re* and *assert*.] To assert again; to maintain after suspension to the contrary.

Let hope, we may be allowed of those who reassert claims long excluded in secrecy. *Walsh.*

Rē′as-sĕr′tion, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

Rē′as-sess′ment, *n.* A new or second assessment.

Rē′as-sign′ (-sīn′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASSIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASSIGNING.] [Prefix *re* and *assign*.] To assign back or again; to transfer back what has been assigned.

Rē′as-sign′ment (-sīn′-), *n.* A new or repeated assignment.

Rē′as-sim′i-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASSIMILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASSIMILATING.] [Prefix *re* and *assimilate*.] To assimilate, or cause to resemble, anew; to change into or cause to resemble anew; to change into the substance by the processes of animal or vegetable life.

Rē′as-sim′i-lā′tion, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation.

Rē′as-so′ci-āte (-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *associate*.] To associate again.

Rē′as-sūme′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *assume*.] To resume; to take again.

Rē′as-sump′tion (-sŭm′shŭn), *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

Rē′as-sur′ance (-shōōr′ans), *n.* [Prefix *re* and *assurance*.]

1. A second confirmation; repeated assurance. *Prynne.*

2. (*Law.*) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from some other person; reinsurance. *Arnould. Bouvier.*

Rē′as-sure′ (-shōōr′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASSURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASSURING.] [Prefix *re* and *assure*.] [F. *rassurer*.]

1. To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas reassured the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To insure a second time against loss; that is, to have insured by others a risk that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Rē′as-sur′er (-shōōr′-), *n.* One who reassures; one who reinsures or insures anew.

Rēas′tĭ-ness, *n.* Rastiness. [*Obs. Prov. Eng.*]

Rēas′ty, *a.* [Cf. O. D. *roest* and *rust*. E. rancid, rancid, and *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; — applied especially to dried meat. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Tusser.*

Rēat, *n.* [Gr. *rhod*, *riod*, *riedgras*. See REED.] A kind of long small grass, which grows in water and complicates itself. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Walton.*

Rē′at-tăch′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REATTACHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REATTACHING.] [Prefix *re* and *attach*.] To attach again.

Rē′at-tăch′ment, *n.* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

Rē′at-tāin′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *attain*.] To attain again.

Rē′at-tĕmpt′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REATTEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REATTEMPTING.] [Prefix *re* and *attempt*.] To attempt again.

Rēave, *v. t.* [A.-S. *reáfian*; D. *roven*; Icel. *rœna*; Goth. *raubōn*. See ROB.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence; to rob of; to deprive of; to take away. [*Obs.*] See BEREAVE.

If the wicked reave
By privy stratagem, or fele at bonne. *Chapman.*

2. To rob; to deprive; to bereave. [*Rare.*] To reave her of his patrimony. *Shak.*

Rēav′er, *n.* One who reaves or robs; a thief.

Rē′a-vow′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *avow*.] To avow again.

Rē′a-wāke′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *awake*.] To wake again.

Rē-băn′ĭsh, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *banish*.] To banish again. *Fuller.*

Rē-băp′tism, *n.* A second baptism.

Rē′băp-tĭ-zā′tion, *n.* [F. *rebaptisation*. See REBAPTIZE.] A second baptism.

Rē′băp-tīze′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REBAPTIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REBAPTIZING.] [Prefix *re* and *baptize*; Fr. *rebaptiser*, Pr. *rebatejar*, *rebateiar*, Sp. *rebautizar*, It. *ribattezzare*, Lat. *rebaptizare*.] To baptize a second time.

Rē′băp-tīz′er, *n.* One who rebaptizes.

Rē-bär′ba-rĭ-zā′tion, *n.* The act of rebarbarizing, or the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

Rē-bär′ba-rīze, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *barbarize*.] To reduce again to barbarism; to make barbarous a second time. [*Rare.*] *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re-bāte′, *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre*, Pr. *rebatre*, Sp. *rebatir*, It. *ribattere*, from *re* again, and *battre*, *batre*, *batir*, *battere*, Lat. *battuere*, *batere*, to beat.]

1. To beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to blunt.

He doth rebate and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

2. To abate or deduct from; to make a discount from for prompt payment. *Edward.*

3. To rebate; to rabbet. See RABBET.

Rē-bāte′, *n.* 1. A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements. [*Local.*] *Fisher.*

2. A piece of wood with a long stick and serving to beat the mortar. *Simon.*

Rē'-af fŏr'est ed, *a* [Prefix *re* and *afforested.*] Converted anew into a forest See AFFOREST

Re-ăg'gent, *n* [Prefix *re* and *agent*] (*Chem*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies, a test

Re-ăg'gra-vā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *aggravation*] (*Rom Cath Eccl Law*) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication

Rē'-a gree', *v i* To agree again

Rēak, *n* [L Ger *reik*, a long staff, from *reiken*, to stretch Cf. *reel e*, the bark of a tree] A rush, a reik [*Obs*] "The bore . . that feeds on *reaks* and reeds" *Drant*

Rēak, *n* Pranks [*Obs*] "To play *reaks*" *Cotgrave* "They play such *reaks*" *Lean & Fl*

Rē'al, *a* [L Lat *realis*, from Lat *res*, *rei*, a thing, It *reale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *real*, Fr *réel*]

1 Actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary, as, a description of *real* life

Whereat I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed *Milton*

2 True, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious, as, *real* Madeira wine, *real* ginger

3 True, genuine, not affected, not assumed

Whose perfection far excelled
Hers in all *real* dignity *Milton*

4 Relating to things, not to persons, not personal [*Obs*]

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of their *real* part of business *Bacon*

5 (*Law*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements, as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property *Blackstone*

Chattels real (*Law*), such chattels as concern, are annexed to, or savor of the realty, as terms for years of land *Real* —*Real action* (*Law*), an action for the recovery of real property —*Real assets* (*Law*), lands or real estate in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor —*Real composition* (*Eccl Law*), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof *Blackstone* —*Real estate* or *property* lands, tenements and hereditaments, freehold in trusts in landed property, property in houses and land *Kent Burrill* —*Real presence* (*Rom Cath Church*), the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ —*Real servitude*, called also *praedial servitude* (*Civil Law*), a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor *Erskine Bouvier*

Syn —Actual, true, genuine, authentic —REAL, ACTUAL *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence, as, a *real*, not imaginary, occurrence *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed, and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "it *actually* exists," "it has *actually* been done Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality* *Actual*, from this reference to being *acted*, has recently received a new signification, namely, *present*, as, the *actual* posture of affairs, since what is now in *action*, or going on, has, of course, a *present* existence "*Actual* is opposed to *suppositious*, *real* is opposed to *imaginary*, *feigned*, or *artificial* An *actual fact*, a *real* sentiment" *Graham*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault *Dryden*

Our simple ideas are all *real*, all agree to the *reality* of things *Locke*

Rē'al, *n* [Sp & Pg, from *real*, equivalent to Lat *regalis*, royal, Pr *rial*, O Fr *royal*, a kind of money See REGAL]

1 A small Spanish denomination of money

☞ The *real of plate* varies in value according to the time of its coinage from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6¼ to 5 pence sterling The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents, or 2½ pence sterling

2 A realist [*Obs*] *Burton*

Re ăl'gar, *n* [Fr *réalgar*, *realgal*, Sp *rejalgar*, Pg *rosalgar*, It *realgar*, *risigallo*, *risogallo*, N Lat *risigallum*] (*Min*) A combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red color as existing in nature, red orpiment

Rē'al-ism, *n.* [Fr *réalisme*] The doctrine of the realists

Rē'al-ist, *n* [Fr *réaliste*] One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*

Rē'al ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the realists

Re ăl'i ty, *n* [L Lat *realitas*, Fr *realité*, Sp *realidad*, It *realità* See REAL]

1 The state or quality of being real, actual being or existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance, fact

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning *Addison*

2 That which is real, an actual existence, that which is not imagination or pretense

And to *realities* yield all her shows *Milton*

3 Firm attachment devotion [*Obs*] "To express our *reality* to the emperor" *Fuller.*

4 (*Law*) See PLAITS

Rē'al-iz'a ble, *a* Capable of being realized.

Rē'al-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr. *realisation*, Sp *realización*, It. *realizzazione*] The act of realizing or making real, or the state of being realized

Rē'al ize, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* REALIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REALIZING] [Fr *réaliser*, Sp *realizar*, It. *realizzare*]

1. To make real, to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual, to bring into concrete existence, to effectuate, to accomplish, as, to *realize* a scheme or project

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth *Glanville*

2 To cause to seem real, to impress upon the mind as actual, to feel vividly or strongly; to make one's own in apprehension or experience.

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes, and the tender emotions to which they gave birth *Dwight*

We can not *realize* it in thought, that the object had really no being at any past moment. *Sir W Hamilton*

3 To convert into real property, to make real estate of

4 To acquire as an actual possession, to obtain as the result of plans and efforts, to gain; to get

The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate *Macaulay*

Rē'al īze, *v t* To gain money, to receive value or property, especially in money, as, to *realize* on stocks

Rē'al īz'er, *n* One who realizes *Coleridge*

Rē'al īz'ing, *a* Serving to make real, or to bring home as a reality, as, a *realizing* view of eternity

Rē'al īz'ing-ly, *adv* In a realizing manner, so as to realize or be realized.

Rē'-al-lĕ'ge' (rē al-lĕj'), *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *allege*] To allege again *Cotgrave*

Rē'al li'ance, *n* A renewed alliance

Rē-al lī', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *ally*] To bring together again, to compose or form anew *Spenser*

Rē'al ly, *adv* In a real manner, with or in reality, actually, in truth

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness *Swift*

☞ *Really* is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration

Why, *really*, sixty five is somewhat old *Young*

Rēalm (rĕlm), *n.* [O Fr *realme*, *reaume*, *roialme*, *roiame*, N Fr. *royaume*, Pr *realme*, *regalme*, *reiserme*, O Sp *realme*, *reame*, It *reame*, from Lat *regalis*, royal See REGAL]

1 A royal jurisdiction or regal government, that which is under the dominion of a king, kingdom "The absolute master of *realms* on which the sun perpetually shone" *Motley*

2 Hence, in general, province, region, country, domain, department, division, as, the *realm* of fancy

Rē'al ness, *n* The condition of being real

Rē'al ty, *n* [O Fr *réalté*, L Lat *regalitas*, from O Fr *réal*, royal, Lat *regalis* See REGAL and ROYAL] Royalty [*Obs*] *Milton*

Rē'al ty, *n* [Contracted from *reality*, It *realtà*, *realità*]

1 Reality [*Obs*] *More*

2 (*Law*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property, as, chattels which savor of the *realty*, —so written in legal language for *reality* also a piece of real property *Blackstone*

Rēam, *n* [D *riem*, Fr *rame*, Sp & Pg *resma*, from It *risma*, a ream of paper, a body or number of persons, a faction, a sect, from Gr. ἀριθμός, a number, a quantity]

1 A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires

2 A leather rope or strap, a reim See REIM

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires [*Eng*]

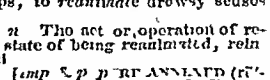
Rēam, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAMING] [Ger *reamen*, to remove, clear away, empty, from *raum*, room See ROOM] To bevel out, as a hole in metal, —in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole.

Rēam, *v t* To stretch out, to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments

Rēam, *v i* [A S *ream*, Ger *rahm*, cream, q v] To cream, to mantle "A large pewter measuring pot, which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* with excellent claret" *W Scott*

Rēame, *n* A realm [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rēam'er, *n* One who, or that which, reams, specifically, an instrument to enlarge a hole in a beveled form



Reamer

Re ăn'i mātе, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*, REANIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REANIMATING] [Prefix *re* and *animate*, Fr *ranimer*] To animate anew, to restore to animation or life, to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into, to revive, to reinvigorate, as, to *reanimate* a drowned person to *reanimate* disheartened troops, to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits

Re ăn'i mā'tion, *n* The act or operation of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated, renewed vigoration, revival

Rē'-an nex', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REANNEXED (rē'-an nĕkst') *p pr* & *vb n* REANNEXING] [Prefix *re* and *annex*] To annex again, to reunite *Bacon*

Rē-ăn'nex ā'tion, *n* The act of annexing again

Rē'-an oint', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *anoint*.] To anoint again

Rē'-ăn'swer (ăn'ser), *v. t.* or *i* [Prefix *re* and *answer*] To answer back, to react. "Which, in weight to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under" *Shak*

Rēap, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAPED (reept), *p pr* & *vb n* REAPING] [A-S *ripan*, to seize, reap, gather harvest, D *rapen*, to glean, to reap, L Ger *repen*, to pluck, O D *reppen*, Goth *raupjan*]

1 To cut with a sickle, as grain, to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Levitus*

2 Hence, to gather, to obtain, to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works, —as good or bad sense, as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions

Why do I humble thus myself and, seeing
For peace, *reap* nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton*

3 To clear of a crop by reaping, as, to *reap* a field

Rēap, *v i* 1 To perform the act or operation of reaping

2 To receive the fruit of labor or works.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. *Psalms*

Rēap, *n* [See *supra*] [*Obs* or *Prov Eng*]

1 A bundle of corn, a handful of grain laid down by the reaper as it is cut, to be gathered into sheaves by the binder *Halliwell Wright*

2 A company of reapers *Forby*

Rēap'er, *n* 1 One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle "The sun burnt *reapers* wiping their foreheads" *Macdonald*

2 An instrument or machine for cutting grain

Rēap'ing-hōok, *n* An instrument used in reaping, a sickle

Rē'-ap-păr'el, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REAPPARELED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAPPARELING] [Prefix *re* and *apparel*] To clothe again *Dryden*

Rē'-ap pēar', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REAPPEARED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAPPEARING] [Prefix *re* and *appear*.] To appear a second time

Rē'-ap-pēar'ănce, *n* A second appearance

Re-ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n* The act of reapplying, or the state of being reapplied.

Rē'-ap-plī', *v. t* or *i.* [Prefix *re* and *apply*] To apply again

Rē'-ap point', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAPPOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAPPOINTING] [Prefix *re* and *appoint*] To appoint again

Rē'-ap-point'ment, *n.* A second appointment

Rē'-ap pōr'tion, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *apportion*] To apportion again

Rē'-ap pōr'tion ment, *n* A second apportionment

Rē'-ap prōōch', *v. t* or *i.* [Prefix *re* and *approach*] To approach again.

Rēar (rēr), *n* [O Fr *rier*, *riere*, Pr *rere*, *bastard*, backward, from Lat *retro*, id]

1 The back or hindmost part, that which is behind, —opposed to *front*

The first born blooms of Spring
Nipped with the lagging *rear* of Winter's frost. *Mason*

2 Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest "When the *rear* foe hung on our broken *rear*" *Milton*

Rēar, *v t* To place in the rear [*Obs*]

Rēar, *a* [Of A-S *hrēran*, to move, agitate, raise, O Sax *hroran*, Icel *hræra*, Sw *röra*, Dan *röre*, O H Ger *hröjan*, N H Ger *rühren*, L Ger *roren*] Little cooked, raw, rare See RARE

Rēar, *adv* Early [*Prov Eng*]

Rēar, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* REARED, *p pr* & *vb n* REARING] [A-S *rerian*, to raise, rear, elevate, allied to *risian*, *hrisian*, to raise, q v]

1 To raise, to lift up, to cause to rise, become erect, &c., to elevate [*Obs or rare*]

—In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he *reared* me *Milton*

It *reareth* our hearts from vain thoughts *Barrow*

2 To lift and take up [*Obs and rare*]

Having her from Troupart lightly *reared*,
Upon his courser set the lovely load. *Spenser*

3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young, to educate, to instruct, as, to *rear* a numerous offspring

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue *Southern*

4 To set up, to establish, to construct, to make [*Obs and rare*]

By what means did they at first it *rear* *Spenser*

5 To rouse, to stir up "And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*" *Dryden*

To rear one's steps, to ascend, to move upward [*Obs or rare*] *Milton*

Syn —To raise, lift, elevate, erect, set up, establish See RAISE

Rēar, *a* Being behind or in the hindmost part, hindmost, as, the *rear* rank of a company, or a procession

Rēar, *v i* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse

Rēar'-ăd mi ral, *n* 1 (*British Navy*) An officer next in rank after the vice admiral, and who commands the third or last division of a fleet *Crabb*

An'a-lĕp'tic, *n.* A medi[illegible] whi[illegible] gi[illegible] strength, [illegible] the body [illegible] after si[illegible] [illegible] restorative.

An'a-lo'gal, *a.* Analogous. [*Obs.*] *Hal*

An'a-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* [[illegible] ANALOG[illegible]]

1. [illegible] or directed by [illegible]alogy.

[illegible] words which are proper and not analogical. *Reid*

2. [illegible] [*Obs.*] Something [illegible] *Hale*

An'a-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an analogical [illegible] by way of [illegible] relation or agreement.

A primer [illegible] the wide [illegible] the vessel. *Berkeley*

An'a-lŏg'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality [illegible] logical. *Johnson*

A-năl'o-gĭ'sm, *n.* [G. [illegible] course of reason[illegible] from [illegible] cause [illegible]

1. (*Logic.*) [illegible] from the [illegible] to the [illegible] a priori argument. *Johnson*

2. Investigation of things by the [illegible] *Crabb*

A-năl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who [illegible] analogy.

A-năl'o-gīze, *v. t.* [G. [illegible]] To explain by analogy [illegible] resemblance between [illegible] with regard to it [illegible] analogy [illegible] *Cheyne*

An'a-logue, [illegible] See ANALOGUE.

A-năl'o-goŭs, [Lat. [illegible] G. [illegible] according [illegible] from [illegible] proportion.]

1. Having analogy; corresponding to something [illegible] some resemblance or proportion [illegible] followed by [illegible]

[illegible] *De Quincey*

3. (*Chem.*) Closely [illegible] degree as to [illegible] the same proportion [illegible] *Dana*

Syn. — Corresponding; [illegible]

A-năl'o-goŭs-ly, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

An'a-lŏgue (ăn'[illegible]), [illegible] from G. [illegible]

1. A[illegible] to something. *Prof. Owen*

Look out for [illegible] the nearest analogue you can find [illegible]

[illegible] *I. Taylor*

2. Specifically [illegible] (*a.*) An organ which is equivalent in its functions to a different organ in another species or group, or even in the same group, as [illegible] the two [illegible] (*b.*) A species [illegible] parallel [illegible] by one [illegible] the group; that is, [illegible] special [illegible] group [illegible] A species of [illegible] species are [illegible] *Dana*

A-năl'o-gy, *n.* [Lat. *analogia*, Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] ANALOGOUS.]

1. [illegible] or likeness between things in some [illegible] light as the mind [illegible] is [illegible] be forbidden.

[illegible] When both the things which [illegible] propositions [illegible] between [illegible] between plant and [illegible] one of the things [illegible] the proposition [illegible] analogy to or with [illegible] analogy is not [illegible] similarity [illegible] between the [illegible] from the [illegible] of their [illegible] *Karslake*

2. (*Geom.*) Equality of proportion [illegible] similarity of [illegible] *Hutton*

3. (*Gram.*) Conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language [illegible] *Johnson.*

A-năl'y-sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES. [G. [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] to loose [illegible]

1. A resolution of anything, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements [illegible] of the component parts of a [illegible] as the [illegible] opposed to synth[illegible].

[illegible] (*b.*) A brief [illegible] illustration of [illegible] principles [illegible] synopsis [illegible] (*Chem.*) The separation of compound by chemical processes [illegible] (*Math.*) The [illegible] knowledge [illegible] the resolving [illegible] by reducing them to equations.

Ultimate analysis (*Chem.*), resolution of compound substance into [illegible] elements. — *Proximate analysis*, determination of the proximate principles or compounds, in compound [illegible] especially with reference to organic substances. — *Qualitative analysis*, determination [illegible] present. — *Quantitative analysis*, determination of the proportions of the ingredients [illegible] *Inverse analysis* [illegible] analysis, in which [illegible] standard [illegible] are employed. *Dana*

An'a-lȳst, *n.* [Fr. *analyste*. See *supra.*] One who analyzes [illegible] versed in analysis. *Kirwan*

An'a-lŷt'ic, *a.* [G. [illegible] See ANALYSIS.]

An'a-lŷt'ic-al, *a.* [illegible] analysis; resolving [illegible] to first principles [illegible] analytical [illegible] in chemistry — opposed to synthetic.

An'a-lŷt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In [illegible] analytical manner.

An'a-lŷt'ics, *n. sing.* The act [illegible] of analysis. See ANALYSIS [illegible] MATHEMATICS.]

An'a-lȳz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being analyzed.

An'a-lȳz'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

An'a-ly-zā'tion, *n.* The act of analyzing or separating [illegible] constituent parts. *Tennant*

An'a-lȳze, *v. t.* [F. *analyser*. See ANALYSIS.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANALYZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANALYZING.] To resolve into its elements; to separate into its component parts or propositions [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] substance [illegible] analyze an action to ascertain its morality.

An'a-lȳz'er, *n.* [illegible] who or that which analyzes, or has the power to analyze.

2. (*Opt.*) The part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization [illegible] properties [illegible] corresponding to the polarizer [illegible] reflecting plate [illegible] doubly refracting crystal, something with which [illegible] polarized light.

An'am-my [illegible] (*Geog.*) [illegible] of the empire of Annam.

An'am-ite, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Annam, to [illegible] inhabitants.

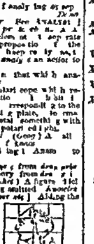
An'am-nē'sĭs, *n.* [G. [illegible] from [illegible] to remind [illegible] recall to memory, from [illegible] [illegible] (*Rhet.*) A figure [illegible] remembrance [illegible] omitted. *Ancient*

An'am-nĕs'tĭc, *a.* [Gr. [illegible]] Aiding the memory.

An'a-mŏr'pho-sĭs, or **An'a-mor-phō'sis**, *n.* [G. [illegible] from [illegible] to form [illegible] again, and [illegible] form, shape.]

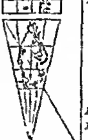
1. (*Persp.*) A distorted or monstrous projection or representation of an image on a plane or curved surface which, when viewed from a certain point, or by reflection from a [illegible] appears regular and in proportion.

2. (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development [illegible] change of form [illegible] degeneration [illegible] the conditions accompanying growth, applied especially in the case of cryptogams (as lichens) the changes of which [illegible] so great [illegible] species from [illegible] [illegible] three or four different genera. *Henslow.*



Anamorphosis.

A-nā'nas, *n.* [Mal. [illegible] and *as.*] (*Bot.*) The name of [illegible] species of *Bromelia*; the pine-apple.



Pine-apple.

An-an'drous, *a.* [G. [illegible] and [illegible] man.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens, as [illegible] female flowers. *Gray*

An-an'gu-lar [illegible] [illegible] and Lat. *angularis* [illegible]] Containing no angle. [*Rare.*]

An-an'ther-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. [illegible] and *anther.*] (*Bot.*) Destitute of anthers. *Gray*

An-ăn'thoŭs [G. [illegible]] [illegible] (*Bot.*) Destitute of flowers.

An'a-pest, *n.* [Lat. *anapæstus*, G. [illegible] struck back [illegible] an anapest [illegible] dactyl reversed [illegible] back, and [illegible] strike.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long [illegible] In accentual versification, a foot containing two unaccented syllables, followed by an accented [illegible] reverse of the dactyl. [Written also *anapæst*.]

An'a-pĕs'tic, *a.* [Lat. *anapæsticus*, G. [illegible]] Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.

An'a-pĕs'tic, *n.* The anapestic measure. *B. Jon*

A-năph'o-ra, *n.* [Lat. *anaphora*, G. [illegible] carrying back, from [illegible] back, [illegible] to carry.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses [illegible] *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?* *Johnson*

An-ăph'ro-dĭs'i-ac, *n.* [G. [illegible] See APHRODISIAC.] (*Med.*) A [illegible] capable of blunting the venereal appetite; an antaphrodisiac. *Dunglison*

An'a-plĕ-rŏt'ic [illegible] [Lat. *anaplerotica*, from G. [illegible] to fill up [illegible] (*Med.*) Filling up; promoting granulation [illegible] [illegible] ulcers [illegible] *Quincy*

An'a-plĕ-rŏt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which promotes the granulation [illegible] wounds [illegible] *Parr*

An'arch, *n.* [G. [illegible] without a head or chief, from [illegible] priv. and [illegible] beginning, first place, magistracy, government.] The author of anarchy [illegible] *Milton*

Imperial anarch, doubling [illegible] *Pyron.*

An-ar'chal, *a.* Lawless; ungoverned; anarchical. [*Rare.*]

W[illegible] are in the habit [illegible] those bodies of men anarchal which are [illegible] state of effervescence. *Landor*

An-ar'chic, *a.* [Fr. *anarchique*.] Without rule [illegible]

An-ar'chic-al, *a.* [illegible] government [illegible] confusion [illegible] state [illegible] society; as anarchic despotism [illegible] anarchical [illegible]

An'arch-ism, [F. *anarchisme.*] Confusion [illegible] anarchy. Absence of [illegible] anarchism. *S. L. Dering*

An'arch-ist, *n.* [F. *anarchiste.*] An anarch; one who [illegible] promotes disorder in a [illegible]

An'arch-ize, *v. t.* To bring [illegible] state of anarchy. *Clarke*

An'arch-y, *n.* [G. [illegible] F. *anarchie.* See ANARCH.]

1. Want of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power [illegible] where the laws [illegible] and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

Spread anarchy and terror all around. *Cowper*

2. Hence, confusion in general.

There be [illegible] the anarchy as I may term it, in [illegible] reckoning of years. [illegible]

An-ar-rhĭ'chas [G. [illegible] to clamber up, from [illegible] up, and [illegible] to clamber. The name was [illegible] Lat. [illegible] by Gesner.] (*Ich.*) A genus of [illegible] fish found in the northern seas. Its jaws are armed with stout grinding teeth [illegible] composed of [illegible] from the [illegible] fin [illegible] reaches to the tail — called [illegible] wolf-fish and sea-cat. [illegible]

An-ar-thrŏ'sis, *a.* [G. [illegible] without [illegible] article, from [illegible] and [illegible] joint, the article.]

1. (*Gram.*) Without the article. *Bloomfield*

2. (*Entom.*) Having neither legs [illegible] wings, as some insects. *Kirby*

A-nā's, *n.* [Lat. [illegible] duck.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of water fowls, of the [illegible] comprising the [illegible] species of ducks. The species are very numerous.

An'a-sar'ca, *n.* [N. Lat. *anasarca*, from G. [illegible] through, and [illegible] flesh.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the cellular tissue [illegible] occasional [illegible] swelling [illegible]

An'a-sar'coŭs, *a.* Belonging to, or affected by, anasarca; dropsy; dropsical.

An'a-stăl'tic, *a.* [illegible] for checking from [illegible] to send up [illegible] back, to check, from [illegible] back, and [illegible] to send.] (*Med.*) [illegible] styptic. *Coxe*

An'a-stăt'ic [G. [illegible] from [illegible] to raise up, from [illegible] up, and [illegible] to make to stand [illegible] to stand [illegible] stand.]

1. Furnished with raised characters — applied to a certain kind of plates for printing.

2. Produced by means of [illegible] characters, as [illegible] [illegible] printing [illegible] method of transferring to the press engravings or [illegible] types [illegible] so that they can [illegible] printed from.

A-năs'to-mōse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANASTOMOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANASTOMOSING.] [F. *anastomoser*, from *anastomose*, the same as [illegible]] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) To inosculate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries [illegible]

The ribbing of the leaf, and the anastomosing network of its veins. *J. T. [illegible]*

A-năs'to-mō'sĭs, *n.*; *pl.* ANASTOMOSES. [Gr. [illegible] from [illegible] to furnish with [illegible] opening [illegible] open, from [illegible] denoting to [illegible] strength [illegible] and [illegible] mouth; Fr. *anastomose.*] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) The inosculation of vessels or the junction of one vessel [illegible] another [illegible] artery into another artery [illegible] vein into a vein.

A-năs'to-mŏt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

A-năs'to-mŏt'ic, *n.* A medicine [illegible] supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and [illegible] circulation, such as cathartics, [illegible] and [illegible]

2. (Ch. Hist.) The [illegible] rational [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Re'-af for'est ed, *a.* [Prefix *re* and *afforested*.] Converted anew into a forest. See AFFOREST.

Re-ăg'gent, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *agent*.] (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies, a test.

Re-ăg'gra vā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *aggravation*.] (*Rom. Cath. Eccl. Law.*) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Re'-a greed', *v. i.* To agree again.

Rēak, *n.* [L. Ger. *reik*, a long staff, from *reiken*, to stretch. Cf. *reele*, the bark of a tree.] A rush, a reek. [*Obs.*] "The bore, that feeds on *reak*s and reeds." *Drayt.*

Rēak, *n.* Pranks. [*Obs.*] "To play *reaks*." *Col. Meare.* "They play such *reak*s." *Fean. of Pl.*

Rē'al, *a.* [L. Lat. *realis*, from Lat. *res*, *rei*, a thing, it. *reale*. Sp., Pg., & Pr. *real*, Fr. *réel*.]

1. Actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life.

> Wherein I waked and found
> Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
> Had lively shadowed. *Milton.*

2. True, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; as, *real* Madeira wine, *real* ginger.

3. True, genuine, not affected, not assumed.

> Whose perfection far excelled
> Here in all *real* dignity. *Milton.*

4. Relating to things, not to persons, not personal. [*Obs.*]

> Many are perfect in mere humors that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Locke.*

5. (*Law.*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property. *Blackstone.*

Chattels real (*Law*), such chattels as concern, or are annexed to, or savored of the realty, as terms for years of land. *Kent.* — *Real action* (*Law*), an action for the recovery of real property. — *Real assets* (*Law*), lands or real estate in the hands of the heir chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — *Real composition* (*Eccl. Law*), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes in consequence of

(U. S. Navy) The officer [illegible] rank below a vice-admiral and above a commodore.

Rēar'ēr, n. One who rears.

Rēar'frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), n. (Mil.) The rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position.

Rēar' guärd', n. The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Rē-är'gūe, v. t. [Prefix re and argue.] To argue over again.

Rēar' line, n. The line in the rear of an army.

Rē-är'ly, adv. Early. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

"I'll bring it to-morrow." "Do, very rearly." Beau. & Fl.

Rēar'mouse, n. [A-S. hrēremūs, allied to hrēran, to agitate. [illegible] REA[illegible].] The leather-winged bat; esp. Vespertilio murinus.

Rēar'-rank, n. (Mil.) The hindmost rank of a body of troops.

Rēar'ward, n. [From rear. See REREWARD.]

1. The last troop; the rear guard.

2. The hinder or latter part; the end; the tail; the train behind. Shak.

Rē-as-cĕnd', v. i. [Prefix re and ascend.] To rise, mount, or climb again.

Rē-as-cĕnd', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASCENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASCENDING.] To ascend or mount again; to reach by ascending again.

He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. Addison.

Rē-as-cĕn'sion (-shŭn), n. The act of reascending; a remounting.

Rē-as-cĕnt', n. A returning ascent or ascension; acclivity. Cowper.

Rēa'son (rē'z'n), n. [F. raison, OF. reson, raison, Norm. F. reson, raison, Pr. razo, Sp. razon, Pg. razão, It. ragione, Lat. ratio, from reri, ratus, to reckon, believe, think.]

1. A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; a just ground for a conclusion or an action; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation; the efficient cause of an occurrence or a phenomenon; a motive for an action or a determination; proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or a conclusion; principle; efficient cause; final cause; ground of argument.

I'll give him reasons for it. Shak.

The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. Hale.

This reason did the ancient fathers render why the church was called catholic. Pearson.

2. The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, sense, imagination, and memory, and in contrast to the feelings and desires. Reason comprises conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuitional faculty. Specifically, it is the intuitional faculty, or the faculty of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding, which is called the discursive or ratiocinative faculty.

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing anything divine or human but by our five senses and our reason. P. Browne.

In common and popular discourse, reason denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. D. Stewart.

Reason is used sometimes to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brutes, and constitute his rational nature, more especially perhaps his intellectual powers; sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation. D. Stewart.

By the phrase "pure reason" I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. Coleridge.

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the reason, or rationalized understanding, comprehends. Coleridge.

3. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right intellectual judgment; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

I was promised, on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme. Spenser.

But law in a free nation hath been ever public reason; the enacted reason of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private reason, which to us is no law. Milton.

The most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. Addison.

4. Those objects and relations which, intellectual or practical, are supposed to be discerned and acknowledged by every rational being; the truths and laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. Tillotson.

5. (Math.) Ratio; proportion; relation between quantities. [Obs.] Barrow.

By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of. "Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the sterility of the soil." Bacon. — *In reason*, *in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground.

When anything is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, in reason, to doubt of its existence. Tillotson.

Syn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; [illegible]; cause; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE, SAKE.

Rēa'son (rē'z'n), v. i. [imp. & p. p. REASONED (-z'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. REASONING.] [F. raisonner, Pr. razonar, Sp. razonar, Pg. razoar, It. ragionare. See REASON, n.]

1. To exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to perform the process of deduction or of induction; to ratiocinate.

2. Hence: To carry on a process of deduction in order to convince or to confute; to formulate and set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to argue; to debate.

Stand still, that I may reason with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 Sam. xii. 7.

Rēa'son, v. t. 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I reasoned the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. T. Burnet.

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief; to reason one out of his plan; to reason down a passion.

Rēa'son-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), a. [F. raisonnable, Pr. & Sp. razonable, Pg. razoavel, It. ragionevole, Lat. rationabilis. See REASON.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting conformably to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting. Wilkins.

Men have no right to what is not reasonable. Burke.

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a reasonable demand, amount, etc.

Let all things be thought upon
That may with reasonable swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. Shak.

4. Tolerable; [illegible].

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Shak.

Syn. — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rēa'son-a-ble-ness, n. 1. The faculty of reason. [Rare.]

2. The quality of being reasonable, or agreeable to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; conformity to rational principles; moderation; as, the reasonableness of our wishes, demands, expectations. "The reasonableness and excellency of charity." Law.

Rēa'son-a-bly, adv. In a reasonable manner; consistently with reason; in a moderate degree; not fully; moderately; tolerably.

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language. Holder.

Rēa'son-er, n. One who reasons or argues; as, a fair reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

Rēa'son-ing, n. 1. The act or process of deriving conclusions from premises; the power of employing arguments to convince or refute; the conduct of [illegible] investigation or refutation.

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument.

His reasoning was sufficiently profound. Macaulay.

Syn. — Argumentation; argument. — REASONING, ARGUMENTATION. These words are more [illegible] interchanged than [illegible] there is a difference between them which it may be proper to point out. Reasoning is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. Argumentation denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while reasoning embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to a whole. [See INDUCTION.] Reasoning is occupied with ideas and their relations; argumentation has to do with the forms of logic. A thesis is set down; we attack it; I defend it; we reply; "you deny"; "I prove"; "I distinguish"; I destroy your objections; [illegible] of [illegible]. It supposes that there are two sides, and both agree to the same rules. Reasoning [illegible] is often [illegible] process, by [illegible] we [illegible] from the [illegible] relations [illegible] presumption [illegible] conclusion, which [illegible] or less degrees of [illegible] which can be strengthened or weakened by [illegible].

Rēa'son-ist, n. A rationalist. [Obs.]

Such persons are commonly called reasonists, and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers. Waterland.

Rēa'son-less, a. 1. Destitute of reason; as, a reasonless man or mind. Shak. Raleigh.

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; unreasonable.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. Shak.

Rē'as-sĕm'blage, n. Assemblage a second time.

Rē'as-sĕm'ble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASSEMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASSEMBLING.] [Prefix re and assemble.] To assemble or collect again. "Reassembling our afflicted powers." Milton.

Rē'as-sĕm'ble, v. i. To assemble or convene again.

Rē'as-sĕrt', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASSERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASSERTING.] [Prefix re and assert.] To assert again; to maintain after an omission to do so.

Let us hope [illegible] her [illegible] whom we will reassert our claim to respectability by [illegible] creature. [illegible]

Rē'as-sĕr'tion, n. A second assertion of the same thing.

Rē'as-sĕss'ment, n. A new or second assessment.

Rē'as-sign' (-sīn'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASSIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASSIGNING.] [Prefix re and assign.] To assign back or again; to transfer back what has been assigned.

Rē'as-sign'ment (-sīn'-), n. A new or repeated assignment.

Rē'as-sim'i-late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASSIMILATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASSIMILATING.] [Prefix re and assimilate.] To assimilate anew; to cause to resemble anew; to change into a likeness to another substance by the process of animal or vegetable life.

Rē'as-sim'i-la'tion, n. A second or renewed assimilation.

Rē'as-sō'ci-āte (-sō'shĭ-āt), v. t. [Prefix re and associate.] To associate again.

Rē'as-sūme', v. t. [Prefix re and assume.] To resume; to take again.

Rē'as-sŭmp'tion (-sŭm'shŭn), n. A resuming; a second assumption.

Rē'as-sūr'ance (-shūr'ans), n. [Prefix re and assurance.]

1. Assurance or confirmation repeated. Ayliffe.

2. (Law) A contract by which an insurer of property is indemnified against loss by his insurance from some other insurer. Arnould. Kent.

Rē'as-sūre' (-shūr'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REASSURED; p. pr. & vb. n. REASSURING.] [Prefix re and assure.] [F. rassurer.]

1. To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas reassured the rest. Dryden.

2. To obtain insurance from others of what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Rē'as-sūr'er (-shūr'-), n. One who reassures, or insures anew.

Rēast (rēst), v. i. See REST, to be rancid. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Rēast'y, a. [Cf. OD. [illegible] rust, rancid.] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; — applied especially to dried meat. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Tusser.

Rē'āte (rē'āt), n. [Cf. ried, [illegible]. See REED.] A kind of long small grass which grows in water and complicates itself together. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] I. Walton.

Rē'at-tach', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REATTACHED; p. pr. & vb. n. REATTACHING.] [Prefix re and attach.] To attach again.

Rē'at-tach'ment, n. A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

Rē'at-tain', v. t. [Prefix re and attain.] To attain again.

Rē'at-tempt' (-tĕmt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REATTEMPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REATTEMPTING.] [Prefix re and attempt.] To attempt again.

Rēave (rēv), v. t. [A-S. reáfian; akin to D. rooven, [illegible].]

1. To take away by stealth or violence; to rob; to deprive [illegible]; to take away. [Obs.] See BEREAVE.

If the [illegible]
By privy stratagem [illegible] life at home. Chapman.

2. To bereave; to deprive. [Rare.] "To reave the orphan of his patrimony." Shak.

Rēav'er, n. One who reaves; a robber; a rover.

Rē'a-wāke', v. t. [Prefix re and awake.] To awake again.

Rē'a-wāk'en, v. t. [Prefix re and awaken.] To awaken again.

Rē-băn'ish, v. t. [Prefix re and banish.] To banish again. Fuller.

Rē-băp'tism, n. A second baptism.

Rē-băp'ti-za'tion, n. [F. rebaptisation. See REBAPTIZE.] A second baptism.

Rē'băp-tīze', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REBAPTIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. REBAPTIZING.] [Prefix re and baptize: cf. F. rebaptiser, Pr. rebaptizar, It. ribattezzare, Lat. rebaptizo.] To baptize a second time.

Rē'băp-tīz'er, n. One who rebaptizes.

Rē-bär'ba-ri-za'tion, n. The act of rebarbarizing, or the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

Rē-bär'ba-rīze, v. t. [Prefix re and barbarize.] To reduce again to barbarism; to make barbarous a second time. [Rare.] [illegible]

Re-bāte', v. t. [Fr. rebattre, Pr. rebatre, Sp. rebatir, It. ribattere, fr. re- back and battre, batre, battere, to beat; Lat. batuere, battuere, to beat, strike.]

1. To beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to blunt.

But doth rebate and blunt his natural edge. Shak.

2. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as for prompt payment. [illegible]

3. To cut a rebate in. See RABBET.

Re-bāte', n. 1. A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements. [Local.] Elmes.

2. A piece of wood [illegible] to the top of [illegible] serving to beat out mortar. Elmes.

3. An iron tool [illegible] and [illegible]

4. A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbet. See RABBET.

Re-bāte′, } *n.* [Fr. [illegible], from [illegible] **Re-bāte′ment,** } *rabattre*, to diminish, to abate. Cf. [illegible] ABATE.]

1. Diminution.

2. (*Com.*) Deduction of interest, [illegible] on account of prompt payment; abatement. [illegible]

3. (*Her.*) A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.

Re-bā′to, *n.* The same as RABATO.

Rē-beat′en, *a.* Beaten anew or a second time.

Rē′bec, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*, It. *ribeca*, *ribeba*, Pr. *rebec*, Sp. *rabel*, [illegible] Pr. *rebel*, from Ar. [illegible] a round form. Per. [illegible]] (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly used, having three gut strings, and played with a bow. [Written also *rebeck*.]

[illegible] *Milton.*

☞ [illegible]

Reb′el, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, It. *ribello*, *ribelle*, [illegible] *rebelle*, *rebelde*, Sp. *rebelde*, from Lat. *rebellis*, making war again, rebellious, from *rebellare*, to wage war again, to rebel. See REBEL, *v. i.*] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject; a revolter; an insurgent. "A foul, rebelling rebel." [illegible]

Syn. —[illegible] *Insurgent* [illegible] and *rebel* [illegible] rebels

[illegible] her cause,
[illegible] her laws,
[illegible] a wind a [illegible],
And bid the [illegible] and obey [illegible]
[illegible] nature's [illegible],
A rebel [illegible] *Keats?*

Reb′el, *a.* [Fr. *rebelle*, Pr. *rebel*, [illegible] Sp. *rebelde*. See *supra*.] Acting in revolt; rebellious; as, *rebel* troops.

Convicts by flight, and *rebel* to all law. *Milton.*

Re-bel′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBELLING.] [Fr. *rebeller*, Pr. *rebellar*, *rebelar*, Pg. *rebellar*, Sp. *rebelar*, It. *ribellare*, from Lat. *rebellare*, to make war again, from *re*, again, and *bellare*, to make war, *bellum*, war.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance.

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh.* xxii. 16.

How could my hand rebel against my heart?
How could your heart rebel against your reason? *Dryden.*

Re-bel′ler, *n.* One who rebels; a rebel.

Re-bel′lion (re-bĕl′yun), *n.* [Fr. *rébellion*, Sp. *rebelion*, It. *ribellione*, Pr. & Lat. *rebellio*, from Lat. *rebellare*. See *supra*. Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. The act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt; insurrection.

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion (*Eng. Law*), a process of contempt issued on the non-appearance of a defendant,— now abolished. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Syn. —Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See INSURRECTION.

Re-bel′lious (re-bĕl′yus), *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion; traitorously renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; violently resisting government or lawful authority. "His own *rebellious* head." "Thoughts, like himself, *rebellious*." *Milton.*

Re-bel′lious-ly (re-bĕl′yus-ly̆), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with traitorous and violent resistance to rightful authority, or to a government to which allegiance is due. *Camden.*

Re-bel′lious-ness (-bĕl′yus-), *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

Rē-bel′low, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

The cave *rebellowed* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

Rē-bīt′ing, *n.* (*Engraving.*) The act or process of restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid. *Fairholt.*

Rē-bloom′, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *bloom*.] To bloom anew.

Health again resumed
Its former seat, I must not say *rebloomed*. *Crabbe.*

Rē-blos′som, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBLOSSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBLOSSOMING.] [Prefix *re* and *blossom*.] To blossom again.

Re-bō′ant, *a.* [Lat. [illegible]] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. [*Rare.*] [illegible]

Rē′bo-ā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *reboare*, to bellow back, from *re* and *boare*, to cry aloud.] The return of a loud bellowing sound. [*R.*] *Patrick.*

Rē-boil′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *boil*, q. v.] To [illegible] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Rē-boil′, *v. i.* To boil again.

Re-bound′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBOUNDING.] [Prefix *re* and *bound*; Fr. *rebondir*.] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by elastic force on collision with another body; to bound or fly back.

[illegible]

Re-bound′, *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

[illegible]

Re-bound′, *n.* The act of flying back in resilience; repercussion. "[illegible] back or from a rock with a rebound." *Dryden.*

Rē-brāce′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *brace*.] To brace again. *Gray.*

Rē-brēathe′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *breathe*.] To breathe again.

Re-bū′fous, *a.* [illegible] rebuking; reproving. [illegible]

[illegible]

Re-buff′, *n.* [From the verb. It. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo*, [illegible]]

1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. "The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud." *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat; repulse; refusal; rejection of solicitation.

Re-buff′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUFFED (re-bŭft′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUFFING.] [Prefix *re* and *buff*, q. v.] To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or discourteously.

Rē-buf′fet, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *buffet*.] To buffet again or in return; to beat back.

Rē-build′ (-bĭld′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUILT (re-bĭlt′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUILDING.] [Prefix *re* and *build*.] To build again; to renew; to build or construct, as something which has been demolished; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city.

Rē-build′er, *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Hall.*

Re-būk′a-ble, *a.* [From *rebuke*.] Worthy of rebuke or reprehension. *Shak.*

Re-būke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUKED (re-būkt′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUKING.] [Norm. Fr. *rebuquer*, O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to enfeeble, diminish, *bouquer*, to grumble, murmur, kiss or embrace by force, partly from O. Fr. *bouque*, N. Fr. *bouche*, the mouth, and partly from Icel. [illegible], to subdue; N. H. Ger. [illegible], to bend; N. H. Ger. *sich bücken*, to stoop, duck, Up. Ger. *bucken*.]

1. To check, silence, or put down, with reproof; to restrain by expression of disapprobation; to reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide; to reprove; to admonish.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*

2. To beat down; to buffet; to bruise. [*Obs. and rare.*]

A [illegible] *rebuked*
With pots of all sizes, daggers, stools, and bed-staves. *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. —To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; silence. See REPROVE.

Re-būke′, *n.* 1. A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment; affliction.

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke*. *Jer.* xv. 15.
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shak.*

2. Check; rebuff.

For great *rebuke* it is love to despise. *Spenser.*

To be without rebuke, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

Re-būke′ful, *a.* Containing, or abounding with, rebukes. [*Obs.*]

Re-būke′ful-ly, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension. [*Obs.*]

Re-būk′er, *n.* One who rebukes; one who reproves, chastises, or restrains; a chider.

Re-būk′ing-ly, *adv.* By way of rebuke.

Rē′bul-lĭ′tion (rē′bul-lĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. prefix *re* and *bullition*. See REBOIL.] The act of boiling or effervescing. [*Rare.*] *Wotton.*

Rē-buoy′ (rē-bwoy′, *or* rē-bwōy′), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *buoy*.] To buoy again; to raise or support again.

Rē-bur′y (rē-bĕr′ry̆), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *bury*.] To bury or inter again. *Ashmole.*

Rē′bus, *n.*; *pl.* RĒ′BUS-ES. [Fr. *rébus*, from Lat. *rebus*, by things, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing.]

1. A mode of expressing words or phrases by pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to those words, or to the syllables of which they are composed; enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

☞ A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted on the border of his gown a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.*

2. (*Her.*) A coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person, [illegible]

Rē′bus, *v. t.* 1. [illegible]

[illegible] *Ld.*

2. To mark or indicate by a rebus.

[illegible]

Re-but′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUTTING.] [Fr. *rebuter*, Pr. *rebutar*, [illegible] from *re* and O. Fr. *boter*, *bouter*, *buter*, [illegible] It. *buttare*, to push, thrust. See BUTT, BUTTON.]

1. To drive back; to repel; to repulse. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. (*Law.*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

Re-but′, *v. i.* 1. To retire. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) To answer, as a defendant, to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

[illegible]

Re-but′ter, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. *Blackstone.*

Rē-cā′den-cy, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *cadency*.] A falling back or descending a second time.

Re-cal′ci-trant, *a.* [Lat. [illegible]] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or opposition.

Re-cal′ci-trāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *recalcitrare*, *recalcitratum*, from *re*, back, and *calcitrare*, to kick, from *calx*, heel.] To kick against; to show repugnance to. [illegible]

[illegible]

Re-cal′ci-trāte, *v. i.* To kick back; to kick against anything; to express repugnance.

Re-cal′ci-trā′tion, *n.* A kicking against or back; opposition; repugnance. [illegible]

Re-call′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECALLING.] [Prefix *re* and *call*.] [illegible]

1. To call back; to take back; to summon to return; as, to recall an ambassador. "If Henry were recalled to life again." *Shak.*

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to recant; as, to *recall* words, or decrees.

3. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to recollect; to remember; as, to *recall* what has been forgotten.

Re-call′, *n.* A calling back; revocation.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. *Dryden.*

Re-call′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being recalled. "Delegates *recallable* at pleasure." *Madison.*

Re-call′ment, *n.* The act of recalling; recall; also, the state of being recalled. [*Obs.*]

Re-cant′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECANTING.] [Lat. *recantare*, to recant, from *re*, again, back, and *cantare*, to sing, sound; O. Fr. *recanter*, *rechanter*, Pr. *recantar*, It. *ricantare*. See CANT and CHANT.] To unsay, in opposition to something previously asserted; to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly one's own act; to retract; to recall.

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent and void! *Milton.*

Syn. —To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disavow.

Re-cant′, *v. i.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; as, convince me I am wrong, and I will *recant*.

Rē′can-tā′tion, *n.* The act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one; that which is thus asserted in contradiction; retraction.

The poor man was [illegible] forced to make a public *recantation*. *Atterbury.*

Re-cant′er, *n.* One who recants.

Rē′ca-păç′i-tāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *capacitate*.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

Rē′ca-pĭt′ū-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPITULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPITULATING.] [Lat. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*, from *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a small head, chapter, section; Fr. *récapituler*, Pr. *recapitolar*, Sp. *recapitular*, It. *recapitolare*, *ricapitolare*. See CAPITULATE, [illegible], and CAPITULAR.] To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief.

Syn. —To reiterate; repeat; rehearse; [illegible]

Rē′ca-pĭt′ū-lāte, *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said or defended.

Rē′ca-pĭt′ū-lā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *récapitulation*, Sp. *recapitulacion*, It. *ricapitolazione*, Lat. *recapitulatio*. See *supra*.] The act of recapitulating; a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

Rē′ca-pĭt′ū-la-to-ry (50), *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

Rē-căp′tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *caption*, q. v.] The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own

goods, ... wife, ... children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them, and who wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of recaption (*Law*), a writ to recover damages ... raised for rent or service ... distrained again ... *Craig. Wharton.*

Re-cap'tor, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *captor*.] One who retakes; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

Re-cap'ture (-kăp'tyr ...), *n.* [Prefix *re* and *capture*.]

1. The act of retaking; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. That which is captured back; a prize retaken.

Re-cap'ture, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPTURED ...; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPTURING.] To retake; especially, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

Re-car'bon-ize, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *carbonize*.] To restore carbon to; to that from which it has been ... as to *recarbonize* steel.

Re-car'ni-fy, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh. [*R.*] *Howell.*

Re-car'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECARRIED ...; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECARRYING.] [Prefix *re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*

Re-cast', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECASTING.] [Prefix *re* and *cast*.]

1. To throw again. *Florio.*

2. To mold anew; to cast anew; to throw into new form or shape; to reconstruct; as, to *recast* an argument or play; to *recast* a cannon.

3. To compute ... a second time.

Re-cede', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEDING.] [Lat. *recedere*, from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go, to give way; ... *recede*; Fr. *recéder*. See CEDE.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides receding ... *Dryden.*

All bodies, moved circularly, endeavor to recede from the center. *Bentley.*

2. Specifically, to withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand; to *recede* from terms or a proposition.

Syn. — To retire; retreat; return; retrograde; withdraw; ...

Re-cede', *v. t.* [See *supra*, and CEDE.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

Re-ceipt (re-sēt'), *n.* [O. Fr. *receipt*, N. Fr. *recette*, Pr. *recepta*, Sp. *receta*, Pg. *receita*, It. *ricetta*, from Lat. *recepta*, *receptum*, to receive.]

1. The act of receiving; reception. "At the receipt of your letter." *Shak.*

2. Power of receiving or containing; capacity.

It hath become a place of great receipt. *Evelyn.*

3. Place of receiving; as, the *receipt* of custom. *Matt. ix. 9.*

4. Hence, a recess; retired place. [*Obs.*] ... sacred *receipt* ... *Chapman.*

5. A prescription or formulary according to the directions of which things are to be ... combined; recipe, q. v.

... had receipt to make white hair black. *Browne.*

6. A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods; acknowledgment of payment; quittance.

7. That which is received; that which comes in, ... distinguished from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like.

Re-ceipt' (re-sēt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIPTING.] To give a receipt for; as, to receipt goods delivered by a sheriff.

Re-ceipt (re-sēt'), *v. i.* To give a receipt, to receipt for money paid, or against an account.

Re-ceipt'ment (re-sēt'-), *n.* [See *supra*.] (O. Eng. *Law*.) The receiving or harboring of a felon knowingly, after the commission of the felony. *Burrill.*

Re-ceipt'or (re-sēt'-), *n.* (*Law*.) One who receipts for property which has been taken by the sheriff.

Re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being receivable; receivableness.

Re-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *recevable*, Pr. *receptable*.] Capable of being received.

Re-ceiv'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being received; receivability.

Re-ceive', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIVING.] [O. Fr. *receivre*, *recevre*, *receveir*, *recivoir*, *reciever*, *recevoir*, N. Fr. *recevoir*, Pr. *recebre*, Pg. *receber*, Sp. *recibir*, It. *ricevere*, Lat. *recipere*, from *re*, again, and *capere*, to take, seize.]

1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to get or obtain; to accept; as, to receive a gift, a letter, a repayment; — opposed to *give*, ...

2. Hence, to gain the knowledge of; to take into the mind by assent; to give credit to; to accept, as an opinion, notion, ...; to believe.

Our hearts receive your warnings. *Shak.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

3. To allow, as a custom, tradition, or the like; to give credence to; to accept; to ...

Many other things there be which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups and pots. *Mark vii. 4.*

4. To give admittance to; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; to admit; as, to *receive* a guest; ... the like.

They kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. *Acts xxviii. 2.*

With honor ...
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our ... *Milton.*

☞ In this sense sometimes used elliptically, with omission of the object; as, she receives on certain days.

5. To have capacity for; to be able to take in; to hold; to contain.

The brazen altar ... was too little to receive the burnt offerings. *1 Kings viii. 64.*

6. To be ... to undergo; to suffer.

Against his will, he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

7. To take, as goods, from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained.

Receiving-ship, ... board which newly shipped sailors are received and kept until drafted to ...

Syn. — To accept; take; allow; hold; retain; admit. — RECEIVE, ACCEPT. To *receive* describes simply the act of taking. To *accept* denotes the taking with a cordial ... purposes for which a thing is offered. The ... we *receive* ... it comes ... we receive news when it reaches us; we *accept* a proposal when it is offered; we are ... to do ... with ... and ... we ... the proposal ... we ... accept ...

What we receive, would ... not accept
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down ... *Milton.*

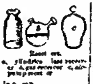
Re-ceiv'ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being received, accepted, or current; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion.

Re-ceiv'er, *n.* [From Eng. *receive*; or Fr. *receveur*, ...]

1. One who takes or receives in any manner.

2. (*Law*.) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit; a person appointed to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation, and to do other acts necessary to winding up its affairs, in certain cases. *Bouvier.*

3. One who takes stolen goods from the thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. *Blackstone.*


Receivers.

4. (*Chem.*) (*a*) A vessel connected with an alembic, a retort, or the like, for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.

5. (*Pneumatics*.) The glass vessel in which the ... cylindrical bell, or ... air-pump ... subjects of experiment are put ... to which an air-pump ...

Re-ceiv'er-ship, *n.* The state or office of a receiver.

Re-ceiv'ing, *n.* The act of one who receives that which is offered.

Re-cel'e-brate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECELEBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECELEBRATING.] [Prefix *re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate again. *B. Jonson.*

Re-cel'e-bra'tion, *n.* A new celebration.

Re'cen-cy, *n.* [Lat. *recens*, from Lat. *recens*, Fr. *récence*. See RECENT.] The state or quality of being recent; newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness; as, the recency of a transaction; ... of a wound ...

Re-cense', *v. t.* [Lat. *recensere*, from *re*, again, and *censere*, to value, estimate; Fr. *recenser*, Pr. *recensar*.] To review; to revise. [*R.*] *Bentley.*

Re-cen'sion, *n.* [Lat. *recensio*, Fr. *recension*.]

1. The act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration.

2. Especially, the review of a text by an editor; editorial revision ... establishment.

3. Hence, the result of such a work; a text established by critical revision; an edited work.

Re-cen'sion-ist, *n.* One who makes a recension; one who makes a critical review, as of a text; an editor.

Re'cent, *a.* [Lat. *recens*, *recentis*, Fr. *récent*, Pr. *recent*, It. & Pg. *recente*, Sp. *reciente*.]

1. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, &c.; fresh; late; new; modern; as, *recent* news, or intelligence.

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be recent, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. (*Geol.*) Of date subsequent to the creation of man; as, *recent* deposits, or *recent* shells. *Lyell.*

Syn. — Modern; new; novel; fresh; late. See MODERN.

Re-cen'ter, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *center*.] To center again; to restore to the center.

Re'cent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, a town *recently* built or repaired.

Re'cent-ness, *n.* The quality of being recent; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of all vial land; the *recentness* of ... news ...

Re-cep'ta-cle (re-sĕp'ta-kl, 110), *n.* [Fr. *réceptacle*, Pr. *receptacle*, Sp. *receptáculo*, It. *ricettacolo*, Lat. *receptaculum*, from *receptare*, intens. of *recipere*, to receive, q. v.]

1. That which receives or into which anything is received and held; a receiver or holder; a repository.

O sacred *receptacle*
Of my joys! *Shak.*


Receptacle. (*Bot.*)

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The part of the flower, or the axis, on which the organs of the flower grow, or into which they are inserted. (*b*) The ... apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers.

☞ Formerly pronounced *rĕc'ep-tă-cle*.

Rec'ep-tac'u-lar (110), *a.* [Fr. *réceptaculaire*. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it; as, the receptacular ...

Rec'ep-ta-ry, *n.* That which is received. [*Obs.*] The *receptacle* of philosophy. *Browne.*

Re-cep'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being receptible; receivableness; capacity of receiving.

Re-cep'ti-ble, *a.* [Lat. *receptibilis*, O. Sp. *receptible*, O. Fr. *receptible*. See RECEIVE.] That may be received; receivable.

Re-cep'tion, *n.* [Lat. *receptio*, from *recipere*, *receptum*; Fr. *réception*, Pr. *receptio*, Sp. *recepcion*, It. *ricezione*.]

1. The act of receiving; admission; as, the reception of food into the stomach; the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas.

All hope is lost
Of my reception into grace. *Milton.*

2. The state of being received.

3. A receiving in a manner befitting one's position; an entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests.

4. Admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common reception countenanced. *Locke.*

5. Recovery. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-cep'tive, *a.* [Fr. *réceptif*, Pr. *receptiu*, It. *ricettivo*. See RECEIVE.] Having the quality of receiving; able to take in, hold, or contain; receiving; containing.

Imaginary space ... receptive of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Rec'ep-tiv'i-ty (110), *n.* [Fr. *réceptivité*.]

1. The state or quality of being receptive.

2. (*Kantian Philos.*) The power or capacity of receiving or taking impressions, as those of the ... or ...

Re-cep'to-ry, *n.* That which receives; receptacle. [*Obs.* or *rare*.] *Holland.*

Rec'ep-to-ry (Syn., p. § 150), *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Re-cess', *n.* [Lat. *recessus*, fr. *recedere*; Fr. *recès*, Pr. *recez*, Sp. *receso*, It. *recesso*, *recesso*. See RECEDE.]

1. A withdrawing; a retiring; a moving back; retreat; as, the recess of the tides. "Every degree of ignorance being so far a recess and degradation from rationality." *South.*

2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.

My recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

3. The state of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy.

In the recess of the jury they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

Good verse recess and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

4. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

The recess of the English Parliament lasted six weeks. *Macaulay.*

5. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c. "A bed which stood in a deep recess." *W. Irving.*

6. Place of retirement; secret or private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton.*

7. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and recesses of science. *Watts.*

8. (*Bot.*) One of the ... spaces between the lobes of leaves. ...

9. [Fr. *recès*.] A decree of the Imperial diet of the old German empire. *Brand.*

Re-cess', *v. t.* 1. To form into a recess; as, to recess a cavern.

2. To make a recess in; as, to recess a wall.

Re-ces'sion (re-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recessio*, from *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.]

1. The act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, claim, or demand. *South.*

Men may reject upon the recession of justice. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. The act of ceding back; restoration; repeated cession; as, the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

Re-ced', *v.* ... ceding back; receding.

Re'chab-ite (rĕk'ab-…), *n.* [*Jewish Hist.*] One of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab ...

who abstained from all intoxicating drinks, and even from planting the vine, under an injunction to this effect of their ancestor,—a name assumed by some in modern times, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors

Rē-chānge', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECHANGED, *p pr & vb n* RECHANGING] [Prefix *re* and *change*, Fr. *rechanger*, Pr & Pg *recambiar*, It *ricambiare*] To change again

Rē-chānge' *v n* To make a second change

Rē-charge', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *charge*, Fr *recharger*]

1 To charge or recense in return *Hooker*

2. To attack again, to attack anew *Dryden*

Rē-chārge', *v. n* To make a second charge

Rē-char'ter, *n* A second charter, a renewal of a charter *D Webster*

Rē-char'ter, *v t.* [*imp & p p* RECHARTERED, *p pr & vb n* RECHARTERING] [Prefix *re* and *charter*] To charter again, to grant a second or another charter to

Rē-chāse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *chase*] To chase again, to chase or drive back *Chaucer*

Rē-chās'ten (-chās'n), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *chasten*] To chasten again

Re-chēat', *n* [Undoubtedly from Fr *requête*, a note of the chase to recall the dogs, a new chase, *requêter*, to hunt anew See REQUEST] (*Sporting*) A strain which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back

Re-chēat', *v n* To blow the recheat *Drayton*

Recherché (rŭh'shĕr-shā'), *a* [Fr] Sought out with care; hence, of rare attraction, of studied elegance valuable for variety, peculiar and refined, unusual

Rēch'less, *a* Reckless [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman*

Rē-chōose', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *choose*] To choose a second time

Re çīd'i-vāte, *v n* [L Lat *recidivare*, from Lat *recidivus*, It *recidivare*, Sp *recidivar*, Fr *récidiver* See RECIDIVOUS] To backslide, to fall again [*Obs*] *Bp Andrews*

Re-çīd'i-vā'tion, *n* [L Lat *recidivatio*] A falling back, a backsliding [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Re-çīd'i-vous, *a* [Lat *recidivus*, from *recidere*, to fall back, from *re*, again, back, and *cadere*, to fall, It *recidivo*, *ricidivo*, Sp *recidivo*] Subject to backslide [*Obs*]

Rē'çi-pē, *n*, *pl* RĒ'çI-PĒS [Lat, imper of *recipere*, to take back, to take in, to receive See RECEIVE] A formulary or prescription for making some combination or mixture of materials, especially, a prescription for medicine

Re çīp'i-ăn'gle, *n* [Lat *recipere*, to take, and *angulus*, angle] An instrument somewhat like a level, sometimes used by engineers to measure angles, especially in fortification *Buchanan*

Re-çīp'i-en-çy, *n* The state or quality of being recipient; a receiving, reception

Re çīp'i-ent, *a* Receiving

Re-çīp'i-ent (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *recipiens*, receiving, p pr of *recipere*, to receive, Fr *récipient*, It & Sp *recipiente*, *n* and *a*] A receiver, the person or thing that receives, one to whom, or that to which, any thing is communicated, specifically, the receiver of a still.

Re-çīp'ro-cal, *a* [Lat *reciprocus*, It & Sp *recíproco*, Pr *reciproc*, Fr *réciproque*]

1 Recurring in vicissitude, alternate

2 Done by each to the other, interchanging or interchanged, given and received, mutual, as, *reciprocal* love, *reciprocal* duties

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered. *Shak*

3 Mutually interchangeable

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined *Watts*

4 (*Gram*) Reflexive,—applied to pronouns and verbs; also, sometimes limited to such as express mutual action

Reciprocal equation, an equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity *Math Dict* — *Reciprocal figures* (*Geom*), figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, &c) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other — *Reciprocal proportion* (*Math*), a proportion such, that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth Thus, 2 5 20 8 form a *reciprocal proportion*, because 2 5 $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ — *Reciprocal quantities* (*Math*), quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity — *Reciprocal ratio*, the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities, as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$ — *Reciprocal terms* (*Logic*), those terms which have the same signification and consequently, are convertible, and may be used for each other

Syn —Mutual alternate —RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as a *mutual* covenant, *mutual* affection &c. The distinctive idea of *reciprocal* is, that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party, as, a *reciprocal* kindness *reciprocal* reproaches, &c Love is *reciprocal* when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other To make it *mutual*, in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at once, but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual* Hence, we may speak of a *mutual* friendship, because this feeling may pass and repass between two parties, but not so of a mutual *friend* in the concrete In this case, we say a common friend

Re-çīp'ro-cal, *n* 1 That which is reciprocal to another thing

2 (*Arith & Alg*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity, thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the *reciprocal* of 4 The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted, or the denominator divided by the numerator

Re çīp'ro-căl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being reciprocal, reciprocalness

Re-çīp'ro-cal-ly, *adv* 1 In a reciprocal manner, in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it, interchangeably, mutually

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force *Bentley*

2 In the manner of reciprocals

Reciprocally proportional, proportional, as two variable quantities, so that the one shall have a constant ratio to the reciprocal of the other *Math Dict*

Re çīp'ro-cal ness, *n* The quality of being reciprocal, mutual return, alternateness

Re çīp'ro-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* RECIPROCATED, *p pr & vb n* RECIPROCATING] [Lat *reciprocare*, *reciprocatum*, It *reciprocare*, Sp *reciprocar*, Fr *reciproquer* See RECIPROCAL] To act interchangeably, to alternate

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air *Dryden*

Re-çīp'ro-cāte, *v t* To give and return mutually, to make return for, to requite, to interchange, as to *reciprocate* favors

Reciprocating motion (*Mech*), motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod

Re çīp'ro-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *reciprocatio*, Fr. *réciprocation*, Sp *reciprocacion*, It *reciprocazione*]

1 The act of reciprocating, interchange of acts, a mutual giving and returning, as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses

2 Alternation, as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides *Browne*

Rē'çi-pro'çi ty (rĕs'i prŏs'i tỹ), *n* [Fr *réciprocité*, Sp *reciprocidad* See RECIPROCAL]

1 Mutual action and reaction

2 Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights

Reciprocity treaty, or *treaty of reciprocity* (*International Law*), a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, and in other respects

Syn —Reciprocation, interchange, exchange, mutuality

Re çīp'ro-cōr'noŭs, *a* [Lat *reciprocus*, turning back, the same way, reciprocal, and *cornu*, horn] (*Zoöl*) Having horns turning backward and forward like those of a ram *Ash*

Re çīp'ro-coŭs, *a* Reciprocal [*Obs*]

Rē'çi prŏk, *a* [Fr *réciproque*] Reciprocal [*Obs and rare*] "*Reciprok commerce*" *B Jonson*

Re-çīs'ion (re sĭzh'ŭn), *n* [Lat *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off, from *re* and *cædere*, to cut] The act of cutting off *Sherwood*

Re-çīt'al, *n* [From *recite*] 1 The act of reciting, the repetition of the words of another, or of a writing, rehearsal, as, the *recital* of a deed, the *recital* of testimony

2 A telling of the particulars of any thing, as of a law, of an adventure, or of a series of events, narration *Addison*

3 That which is recited, a story, a narration

4 (*Law*) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing, in order to explain the reasons on which the transaction is founded; the statement of matter in pleading, introductory to some positive allegation *Craig Burn*

Syn —Account, rehearsal, recitation, narration, description, explanation, detail, narrative See ACCOUNT

Rē'çi-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *recitatio*, Fr *recitation*, Pr. *recitatio*, Sp *recitacion*, It *recitazione* See RECITE]

1 The act of reciting, rehearsal, repetition of words *Hammond*

2 The delivery before an audience of something prepared beforehand, or of a piece committed to memory, a public reading or reproduction, especially as an elocutionary exhibition.

3 (*Amer Colleges and Schools*) The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor, the repetition of something committed to memory

Rē'çi-ta tīve', *a* [Sp. *recitativo* See RECITE] Pertaining to, or intended for, musical recitation or declamation, in the style or manner of recitative

Rē'çi ta tīve', *n* [It & Sp *recitativo*, Fr *récitatif* See *supra*.] A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation, also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation *Brande*.

Rē'çi ta-tīve'ly, *adv* In the manner of recitative

Rē'çi ta tō'ro, *n* [It] (*Mus*) Recitative,

Re çīte', *v t* [*imp. & p p* RECITED, *p pr & vb n* RECITING] [Fr. *réciter*, Pr & Sp *recitar*, It Lat *recitare*, from Lat *re*, again, and *citare*, to call or name, to cite, q v]

1 To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like, to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection, to rehearse; as, to recite the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant

2 To tell over, to go over in particulars or in detail, to narrate, as, to *recite* past events, to recite the particulars of a voyage

3 To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor

Syn —To rehearse, narrate, relate, detail, enumerate, capitulate, detail, number, count

Re-çīte', *v n* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson learned

Re çīte', *n* The same as RECITAL [*Obs*]

Re çīt'er, *n* One who recites or rehearses

Rēck, *v i* [A-S *rēcan*, to care for, O Sax *rôkean*, *ruol ean*, O H Ger. *ruochan*, *rôhan*, *ruoh an*, Ger *ruochen*, *geruochen*, N. H Ger. *geruhen*, O Ger *roccken*, *rochten*, *ruchten*, Dan *rögte*, *rygte*, Sw *rykta*, Icel *rakta*, *rækja*] To make account, to take heed, to care, to mind,—followed by *of* [*Obs*, *except in poetry*]

Thou s but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much of thy swinke.

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you

Rēck, *v t* To make account of, to care for, to heed, to regard, to care [*Obs*, *except in poetry*] "This son of mine not *recking* danger," *Sidney*

Rēck'less, *a* [A-S *rēceleas*, O. D *roekeloos*] Rashly or indifferently negligent, careless, heedless, mindless

I made the king as *reckless* as them diligent. *Sidney*

Syn.—Heedless, careless mindless thoughtless, negligent, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss

Rēck'less-ly, *adv*. In a reckless manner, heedlessly, carelessly

Rēck'less-ness, *n* [A S *rēceleásness*] The state or quality of being reckless, heedlessness, carelessness, negligence

Rēck'on (rĕk'n), *v t* [*imp. & p p* RECKONED, *p pr & vb n* RECKONING] [O Eng *reckenen*, A S *recnan*, *reecnan*, Goth *rahnjan*, O H Ger *rekenia*, *rehnia*, Sw *räkna*, Dan *regne*, D. *rekenen*, L Ger *rekenen*, *reken*, N H. Ger. *rechnen*, *rechenen*, O H Ger. *recharôn*]

1 To make or render account of to tell the number of one, to compute, to calculate, to count

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain and it shall be abated. *Lev xxv*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church

2 To count as in number, rank, or series, to estimate by rank or quality, to account, to esteem, to repute.

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors *Luke xxii*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate

Syn —To number, enumerate, compute, calculate, estimate, value, esteem, account, repute

Rēck'on, *v i* 1 To make account, to go over with a calculation or computation

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head.

2 To make up accounts; to settle, to cast up and strike the balance of debt and credit, to settle relations of desert or penalty

3 To think, to suppose, to imagine. [*Obs and vulgar*]

☞ In this last sense, the word is provincial in England, and is also used to an excess in the middle and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to that of *guess* in the northern See GUESS

To reckon for to be answerable for, to pay the penalty for "If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day" *Sanderson* — *To reckon on* or *upon* to count or establish on; to lay plans or take steps in confident expectation of, to depend on — *To reckon with* to settle accounts or claims with, to call to account, to exact penalty of.

After a long time the lord of those servants comes and *reckoneth with* them *Matt xxv*

Rēck'on-er (rĕk'n-er), *n*. One who reckons or computes

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Gibbs*

Rēck'on ing (rĕk'n ing), *n* 1 The act of one who reckons, counts, or computes, calculation, specific uses, (*a*) An account of time (*b*) Adjustment of claims and accounts, settlement of obligations, liabilities, &c; hence, exactness, penalty incurred; infliction of deserved punishment

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them soon

He quitted London, never to return till the day of his death, and memorable *reckoning* had arrived.

2 The charges or account made by a host

A coin would have a better use than to pay a reckoning

3 Esteem, account; estimation

Y m h further reclaiming of be ty than of out-ward faith bench ma to bestowed. *Sidney.*

4. (*Navigation*) A book in which the ship's position is reckoned and recorded; the log book for this purpose, especially from record of the course and distance sailed, usually called the *dead-reckoning*. See DEAD RE

Reck'on-ing-book, *n.* A book in which an account of money received and expended is entered; an account-book. *Johnson.*

Re-claim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLAIMING.] [Fr. *réclamer*, Pr., Sp. & Pg. *reclamar*, It. *reclamare*, *richiamare*, Lat. *reclamare*, from *re*, again, back + *clamare* to call; cry aloud. See CLAIM.]

1. To call out loudly or repeatedly to; to call on; to entreat. [*Rare.*]

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. *Dryden.*

2. To call back from wild or disordered life; to convert from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline; — said especially of birds trained to the chase, but also of other animals.

An eagle well reclaimed. *Dryden.*

3. Hence: to reduce by discipline, labor, cultivation or the like, to a desired state; to reclaim from being wild desert, waste, or unsubdued; as, to reclaim wild land, overflowed land, &c.

Much labor is required in trees to tame
Their wild disorder and to make reclaim. *Dryden.*

4. Esp.: to call back from moral wandering or transgression to reform; to ... to reform.

It is the intention of Providence, in the various expressions of goodness, to reclaim mankind. *Rogers.*

5. To claim back; to reassert and make good a title to; to demand as a right the return of; to regain possession of; A tract of land [is] snatched from an old [neighbor], is then perpetually reclaimed by its proprietor. *Locke.*

Syn. — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

Re-claim', *v. i.* 1. To cry out; to exclaim against anything; to oppose; contradict; to rail; to take exceptions. [*Obs.*]

Scripts to reclaim the whole Catholic church reclaiming, and Christian ears would not hear! *Waterland.*

2. To effect reformation; to bring anyone back from evil courses.

They, hardened more by what might most reclaim,
Grieving to see his glory ... took envy. *Milton.*

3. To draw back; to give way. [*Obs. and rare.*] ... from her ... which while re... *Spenser.*

Re-claim', *n.* The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; reclamation; recovery. [*Obs.*]

Re-claim'a-ble, *a.* [Sp. *reclamable*. See RE...] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

Re-claim'ant, *n.* [Fr. *réclamant*, *p. pr.* of *réclamer*. See RECLAIM.] One who reclaims; one who makes reclamation. *Waterland.*

Re-claim'less, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

Rec'la-ma'tion, *n.* [Fr. *réclamation*, Pr. *reclamacion*, It. *reclamazione*, Lat. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM.]

1. Recovery.

2. Demand of something to be restored; claim made. *Walsh?*

3. Representation made in opposition; exception.

I would now ... the reclamation both of generosity and justice, cry mercy. *Landor.*

Re-clasp', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *clasp*.] To clasp again.

Rec'li-nant, *a.* Bending backward.

Rec'li-nate, *a.* [Lat. *reclinatus*, *p. p.* of *reclinare*, Fr. *récliné*. See RECLINE.] (*Bot.*) Reclined, as a leaf bent downward, so that its point is lower than its base.

Rec'li-na'tion, *n.* [Fr. *reclination*, Pr. *reclinacion*, Sp. *reclinacion*.]

1. The act of leaning or reclining.

2. (*Dial.*) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in an horizontal line. *Brande.*

3. (*Surg.*) The act or process of removing a cataract by applying the needle to its anterior surface and depressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper, and its back surface the lower. *Dunglison.*

Re-cline', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLINING.] [Fr. *récliner*, Pr., Sp. & Pg. *reclinar*, It. & Lat. *reclinare*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline. See INCLINE.] To lean back; to lean to one side; to cause to rest or lean, as, to recline the head on a pillow or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

Re-cline', *v. i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean, as to recline on a couch.

Re-cline', *a.* [Lat. *reclinis*, from *reclinare*. See RECLINE.] In a reclining posture; leaning. [*Rare.*]

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank damasked with flowers. *Milton.*

Re-clined', *a.* (*Bot.*) Falling or turned downward; reclinate.

Re-clīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reclines.

Re-clīn'ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Inclining or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. (*b.*) Recumbent. *Lindley.*

Reclining dial, a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical through its center. *M. A. Dict.*

Re-clōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLOSING.] [Prefix *re* and *close*.] To close or shut again.

Re-clūde', *v. t.* [Lat. *recludere*, to unclose, open, from *re*, again, back, and *claudere*, to shut.] To open. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Re-clūse', *a.* [Lat. *reclusus*, from *recludere*, *reclusum*, but with a signification directly opposite. Fr. *reclus*, Sp. *recluso*, It. *recluso*. See PRECLUDE.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as, a recluse monk or hermit; a recluse life.

I all the livelong day,
Consume in meditation deep, recluse
From human converse. *Philips.*

Re-clūse', *n.* [Fr. *reclus*, Pr. *reclus*, Lat. *reclusus*.]

1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

2. Specifically, one of a class of religious devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to a monastery. *Brand.*

Re-clūse', *v. t.* To shut up; to seclude. [*Obs.*]

Re-clūse'ly, *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society.

Re-clūse'ness, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

Re-clū'sion (re-klū'zhun), *n.* [Fr. *réclusion*, Sp. *reclusion*, L. Lat. *reclusio*.] A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

Re-clū'sive, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

Some reclusive and religious life. *Shak.*

Re-clū'so-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *reclusorium*.] The habitation of a recluse; a hermitage.

Re-cŏg'ni-ti'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *coagulation*.] A second coagulation. *Boyle.*

Re-cōast', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *coast*.] To coast back; to return along the same coast. *Chandler.*

Re-cŏct', *v. t.* [Lat. *recoctus*, *p. p.* of *recoquere*, to cook or boil over again, from *re*, again, and *coquere*, to cook or boil.] To boil over again; hence, to make over again; to renew. [*Obs.*]

Old women and men too, ... as Medea ... hoping to recoct their corps as she ... from feeble decrepitude to sprightly handsomeness. *Bp. Taylor.*

Re-cŏc'tion, *n.* A second coction or preparation.

Rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'og-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recognitio*, Fr. *recognition*, It. *ricognizione*, *recognizione*, Sp. *reconocimiento*. See RECOG...] The act of recognizing, or the state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed; memorial.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Re-cŏg'ni-tor, *n.* [L. Lat. See RECOGNIZE.] (*Law.*) One of a jury impaneled on an assize. *Blackstone.*

Re-cŏg'ni-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition. *Lamb.*

Rĕc'og-nī'za-ble, or **Re-cŏg'ni-za-ble** (*Synop.* § 130), *a.* Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. [Written also *recognisable*.]

Rĕc'og-nī'za-bly, or **Re-cŏg'ni-za-bly**, *adv.* So as to be recognized. *Carlyle.*

Re-cŏg'ni-zance (re-kŏg'nĭ-zans or re-kŏn'ĭ-zans), *n.* [Fr. *reconnaissance*, O. Fr. *recognoissance*, Pr. *reconoissensa*, It. *riconoscenza*. See RE-, and COGNIZANCE.] [Written also *recognisance*.]

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition.

That recognizance and pledge of love
Which I first gave her. *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) (*a.*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record, or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes or sessions, or at the court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A recognizance differs from a bond, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. (*b.*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

☞ Among lawyers the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

Re-cŏg'ni-za'tion, *n.* The act of recognizing; recognition.

Rĕc'og-nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOGNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOGNIZING.] [Fr. *reconnaître*, O. Fr. *recognoistre*, Pr. *reconoisser*, *reconoscer*, *reconocer*, Pg. *reconhecer*, It. *riconoscere*, Lat. *recognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know. See COGNITION.] [Written also *recognise*.]

1. To know again; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.

Speak, vassal; recognize thy sovereign queen. *Harte.*

2. To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to consent to admit, hold, and the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to recognize an obligation; to recognize a consul.

3. To review; to re-examine. *South.*

Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own. To recognize. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

Re-cŏg'nīze, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal; as, A B recognized in the sum of twenty pounds.

☞ In legal usage in the United States, the second syllable is usually accented.

Re-cŏg'ni-zee' (re-kŏg'nĭ-zee' or re-kŏn'ĭ-zee'), *n.* [Written also *recognisee*.] (*Law.*) The person to whom a recognizance is made. *Blackstone.*

Rĕc'og-nīz'er, *n.* One who recognizes; a recognizor. [Written also *recogniser*.]

Re-cŏg'ni-zor' (re-kŏg'nĭ-zor' or re-kŏn'ĭ-zor'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who enters into a recognizance. [Written also *recognisor*.] *Blackstone.*

Re-coil', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOILING.] [O. Eng. *recule*, *recoil*, Fr. *reculer*, Pr. & Sp. *recular*, Pg. *recuar*, It. *rinculare*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *culus* the posterior, fundament; cf. Fr. & Pr. *cul*, Sp. & It. *culo*.]

1. To start, roll, bound, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward; to return; to retire.

Evil on itself shall back recoil. *Milton.*

The solemnity of her demeanor made it impossible ... the moment that we should recoil into an ordinary ... *De Quincey.*

2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink.

Who then shall blame
His pestered senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shak.*

Re-coil', *v. t.* To drive back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-coil', *n.* 1. A starting or falling back; as, the recoil of nature or the blood.

The recoil from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*

2. Specifically, the reaction or rebound of a firearm when discharged.

Re-coil'er, *n.* One who recoils.

Re-coil'ing-ly, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

Re-coil'ment, *n.* [Fr. *reculement*, It. *rinculamento*.] The act of recoiling.

Re-coin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOINING.] [Prefix *re* and *coin*.] To coin anew, as to coin again.

Re-coin'age, *n.* 1. The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

Rec'ol-lect', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOLLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOLLECTING.] [Prefix *re* and *collect*; Lat. *recolligere*, *recollectum*, It. *ricogliere*, *raccogliere*, Sp. *recoger*, *recoger*, Pg. *recolher*, Fr. *recueillir*. See RECOLLECT.]

1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

2. To cause to be composed or collected. [*Rare.*]

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortune, more admired the man;
Then recollected stood. *Dryden.*

Re'-col-lect', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *collect*.] To collect again; to gather what has been scattered; as, to re-collect routed troops.

His scattered parts
Soon re-collecting, ... raised
Their fainted courage. *Milton.*

Rec'ol-lect, *n.* See RECOLLET.

Rec'ol-lec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *recollection*, Pr. *recollectio*, Sp. *recoleccion*.]

1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory.

3. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. One of his earliest recollections. *Macaulay.*

4. The act or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; self-control. [*Rare.*]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection, which scarcely suited his time of life. *Robertson.*

Syn. — Memory; reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Rec'ol-lec'tive, *a.* Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Rec'ol-let, *n.* [Written also *recollect*.] [Lat. *recollectus*, *p. p.* of *recolligere*, to gather again; Fr. *recueillir*, Lat. to collect one's self, ... one upon himself, especially for religious contemplation. It. *ricolletto*, Sp. *recoleto*.] (*Eccl.*) A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

Re-cŏl'o-ni-zā'tion, *n.* A second colonization.

Re-cŏl'o-nīze, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *colonize*.] To colonize a second time.

Re-cŏm'bi-nā'tion, *n.* Combination a second time.

Re-com-bīne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMBINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMBINING.] [Prefix *re* and *combine*.] To combine again. If we recombine these two elastic fluids. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

Re-cŏm'fort (re-kŭm'furt), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *comfort*, Pr. *reconfortar*, Fr. *réconforter*, It. *riconfortare*.] To comfort again; to console anew; to give new strength.

Rĕ-cŏm'fort-less, *a* Without comfort [*Obs*]

Rĕ-cŏm'fort-ing, *n* The act of recomforting, restoration of comfort [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rĕ'com mĕnce', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECOMMENCED (rē'kom-mĕnst'), *p pr & vb n* RECOMMENCING] [Prefix *re* and *commence*, Fr, *recommencer*, Pr *re comensar*, It *ricominciare*] To commence again, to begin anew

Rĕ'com-mĕnce'ment, *n* A commencement made anew.

Rĕc'om-mĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECOMMENDED, *p pr & vb n* RECOMMENDING] [Prefix *re* and *commend*, Fr *recommander*, Pr. & Pg *recommandar*, Sp *recomendar*, It *raccomandare*]

1 To commend to the favorable notice of another, to commit to another's care, confidence, or kindness, with favoring representations, to put in a favorable light before any one, to bestow commendation on, to praise in order to the acceptance of others

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus *Dryden*

2 To make acceptable, to attract favor to

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and even a stranger *recommends* *Pope*

3 To commit, to give in charge

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God *Acts xv 40*

4 To advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c

Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-ble, *a* [Fr *recommandable*, Sp *recomandable*] Suitable to be recommended, worthy of recommendation or praise *Glanville*

Rĕc'om mĕnd'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being recommendable

Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-bly, *adv* So as to deserve recommendation

Rĕc'om-men dā'tion, *n* [Fr *recommandation*, Pr *recomandatio*, Sp *recomendacion*, It *raccomandazione*]

1 The act of recommending or of commending, the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another, as, to introduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments, also, the act of advising something as fit to be done or adopted

2 That which recommends, or commends to favor, any thing or quality, attribute, &c, procuring, or tending to procure, a kind or favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption

Rĕc'om mĕnd'a tive, *n* That which recommends; a recommendation [*Obs*]

Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-to ry (50), *a* Serving to recommend, recommending, commendatory *Swift*

Rĕc'om-mĕnd'er, *n* One who recommends

Rĕc'om mĭs'sion (kom mĭsh'un), *v t* [*imp & p p* RECOMMISSIONED, *p pr & vb n* RECOMMISSIONING] [Prefix *re* and *commission*] To commission again, to give a new commission to

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be *recommissioned* *Marshall*

Rĕ'com mĭt', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECOMMITTED, *p pr & vb n* RECOMMITTING] [Prefix *re* and *commit*] To commit again, to give back into keeping, specifically, to refer again to a committee, as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee

Rĕ'com mĭt'ment, } *n* A second or renewed
Rĕ'com mĭt'tal, } commitment; a renewed reference to a committee

Rĕ'com mū'ni-cāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *communicate*] To communicate again

Rĕ'com-pact', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *compact*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scattered body *Donne*

Rĕ-cŏm'pen-sā'tion, *n* [O Fr *recompensation*, Pr *recompensacio*, L Lat *recompensatio* See *infra*] Recompense [*Obs*]

Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *v t* [*imp & p p* RECOMPENSED (rĕk'om pĕnst), *p pr. & vb n* RECOMPENSING] [Fr *récompenser*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *recompensar*, It *ricompensare*, L Lat *recompensare*, from Lat *re*, again and *compensare*, to compensate]

1 To make a return to; to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c, to requite; to reward, to remunerate, to compensate

He can not *recompense* me better *Shak*

2 To return an equivalent for, to make up to any one, to pay for

To *recompense*
My rash, but more unfortunate, misdeed *Milton*

3 To give in return, to pay back, to pay, as something earned or deserved [*Pare*]

Syn.—To repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate

Rĕc'om pĕnse, *n* [Fr, *récompense*, Sp & Pg *recompensa*, It *ricompensa*] An equivalent returned for any thing given done, or suffered, compensation, reward, amends, requital.

To behold, with rising anger and *recompense* *Deut* xxxii. 35
And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward *Heb* ii 2

Syn.—Repayment, compensation, remuneration, requital, reward, requital

Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *v t* To give recompense, to make amends to, to reward, requital [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Rĕc'om-pĕnse'ment, *n* Recompense, requital. [*Obs*] *Taylor*

Rĕc'om-pĕns'er, *n* One who gives a recompense, a requiter "A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received" *Foxe*

Rĕ-cŏm'pi lā'tion, *n* A new compilation

Rĕ'com-pīle', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *compile*] To compile anew.

Rĕ'com pīle'ment, *n* The act of recompiling, new compilation or digest, as, a *recompilement* of laws *Bacon*

Rĕ'com-pōse', *v t.* [*imp & p p* RECOMPOSED; *p pr & vb n* RECOMPOSING] [Prefix *re* and *compose*, Fr *récomposer*]

1 To compose again, to form anew, to put together repeatedly

The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually *recomposed* *Sir W. Hamilton*

2 To restore to composure or tranquillity, to quiet anew, to tranquilize, as, to *recompose* the mind

Rĕ'com-pōs'er, *n* One who recomposes.

Rĕ-cŏm'po sĭ'tion (-kŏm'po zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr, *récomposition*, Sp *recomposicion*] The act of recomposing, composition renewed

Rĕc'on-cīl'a-ble (110), *a* [Fr & Sp *réconciliable*]

1 Capable of being reconciled, restorable to renewed friendship, admitting reconciliation or readjustment, as, parties not *reconcilable*

2 Capable of being made to agree or be consistent, restorable to consistency, not obstinately at variance, consistent

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable* *Arbuthnot*

Rĕc'on-cīl'a-ble ness, *n* 1. The quality of being reconcilable, consistency, as, the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree

2 Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony

Rĕc'on-cīl'a-bly, *adv* In a reconcilable manner

Rĕc'on cīle' (110), *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONCILED, *p pr & vb n* RECONCILING] [Fr *réconcilier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reconciliar*, It *reconciliare*, *riconciliare*, Lat *reconciliare*, from *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together, to unite See CONCILIATE]

1 To conciliate anew, to restore to union and friendship, to bring back to harmony, to cause to be no longer at variance, to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement, as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance "Propitious now, and *reconciled* by prayer" *Dryden*

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. *2 Cor v 20*

2 To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission, as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions

3 To make consistent or congruous, to bring to agreement or suitableness,—followed by *with* or *to*

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state *Locke*

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near
Which but proportioned to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace *Pope*

4 To adjust, to settle, as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels

Syn —To reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease

Rĕc'on cīle', *v i* To become conciliated, to be reconciled [*Obs*]

Rĕc'on cīle'ment (110), *n* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled, reconciliation.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured,
And *reconcilement* *Milton*

Rĕc'on cīl'er, *n* 1 One who reconciles, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship

2 One who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory *Norris*

Rĕc'on-cīl'i ā'tion, *n* [Fr *réconciliation*, Pr *reconciliatio*, Sp *reconciliacion*, It *riconciliazione*, Lat *reconciliatio* See *supra*]

1 The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled, reconcilement, restoration to harmony, renewal of friendship

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment *S Miller*

2 Reduction to congruence or consistency, removal of inconsistency, harmony "A clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture" *Rogers*

Syn —Reconcilement, reunion, pacification, appeasement, propitiation, atonement, expiation

Rĕc'on-cīl'i a to ry (50), *a* Serving or tending to reconcile

Rĕ-cŏn'den-sā'tion, *n* The act of recondensing.

Rĕ'con-dĕnse', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONDENSED (-kon dĕnst'); *p pr. & vb n* RECONDENSING] [Prefix *re* and *condense*] To condense again *Boyle.*

Rĕc'on dīte or **Rĕ-cŏn'dīte** (Synop, § 150), *a* [Lat *reconditus*, p p of *recondere*, to put up again, to lay up, to conceal, from *re*, again, and *condere*, to bring or lay together, It. & Sp *recondito*, O Fr *recondit* See CONDITION]

1 Hidden from the view or intellect, secret, abstruse, as, *recondite* causes of things.

2 Dealing in things abstruse, profound, as, *recondite* studies

Re-cŏn'di to-ry, *n.* [L Lat. *reconditorium*, from Lat *recondere*. See *supra*] A repository, as a house or magazine [*Obs*] *Ash*

Rĕ'con dŭct', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONDUCTED *p pr & vb n* RECONDUCTING] [Prefix *re* and *conduct*] To conduct back or again *Dryden*

Rĕ'con firm', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *confirm*] To confirm anew *Clarendon*

Rĕ'con join', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* RECONJOINED, *p pr & vb n* RECONJOINING] [Prefix *re* and *conjoin*] To join or conjoin anew *Boyle*

Rĕ-cŏn'nais sănce, } *n* [Fr] The act of re-
Rĕ-cŏn'nois sănce, } connoitering, preliminary examination or survey, as, specifically, (*Geol*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character (*Engin*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or determining the location of a public work (*Mil*) An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations, a preparatory or preliminary expedition

Reconnaissance in force (*Mil*) a demonstration attack for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy

Rĕ'con-noi'ter, } *v t* [Fr *reconnoître*, *reconnoitre*,
Rĕ'con-noi'tre, } *tre* See RECOGNIZE] To examine by the eye, to make a preliminary survey of, to survey with a view to military or engineering operations

Rĕ cŏn'quer (re-kŏnk'er), *v t* [*imp & p. p* RECONQUERED, *p pr & vb n* RECONQUERING] [Prefix *re* and *conquer*, Fr *reconquerir*]

1 To conquer again, to recover by conquest,

2 To recover, to regain

Re-cŏn'quest (kŏnk'west), *n* A second conquest

Rĕ-cŏn'se-crāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONSECRATED; *p pr & vb n* RECONSECRATING] [Prefix *re* and *consecrate*] To consecrate anew.

Rĕ-cŏn'se-crā'tion, *n* Renewed consecration

Rĕ'con-sĭd'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONSIDERED, *p pr & vb. n* RECONSIDERING] [Prefix *re* and *consider*]

1 To consider again, to turn in the mind again, to review

2 (*Parliamentary Practice*) To take up for renewed consideration, as that which has been previously acted upon, a motion, vote, or the like.

Rĕ'con sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n* The act of reconsidering, or the state of being reconsidered, renewed consideration or review in the mind, the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon

Rĕ-cŏn'so lātē, *v t* To console or comfort again [*Obs*] *Hewyt*

Rĕ'con-sŏl'i-dā'tion, *n.* The state of being consolidated again or anew

Rĕ'con-strŭct', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECONSTRUCTED, *p pr & vb n* RECONSTRUCTING.] [Prefix *re* and *construct*] To construct again, to rebuild

Whole regiments had been dissolved and *reconstructed* *Jortin*

Rĕ'con-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act of constructing again.

Rĕ'con-strŭct'ive, *a* Able or tending to reconstruct, reconstructing

Rĕ'con-tin'ū ance, *n* The state of recontinuing

Rĕ'con tin'ūe, *v t & i* [Prefix *re* and *continue*] To continue again or anew

Rĕ'con vĕne', *v. i* [Prefix *re* and *come*] To convene or call together again.

Rĕ'con-vĕnc', *v. i* To assemble or come together again

Rĕ'con vĕn'tion, *n* (*Civil Law*) A cross demand by the defendant upon the plaintiff, an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge. *Burrill Bouvier*

Rĕ'con-vĕr'sion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *conversion*] A second conversion *Hewyt*

Rĕ'con-vĕrt', *v t.* [*imp & p. p* RECONVERTED, *p pr & vb n* RECONVERTING.] [Prefix *re* and *convert*.] To convert again.

Rĕ'con-vey' (-kon vā'), *v t* [*imp & p. p* RECONVEYED, *p pr & vb n.* RECONVEYING.] [Prefix *re* and *convey*]

1. To convey back or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* goods

2 To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *convey* an estate

Rĕ'con-vey'ance (rē'kon vā'ans), *n* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor

Rĕ-cŏp'y, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *copy*] To copy again

Re-cord', *v t* [*imp & p p* RECORDED, *p pr & vb n* RECORDING] [O & N. Fr *recorder*, to call to mind, to remember, to rehearse, to record, Pr, Sp, & Pg *recordar*, It *ricordare*, Lat. *recordari* to remember, from *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind.]

1 To recall to mind, to recollect, to remember, to meditate [*Obs and rare*]

2 To repeat, to recite, to sing or play. [*Obs.*]

They longed to see the day, to see the lark
Record her hymns and chant her early lays. *Sandys*

3 To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like, to make note of, to write or enter in a book or roll

parchment, for the purpose of preserving them; to register; to enroll; as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.

Re-cord′, *v. i.* 1. To reflect; to meditate; to ponder. [*Obs.*] "Praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read." *Fuller.*

3. To sing or repeat a tune. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Whether the bird … records it be t. *B. Jonson.*

Rec′ord, *n.* [OF. record remembrance, attestation, record; Pr. record; Sp. recuerdo; It. ricordo. See *supra.*]

1. A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, … entered in a book for preservation; an official contemporaneous memorandum … drawn up by the proper officer of a court of justice, … containing a summary statement of the proceedings in an action at law brought before the court. *Burrill. New Am. Cyc.*

2. A musical instrument … formerly used … record.

Court of Record, a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. — *Debt of record*, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, … upon a judgment … against one. — *Trial by record*, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. *Blackstone.*

☞ Formerly often accented on the last syllable, — re-cord′, and in England still … accented in the phrase *Court of Record.*

Rĕc′or-dā′tion, *n.* [OF. recordation, Pr. recordatio, … It. ricordazione, Lat. recordatio. See Record, *v. t.*] [*Obs.*]

1. Remembrance; recollection. *Shak.*

2. Record; register.

Re-cŏrd′er, *n.* 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions; … who enrolls or records.

2. The chief judicial officer of a town … the chief law officer of the corporation of London; the chief justice of an East India settlement. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [*Obs.*]

Th … move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

Re-cŏrd′er-ship, *n.* The office of a recorder.

Rē′cor-pō′re-ĭ-fĭ-cā′tion, *n.* [Prefix re and corporification, q. v.] The act of investing again with a body; the state of being furnished anew with body; [R re] *Boyle.*

Rē-couch′, *v. i.* [Prefix re and couch.] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. *Wotton.*

Re-count′, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RECOUNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOUNTING.] [F. raconter, to relate, … or … again … to recount, … O. F. reconter, raconter, aconter, … to recount, to relate; Pr. recomtar … to relate; … Sp. recontar; It. raccontare. See Count.] To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse.

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest …
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

To all his angels, who, with true applause,
Recount his praises. *Milton.*

Re-count′, *v. t.* [Prefix re and count.] To count or reckon again, or anew.

Re-count′ment, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Re-coup′ (re-kōōp′), *v. t.* [F. recouper, from re and couper, to cut.]
Re-coupe′

1. To cut again … to … redistribute.

2. (*Law.*) To diminish, as damages, by … keeping back a part; to hold back part of. *Burrill.*

Recoupe (re-kōōp′), *n.* [Fr.] The same as RECOUPMENT.

Re-coup′er, *n.* One who recoups. *Story.*

Re-coup′ment, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of retaining … discount, deduction, … diminution … plaintiff's damages … in … performance … his part. *Burrill.*

Re-cure′, *v. t.* To recover. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-course′, *n.* [F. recours, … Sp. & Pg. recurso, It. ricorso, Lat. recursus, from recurrere, … to run back, from re, back, and currere, … to run.]

1. … course or flow; frequent passage. [*Obs.*] Swift recourse … of … flushing blood. *Spenser.*

2. Return; renewed attack; recurrence.

Preventive physic … preserves the health … the recourse thereof … *Browne.*

3. Recurrence … in difficulty, perplexity, need … application … for aid or … *Bible.*

Thus died this great peer … of great … unto him and … *Bacon.*

Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access; admittance. [*Obs.*]

Give me recourse to him. *Shak.*

Without recourse, words sometimes added to the in-dorsement of a negotiable instrument to protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

Re-course′, *v. i.* To return; to recur. [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Re-course′ful, *a.* … moving alternately. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Rē-cov′er, *v. t.* [Prefix re and cover.] To cover again.

Re-cov′er (re-kŭv′ẽr), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RECOVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOVERING.] [OF. recoverer, … F. recouvrer, Pr. recobrar, Sp. & Pg. recobrar, It. ricoverare, ricuperare, ricoverare, Lat. recuperare, from re, back, … capere to take. See Capacious.]

1. To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain.

David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away. *1 Sam. xxx. 18.*

2. To make good by reparation; to … to retrieve; to repair the … as, to recover lost time.

Good men have lapses and failings to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

3. To restore from … to bring back to life or health; to cure; to heal.

The wine in my bottle will recover him. *Shak.*

4. To regain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to.

The forest is … three leagues off;
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

5. (*Law.*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt … to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment … common recovery.

Syn. — To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

Re-cov′er (re-kŭv′ẽr), *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; — followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. *2 Kings i. 2.*

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune, as, to recover from a state of poverty or depression.

3. To make one's way; to come; to arrive. [*Obs.*]

With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. *Fuller.*

4. (*Law.*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has recovered in his suit.

Re-cov′er, *n.* [Prefix re and cover.] To cover again.

Re-cov′er-a-ble (-kŭv′-), *a.* Capable of being recovered or regained; as, goods lost or sunk in the ocean are recoverable; recoverable from sickness, from … condition … the like … capable of being brought back to a former condition; … obtained from a debtor … possessor; as, the debt is recoverable.

A … general … course
Is this the man, … not, … recoverable. *Shak.*

Re-cov′er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

Re-cov′er-ance, *n.* Recovery. [*Obs.*] *Berners.*

Re-cov′er-ee′, *n.* (*Law.*) The tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

Re-cov′er-er, *n.* One who recovers.

Re-cov′er-or′ (-ŏr′), *n.* (*Law.*) The demandant in a common recovery after judgment. *Bouvier.*

Re-cov′er-y (-kŭv′ẽr-ȳ), *n.* 1. The act of recovering, regaining, or retaking possession.

2. Restoration from sickness, weakness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

3. The obtaining of right to something by verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

Common recovery (*Law*), a species of common assurance, or mode of conveying lands by matter of record, through the forms of an action at law, formerly in frequent use, but now abolished or obsolete both in England and America. *Burrill. Warren.*

Syn. — Recovery; Restoration. *Recovery* is active, *restoration* is passive. … I must myself be instrumental in the recovery of my property; this is a done … restoration, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another. … of other persons … join with him … injured and assist him … recovering from … as much as … make satisfaction. *Graham.* … to improve the means on which this recovery … the recovery of our liberty. *Blair.*

Rĕ′cre-ance, *n.* Recreancy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rĕ′cre-an-cy, *n.* [L. Lat. recreantia, Pr. recreansa, O. F. recreance. See Recreant, *infra.*] The quality of being recreant.

Rĕ′cre-ant, *a.* [Norm. & O. Fr. recreant, cowardly, Fr. recréant, from O. Fr. recroire, recreire; Pr. recreire, to forsake, leave; … discourage, regard as conquered, … L. Lat. recredere … to … declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, base; recreant, … from Lat. re, again, back, and credere, to believe; … hence, … to disavow … opinion.]

1. Crying for mercy, … the trial

1. … yielding; … cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. *Beattie. Ac.*

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turned recreant to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

Rĕ′cre-ant, *n.* One who yields in combat, and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. *Blackstone.*

You are all recreants, and dastards! *Shak.*

Rĕ′cre-āte, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RECREATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECREATING.] [L. recreare, … to create anew, to refresh; from re, again, and creare … It. recreare, ricreare, Sp. & Pg. & Pr. recrear, F. récréer.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; especially, to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness; to relieve after … to divert; to amuse; to gratify.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to recreate their eyes. *Dryden.*

St. John is said to have recreated himself with sport with a tame partridge. *Jer. Taylor.*

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *Henry More.*

Rĕ′cre-āte, *v. i.* To take recreation. *Addison.*

Rē′cre-āte′, *v. t.* [Prefix re and create.] To create or form anew.

On … the campaign of 1776, instead of re-enlisting, it was necessary to recreate the army. *Marshall.*

Rĕ′cre-ā′tion, *n.* [Lat. recreatio, Fr. récréation, Pr. recreacio, … It. creazione, ricreazione.] The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; sport.

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; entertainment; pastime; sport.

Rē′cre-ā′tion, *n.* A forming anew; a new creation or formation.

Rĕ′cre-ā-tive, *a.* [It. ricreativo, … Sp. recreativo, F. récréatif.] Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be recreative. *Bacon.*

Rĕ′cre-ā′tive-ly, *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion.

Rĕ′cre-ā′tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being recreative; refreshing; diverting.

Rĕ′cre-ment, *n.* [Lat. recrementum, from re, again, and cernere, … separate, sift; … F. recrement.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; … as the excrement … of the blood.

Rĕc′re-mĕnt′al,
Rĕc′re-men-tĭ′tial (-tĭsh′al),
Rĕc′re-men-tĭ′tious (-tĭsh′us), } [Fr. récrémenteux.] Consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable; drossy.

Re-crĭm′i-nāte, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. RECRIMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECRIMINATING.] [L. Lat. recriminare, recriminatus, … to accuse … in return, … Sp. recriminar. See Criminate.] To return one accusation with another; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser; to … charge an accuser with the like crime.

Re-crĭm′i-nāte, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

Re-crĭm′i-nā′tion, *n.* [L. Lat. recriminatio, … recriminacion, … recriminazione.]

1. The act of recriminating, the return of one accusation with another.

2. (*Law.*) An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser.

Accusations and recriminations … passed back and forward between the contending parties. *Macaulay.*

Re-crĭm′i-na-tive, *a.* Recriminating or retorting accusation; recriminatory.

Re-crĭm′i-nā′tor, *n.* One who recriminates.

Re-crĭm′i-na-to-ry, *a.* [Fr. récriminatoire, Sp. recriminatorio.] Recriminating; retorting accusation.

Rē-crŏss′, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RECROSSED (rē-krŏst′); p. pr. & vb. n. RECROSSING.] [Prefix re and cross.] To cross a second time.

Re-crū′den-cy, *n.* Recrudescence.

Rē′cru-dĕs′cence, } [Fr. recrudescence, Sp.
Rē′cru-dĕs′cen-cy, } recrudescencia, It. recrudescenza. See infra.]

1. The state of becoming sore again. *Bacon.*

2. (*Med.*) Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission. *Dunglison.*

Rē′cru-dĕs′cent, *a.* [Lat. recrudescens, p. pr. of recrudescere, to become raw again, from re, again, and crudescere, to become hard, … crudus, raw.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Re-cruit′ (re-kroot′), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RECRUITED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECRUITING.] [Fr. recruter, from recrue, … p. p. of recroître, to grow again, from re, again, and croître, to grow, Lat. crescere. … recover … verdure … L. Lat. …]

1. To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to supply lack or deficiency … as, … to recruit the flesh … fresh air and … relaxation … to recruit … spirits.

Her cheeks glow the brighter recruiting their color. *Glanville.*

2 Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health, to re invigorate

3 To supply with new men, as an army, to fill up or make up by enlistment

Syn —To repair, recover, regain; retrieve

Re-cruit', *v t.* 1 To gain new supplies of any thing wasted, to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like, as, fear cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures

2 To gain new supplies of men for military or other service, to raise new soldiers, to enlist troops

Re cruit' (re kroot'), *n.* [Fr *recrue*, Sp *recluta*, It & Pg *recluta* or *ricruta* See *supra*]

1 Supply of any thing wasted

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers *Burke.*

2 Specifically, a person enlisted to make up deficiency in an army, a newly-enlisted soldier.

Re-cruit'er, *n* One who recruits

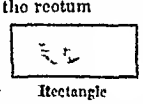
Re-cruit'ment, *n* The act or business of recruiting or raising new supplies of men for an army

Re-cry'stal-li zā'tion, *n* The process of a second crystallizing

Re-cry'stal lize, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *crystallize*] To crystallize a second time *Henry*

Rec'tal, *a* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the rectum

Rect'an-gle (rekt'ang gl), *n* [Fr *rectangle*, Sp *rectangulo*, It *rettangolo*, Lat *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.] A four-sided figure, having only right angles, a right-angled parallelogram



Rectangle

☞ As the area of a *rectangle* is expressed by the product of its two dimensions, the term *rectangle* is sometimes used for product, as the rectangle of *a* and *b*, that is, *ab*

Rect'an gle, *a.* Rectangular [*Obs*]

Rect'an gled (-ang gld), *a* Having one or more right angles, or angles of ninety degrees *Hutton*

Rect ăn'gu lar (rekt ăng'gu lar), *a* [Fr *rectangulaire*, Sp *rectangular*, It *rettangolare* See *supra*] Right angled, having one or more angles of ninety degrees

Rectangular co-ordinates See Co-ordinate

Rect-ăn'gu lăr'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being right-angled

Rect ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a rectangular manner, with or at right angles

Rect-ăn'gu lar ness, *n* The state of being rectangular

Rec'ti fi'a ble, *a* [From *rectify*]

1 Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right, as, a *rectifiable* mistake

2 (*Math*) Admitting, as a curve, the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve

Rec'ti fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *rectification*, Pr *rectificacio*, Sp *rectificacion*, It *rettificazione* See Rectify]

1 The act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right, that which is wrong or erroneous, as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses,

After the *rectification* of his views, he was incapable of compromise with profounder shapes of error *De Quincey*

2 (*Chem*) The process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts, as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid

3 (*Geom*) The determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve

Rectification of a globe, the adjustment of it, preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem

Rec'ti fi'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, rectifies, a person who corrects or amends

2 One who refines substances by repeated distillations

3 An instrument used for determining the variations of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship *Hutton*

Rec'ti fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECTIFYING] [Fr *rectifier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *rectificar*, It *rettificare*, L Lat *rectificare*, fr Lat *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make straight or right, to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state, to amend, as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses, to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions, to *rectify* disorders

I meant to *rectify* my conscience *Shak*

This was an error of opinion which a conflicting opinion would have *rectified* *Burke*

2 (*Chem*) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser, as, to *rectify* spirit of wine

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem *Hutton*

Syn —To amend, emend, correct, better, mend, reform, redress, adjust, regulate, improve See Amend

Rec'ti lin'e al, } *a* [Lat *rectus*, right, and *linea*, *linea*, It *rettilineo*] Right-lined, consisting of a
Rec'ti lin'e ar, } right line, or of right lines, bounded by right lines straight, as, a *rectilinear* figure or course, a *rectilinear* side or way

Rec'ti lin'e ăr i ty, *n.* The quality or state of being right lined

So it is with the *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light *Coleridge*

Rec'ti lin'e ar ly, *adv* In a right line

Rec'ti lin'e ous, *a* Rectilinear. [*Obs*] *Ray*

Rec'tion, *n* [Lat *rectio*, *rectionis*, from *regere*, to rule or govern] (*Gram.*) The state, position, or power of a word, in consequence of which another word related to or connected with it must be put in a certain case or mode, government. *Gibbs*

Rec'ti tū'do (30), *n.* [Fr *rectitude*, Pr *rectitul*, Sp *rectitud*, It *rettitudine*, Lat *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight]

1 Straightness [*Rare*] *Johnson*

2 Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws, uprightness of mind, uprightness, integrity, honesty, justice.

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude* in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming *J Hawes*

Syn.—See Justice

Rec'to, *n* [Lat *rectus*, right]

1 (*Law*) A writ of right

2 (*Print*) The right hand page,—opposed to *verso*

Rec'tor, *n* [Lat *rector*, from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule, Pr, & Sp *rector*, Pg *reitor*, It *rettore*, Fr *recteur*]

1. A ruler or governor. [*Rare*]

God is the supreme *rector* of the world *Hale*

2 (*Episcopal Church*) A clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish, and has the tithes, &c, or the person of an unimpropriated parish, a clergyman, a pastor *Blackstone*

3 The head master of a public school

4 The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland

☞ The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is not now in use

5. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house, and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college

Rec'tor al, *a* [Fr & Sp *rectoral*] Pertaining to government or rule, or to a rector *Blackstone*

Rec'tor ate (45), *n* [L Lat *rectoratus*, Fr *rectorat*, Sp *rectorado*, Pg *reitorado*, It *rettorato*] The office, rank, or station of a rector, rectorship

Rec'tor ess, *n* A governess, a rectrix

Rec tō'ri al (80), *a* Of, or pertaining to, government, relating to a rector, rectoral

Rec'tor ship, *n* The office or rank of a rector, rectorate *Shak*

Rec'to ry, *n* [O Fr. *rectorie* or *rectorerie*, Pr, Sp, & L Lat *rectoria*, It *rettoria*]

1 The province of a rector, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes

2 A rector's mansion or parsonage house

Rec'tress, *n* [See Rector] A governess *B Jon*

Rec'tri x, *n*, *pl* RECTRICES [Lat, f of *rector*]

1 A governess, a rectoress.

2 (*Ornith*) One of the long quill feathers of the tail in birds

Rec'tum, *n* [Lat (sc *intestinum*), from *rectus*, straight] (*Anat*) The terminal part of the large intestines,—so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight

Rec'ū-bā'tion, *n* [From Lat *recubare*, to lie upon the back, to recline, from *re*, back, and *cubare*, to lie down] Act of lying or leaning [*Obs*] *Browne*

Re-cūle', *v i* To fall back, to recoil, to retreat [*Obs*] See Recoil *Spenser*

Re-cūle', } *n* The act of recoiling, retreat
Re cūle'ment, } [*Obs*]

Re-cūl'ti vāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cultivate*] To cultivate again

Re-cūmb' (re kūm'), *v i* [Lat *recumbere*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, *cubare*, to lie down] To lean, to recline, to repose [*Obs*] *Allen*

Re-cūm'bence, *n* The state of being recumbent, the act of reposing or resting *Ld. North*

Re-cūm'ben cy, *n* Recumbence

Re-cūm'bent, *a* [Lat *recumbens*, p pr of *recumbere* See Recumb]

1 Leaning, reclining, as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals

2 Reposing, inactive, idle *Young.*

Re-cūm'bent ly, *adv* In a recumbent posture

Re-cū'per-a-ble, *a* [Fr *récupérable*, Sp *recuperable*, It *recuperabile*. See Recover] Recoverable [*Rare*] *Chaucer*

Re-cū'per ā'tion, *n* [Fr *récupération*, Sp *recuperacion*, It *recuperazione*, Pr & Lat *recuperatio*. See Recover] Recovery, as of any thing lost

Re-cū'per a tive, } *a* [Lat *recuperativus*, *recu-*
Re-cū'per a to ry, } *peratorius*, Sp *recuperativo*, *recuperatorio*, It *recuperatorio* See *supra*] Tending to recovery, pertaining to recovery

Re-cūr', *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* RECURRED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECURRING] [Lat *recurrere*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run, Fr. *recourir*, Pr *recorre*, Sp *recurrir*, Pg *recorrer*, It *ricorrere*]

1 To come back, to return again or repeatedly, to come again to mind

When any word has been used to signify an idea, it will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard *Pg.*

2 To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule, as, the fever will *recur* to-morrow

3 To resort, to have recourse, to go for help

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they re-urge "punctum stans" of the school, they will raise little help to a more positive idea of infinite duration *Locke*

Recurring decimal See Decimal.—*Recurring series* (*Math*), an algebraic series in which the co-efficients of the several terms can be expressed by means of certain preceding co-efficients and constants in one uniform manner

Re-cūre', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cure*.]

1. To recover, to regain, to repossess. [*Obs*]

Their power,
With due repast, they had *recured* well *Spenser*

2. To restore as from weariness, sickness, or the like, to recover, to cure

In western waves his weary wagon did *recure* *Spenser*

Re-cūre', *n* Cure; recovery [*Obs*]

But whom he hits without *recure* he dies *Fairfax*

Re-cūre'less, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Obs*] *Up Hall*

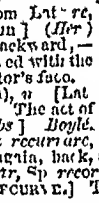
Re cūr'rence, } *n.* [Fr *récurrence* See Re-
Re-cūr'ren cy, } The act of recurring, or the quality of being recurrent, return, resort, the having recourse

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I decidedly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations *J. Fox*

Re-cūr'rent, *a* (Lat *recurrens*, p pr of *recurrere*, Fr *récurrent*, Sp *recurrente*, It *ricorrente* See Recur) Returning from time to time, recurring, as, *recurrent* pains of a disease.

Recurrent crystal (*Crystallog*), a crystal whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which alternate each other several times, as 4, 8, 4 8, 4 —*Recurrent nerve* (*Anat*), a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and turned up along the trachea to the larynx *Fisher*—*Recurrent sensibility* (*Physiol*), the sensibility attributed to the anterior or motor roots of the spinal cord, which is dependent upon the integrity of the corresponding portion of sensory roots

Re cūr'sant, *a* [From Lat *re*, back, and *cursare*, to run] (*Her*) Moving or coursing backward,—said of an eagle displayed with the back toward the spectator's face.



Eagle recursant

Re cūr'sion (-kŭr'shŭn), *n* [Lat *recursio* See Recur] The act of recurring, return [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Re-cūr'vāte, *v t* [Lat *recurvare*, *recurvatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvare*, to bend, Pr & Pg *recurvar*, Sp *recorvar*, Fr *recourber* See Curve and Recurve.] To bend or turn back, to recurve *Pennant*

Re-cūr'vāte, *a* [Lat *recurvatus*, p p of *recurvare* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Bent or curved backward or outward, recurved

Rē'cur-vā'tion, *n* [Pr *recurvatio* See *supra* and Recurvous] The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved, a bending or flexure backward

Re cūr've', *v t* [O Fr *recurver*, *recorber*, Pr *recourber* See Recurvate.] To bend back

Re-cūr'vēd', *a.* Bent or curved outward or backward, especially, bent backward or downward

Re-cūr'vi rŏs'ter, *n.* [Fr *recurvirostre*, from Lat *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, beak See *supra*] (*Ornith.*) A bird whose beak or bill bends upwards as the avoset.

Re-cūr'vi ty, *n* Recurvation.

Re-cūr'vous, *a* [Lat *recurvus*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvus*, bent, curved] Bent or curved backward *Dyer*

Re-cū'gan cy, *n.* Non conformity See Recusant

Re-cū'sant, *a.* [Lat *recusans*, p pr. of *recusare*, to refuse, to object to, from *re*, again, against, and *causa*, a cause, pretext. See Recuse] Obstinate in refusal, specifically, in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church, as, a *recusant* lord

It stated him to have placed his son in the house of the Countess of Derby, a *recusant* Papist. *H Swan*

Re-cū'sant (Synop , § 130), *n* [See *supra*]

1 One obstinate in refusal, one standing out stubbornly against general practice or opinion "The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations" *De Quincey*

2. (*Eng Hist*) A person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, as, a popish *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope *Hoyle*

3 One who refuses communion with the church of England a non conformist "All that are *recusants* of holy rites" *Holyday*

Rē'cū sā'tion, *n* [Lat *recusatio*, Fr *récusation*, Pr *recusatio*, Sp *recusacion*, It *recusazione* See *supra*]

1 Refusal [*Obs*]

2. (*Law*) The act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. *Blackstone.*

A-năs'tro phe, *n* [Gr ἀναστροφή, a turning back, from ἀναστρέφειν, to turn up or back, from ἀνά, up, back, and στρέφειν, to turn] (*Rhet* & *Gram*) An inversion of the natural order of words, as, echoed the hills, for *the hills echoed*.

An'e tăse, *n* [Gr ἀνάτασις, extension, so named from the length of its crystals, from ἀνατείνειν, to stretch up, from ἀνά, up, and τείνειν, to stretch] (*Min*) A native oxide of titanium (also called *octahedrite*), occurring in brilliant octahedral crystals, of a brown or somewhat bluish color *Dana*

A-năth'e-mă, *n*, *pl* ANATHEMAS [Lat *anathema* and *anathema*, Gr ἀνάθημα, any thing devoted, esp to evil, ἀνάθημα, a votive offering set up in temples, from ἀνατίθεναι, to set up as a votive gift, to dedicate, from ἀνά, up, and τιθέναι, to set]

1 (*Antiq*) An offering or present made to some deity, and hung up to a temple *Wm Smith*

2 A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication

Though eighty thousand college councils
Thunder *anathema*, friend, at you. *Tennyson*

3 Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an *anathema* destined to destruction St Paul says he could wish to save them from it, to become an *anathema*, and be destroyed himself. *Locke.*

A-năth'e-măt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an anathema *Johnson*

A-năth'e măt'ic al ly, *adv.* In the manner of anathema

A-năth'e-ma tism, *n* [Gr ἀναθεματισμός, a cursing] The act of anathematizing, or ecclesiastically cursing; anathematization

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists *Lp Taylor*

A năth'e ma-tī zā'tion, *n.* The act of anathematizing anathematism "*Anathematization* of persons deceased in the peace of the church" *Barrow*

A năth'e ma tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANATHEMATIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ANATHEMATIZING] [Gr ἀναθεματίζειν, to devote, to make accursed, Fr *anathématiser*, Pr *anathematizar*] To pronounce an anathema against *Hammond*

A năth'e ma-tīz'er, *n.* One who pronounces an anathema *Hammond*

A-nă'ti fă, *n*, *pl* ANATIFÆ [Contr from *anatifera*, Lat *anas*, a duck, and *ferre* to bear] (*Nat Hist*) An animal of the same tribe with the barnacle, but differing in having a fleshy stem or peduncle, and also in some other respects, the lepas

☞ The term *anatifæ*, in the plural, is often used for the whole group of the pedunculated cirripeds

A-nă'ti fer, *n* The barnacle

An'a tĭf'er-oils, *a.* [Lat *anas*, gen *anatis*, a duck, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing ducks; — applied to *anatifæ*, under the absurd notion of their giving birth to ducks *Browne*

A năt'o clăsm, *n* [Lat. *anatoclasmus*, Gr ἀνατοκισμός, from ἀνατοκίζειν, to take interest upon interest, from ἀνά, again, and τοκίζειν, to lend on interest, τόκος, a bringing forth, the produce of money lent, interest, τίκτειν, to bring forth] (*Law*) Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured [*Rare*] *Bouvier.*

An'a tŏm'ic, } *a* [Lat *anatomicus*, Gr ἀνατομικός, belonging to anatomy See
An'a tŏm'ic al, } ANATOMY] Belonging, or relating, to anatomy or dissection, as, the *anatomic* art, *anatomical* observations. *Hume.*

An'a tŏm'ic al ly, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.

A năt'o mĭst, *n* [Fr *anatomiste.*] One who is skilled in the art of anatomy, or dissection

The *anatomist* presents to the eye the most hideous and disagreeable objects but his science is useful to the painter in delineating even a Venus or a Hebe *Hume*

A năt'o-mi zā'tion, *n.* The act of anatomizing

A năt'o mize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANATOMIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANATOMIZING] [Fr *anatomiser.*]

1 To dissect, to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure and use of the several parts Hence,

2 (*Fig*) To lay open minutely, to analyze

If we can trace all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. *Hume*

A năt'o my, *n.* [Fr *anatomie*, Lat *anatoma*, Gr ἀνατομή, dissect ion from ἀνατέμνειν, to cut up, from ἀνά, up, and τέμνειν, to cut]

1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any organized body, to discover their structure, and economy.

2 The doctrine of the structure of an organized substance, learned by dissection

Let the mass be how ever inspected and boxed together easily as to the knowledge of them which is given us by anatomy *Dryden*

3 (*Fig*) The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the anatomy of a discourse

4 Any thing anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so, the body stripped of its integuments and muscles, a skeleton

The anatomy of a little child represents all parts therein, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature *Fuller*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean faced villain
A mere *anatomy* *Shak.*

An'a-trŏp'tic, *a* [Gr ἀναστρεπτικός, overturning, from ἀναστρέφειν, to turn up or over, from ἀνά, up, and στρέφειν, to turn] Overthrowing, defeating, prostrating —a word applied to those Dialogues of Plato which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises *Lyndall*

An'a tri bŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστρίβειν, friction, from ἀναστρίβειν, to rub, and λόγος, a discourse] (*Med*) A treatise on friction as a remedy *Dunglison*

An'a-tron, *n* [Fr. *anatron*, *natron*, Sp. *anatron*, *natron*, Ar *al-natrūn*, *al-nitrūn*, from Gr νίτρον, natron, a mineral alkali, our potassa, or soda, or both (not our nitre, i e, saltpeter), Lat. *nitrum*, N. Lat *natrum* This word, though of Greek origin, was introduced in this form into Europe by the Arabs, the *l* of the article *al* being assimilated by them before *n*, as before all letters called *solar*]

1 Spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, becomes liquid in the air, and then hardens into common salt.

2 The salt which collects on the walls of vaults, saltpeter *Coxe Johnson*

A-năt'ro pal, } *a* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and στρέφειν, to
A-năt'ro-pous, } turn] (*Bot*) Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the chalaza is at the apparent apex *Gray*

An'bu ry, *n* [See AMBRY]

1 (*Far*) A soft tumor on horses and cows, containing blood *White*

2 A swelling produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c *Gardner.*

An'ces tor, *n* [O. Fr *ancestre*, *ancestor*, *ancessor*, N Fr *ancêtres*, pl, Pr *ancessor*, from Lat *antecessor*, one who goes before, from *antecedere*, to go before, from *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go]

1 One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, a progenitor, a forefather

2 (*Law*) One who has preceded another in the possession of real estate, one from whom an inheritance is derived: —the correlative of *heir* *Burrill*

An'ces tŏ'ri al, *a* Ancestral. *Pollok.*

An ces'tral, or **An'ces tral** (Synop § 130), *a* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors, as, an *ancestral* estate "*Ancestral* trees" *Hemans*

An-ces'tress, or **An'ces tress**, *n* A female ancestor

An'ces try, *n* [O Fr *ancesserie*, *encesserie* See ANCESTOR.]

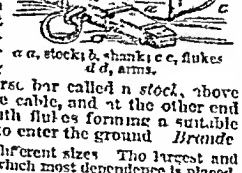
1 A series of ancestors or progenitors, lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent.

2 Hence, birth or honorable descent *Addison*

Our *ancestry*, a gallant, Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace *Cowper*

Anch'i lops, *n* [N Lat *anchilops*, Gr ἀγχίλωψ, Galen, corrupt for αἰγίλωψ] See ÆGILOPS.

Anch'or (82), *n* [Lat. *anchora*, *ancora*, Gr ἄγκυρα, Pr *ancore*, Fr *ancre*, A S *ancor*, *ancer*, Ger, D, & Dan *anker*]



1 An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water It consists of a straight bar called a *shank*, having at one end a transverse bar called a *stock*, above which is a ring for the cable, and at the other end two or more arms with flukes forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground *Brande*

a a, stock; *b*, shank; *c c*, flukes *d d*, arms.

☞ *Anchors* are of different sizes The largest and strongest, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the *sheet anchor* Then come the *best bower* the *small bower* (so called from being carried on the bows), the *stream anchor*, and the *kedge anchor*, which is the smallest *Totten*

2 Hence, any contrivance or instrument designed to hold fast, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast, a contrivance to hold the end of a bridge-cable, or other similar part a contrivance used by founders to hold the cone of a mold in place

3 (*Fig*) That which gives stability or security, that on which we place dependence for safety "Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast" *Heb* vi 10

4 (*Arch*) Carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor; — commonly a part of the ornaments of the boultins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices

5 (*Her*) An emblem of hope

To *anchor* comes home when it is dislodged from its bed so as to drag from the violence of the wind, or in consequence with another anchor, or with a wreck, or cable or when the slack cable is entangled — To moor or lie *a-cockbill* when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go — The anchor is *a-peak*, when it is drawn in so far as to bring the ship directly over it — The anchor is *a trip* or *a-weigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction, ready for heaving — To *buoy* an anchor, to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the latter to prevent its coming home — *At an anchor*, a ship rides by her anchor — *To cast an anchor*, or *anchors*, to let go an anchor to keep a ship at rest — To *anchor*, to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground

Anch'or, *v t*, [*imp* & *p. p* ANCHORED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* ANCHORING]

1. (*Naut*) To place at anchor as, to *anchor* a ship

2 (*Fig*) To fix or fasten, to fix in a stable condition, as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge

Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes *Shak*

Anch'or, *v i* 1. To cast anchor, to come to, or, as, one ship *anchored* in the Downs

2 (*Fig*) To stop, to fix or rest. "My imagination *anchors* on Isabel" *Shak*

Anch'or, *n* An anchorite; a hermit. (*Obs*)

Anch'or-a-ble, *a* Fit for anchorage. *Hewyt*

Anch'or-age (4), *n.* [L Lat *anchoragium*, *ancorage*]

1 A place where a ship can anchor *Tooke*

2 The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring

3 A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor *Johnson*

Anch'ored (ank'urd), *p a* (*Her.*) Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor, as, an *anchored* cross [Sometimes spelt *ancorated*]

Anch'o ress, *n* A female anchoret. *Fuller*

And there, a saintly *anchoress* she dwelt *Wordsworth*

Anch'o ret, } *n* [Lat *anachoreta*, Gr ἀναχωρητής, from ἀνά, up, back, and χωρεῖν, to go back, to
Anch'o rite, } retire; χώρος, place Fr *anachorète*, Pr *anachoreta* Written by some authors *an ichoret*] One who retires from society into a desert or solitary place to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties, a hermit, a recluse

Our Savior himself did not choose an *anchoretic* life, but a social and affable way of converse with mortals *Hammond*

Anch'o rĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr ἀναχωρητικός] Pertaining to an anchoret or hermit, or to his mode of life
Anch'o rĕt'ic al, }

Anch'or-hōld, *n* The hold or gripe of an anchor, security

Anch'or-īce, *n* Ice formed at the bottom of running streams, and thus attached or *anchored* to the ground, ground ice *Fosbroke*

Anch'or it'ess, *n* A female anchorite. (*Obs*)

Pega, his *sister*, an *anchoritess*, led a solitary life near him *Fuller*

An chō'vy, *n.* Sp. *anchoa* and *anchota*, Pg *enchova*, Fr *anchois*, It *acciuga*, Ger. *anschove*, a word of Iberian origin, hit a dried or pickled fish, from Ib *antcuna anchuna*, *archuna*, dry.] A small fish, three inches in length, of the Herring tribe (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), caught in vast number in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation

Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*)

An chō'vy-pear, *n* (*Bot*) A plant and its fruit found in the West Indies, the *Grias cauliflora* The fruit resembles the mango in taste and flavor It is sometimes pickled when green *Encyc of Domestic Economy*

An'chu sine, *n* [Gr ἄγχουσα, alkanet.] (*Chem*) A resinoid coloring matter obtained from alkanet root

An'chy-lōse (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANCHYLOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANCHYLOSING] To stiffen or fix immovably, to stiffen, to make fast *Ingelow*

Anch'y lō'sis, *n* [Gr ἀγκύλωσις, from ἀγκύλος, crooked, to crook, to stiffen, from ἀγκύλος, crooked] (*Med*) Stiffness of a joint, immobility of a joint rendered immovable *Dunglison*

Anch'y-lŏt'ic *a* Pertaining to anchylosis

An'cient (in'shent), *a* [Fr *ancien* Pr *ancesis*, *ancisans*, It *anziano*, L Lat *antianus*, *antianus*, from Lat *antea*, *ante*, before]

1 Old, that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time, as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days

Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth *Addison*

Gillias Albanius much *ancienter* than his namesake surnamed the Wise. *Fuller*

2 Old, that has been of long duration; of great age; advanced in years, as, an *ancient* forest, *ancient* city

An *ancient* man strangely habited, asked for quarters *Swift*

3 Known for a long time, or from early times as the *ancient* continent, opposed to the new continent

A friend perhaps or an *ancient* acquaintance *Young*

4 Dignified, like an aged man, stately, venerable, venerable (*Obs*)

He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then was he seem very grave and *ancient* *Hakewill*

5 Experienced, versed. [*Obs.*]

Though [he] was the youngest bro her, yet he was most *ancient* in the business of the realm *Bacon*

Ancient lights (*Law*) window lights or windows opened and enjoyed without molestation, and have become established by the legal time of prescription *Kent*

Syn —Old, primitive pristine, antique, *obsolete*, old-fashioned obsolete —ANCIENT, ANTIQUATED, OBSOLETE, ANTIQUE ANTIQUE, OLD *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and has reference to antiquity, as, *ancient* history, *ancient* landmarks, *ancient* institutions, &c etc

Re-cū′sa-tive, *a.* Tending or inclined to recusancy; denying; negative. [*Rare.*]

Re-cūse′, *v. t.* [F. *récuser*, Pr., Sp. & Pg. *recusar*, It. *recusare*, *ricusare*, Lat. *recusare*. See RECUSANT.] (*Law.*) To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. *Jnstty*

Re-cus′sion (re-kŭsh′un), *n.* [From Lat. *recutere*, *recussum*, to beat back, from *re* and *quatere*, to shake.] The act of beating or striking back.

Rĕd, *a.* [*compar.* REDDER; *superl.* REDDEST.] [A.-S. *reád*, *red*, O. Fries. *rêd*, D. *rood*, L. Ger. *rood*, Icel. *rauðr*, Goth. *rauds*, O. H. Ger. *rôt*, Sw. *röd*, Dan. *rød*, Lat. *ruber*, *rufus*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, Skr. *rudhira*, Lat. *rutilus*.] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling this color; of the part of the rainbow or solar spectrum which is farthest from violet.

Your color, I warrant you, is red as any rose. *Shak.*

☞ *Red* is a general term including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, and the like.

☞ *Red* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *red-backed*, *red-beaked*, *red-breasted*, *red-cheeked*, *red-faced*, *red-haired*, *red-headed*, *red-colored*, *red-eyed*, *red-hued*, *red-legged*, *red-topped*, *red-lipped*, *red-whiskered*, *red-winged*, and the like.

Red ant (*Entom.*), a species of ant of very small size and of a red color; — *Red antimony* (*Min.*), an ore consisting of the oxide of antimony and a sulphuret of antimony. — *Red ash* (*Bot.*), an American tree of the genus *Fraxinus* (*F. pubescens*), has lint white and lower surface of the leaves. — *Red bay* (*Bot.*), a tree, the *Persea Carolinensis*, found in the southern United States. — *Red bird* (*Ornith.*), a species of bird (*Loxia cardinalis*) having red plumage. — *Red bud* (*Bot.*), an American tree (the *Cercis Canadensis*), having . . . red-colored heart-wood. It is found in the United States. — *Red chalk*, ocher, a drawing material. It is an argillaceous iron ore. — *Red copper* (*Min.*), an ore of copper of various shades, occurring in octahedral crystals, and also granular and massive. — *Red coral*, precious coral, brought from the Mediterranean. It is chiefly obtained from the Mediterranean. — *Red cross*, the cross of St. George, the national emblem of the English. — *Red currant* (*Bot.*), the ordinary currant (*Ribes rubrum*). — *Red deer* (*Zoöl.*), the common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), . . . — *Red gum*, . . . gum tree of Australia, which produces gum . . . — *Red lead*, minium; a red oxide of lead, . . . — *Red lead ore* (*Min.*), . . . — *Red oak* (*Bot.*), . . . — *Red pine* (*Bot.*), a species of pine (*Pinus resinosa*) . . . It is so called from the reddish color of the bark. — *Red precipitate*. See PRECIPITATE. — *Red republican*, an ultra republican, one who maintains extreme republican doctrines, . . . (*France.*) — *Red tape*, the tape used in public offices for tying up documents; hence, official formality.

Rĕd, *n.* **1.** The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum which is farthest from violet, or a tint resembling these. Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

2. (*pl.*) (*Med.*) The catamenial discharge; menstrual flux; menses. *Dunglison.*

Dutch pink, . . . pigment prepared by the Dutch. — *Indian red*, . . . of deep red color, consisting of silicate of iron, . . . through from the Persian Gulf.

Rĕ-dăct′, *v. t.* To put in order; — generally with *up*. [From Lat. *redigere*.] *Mid. world.*

Re-dăc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *redactio*, *redigere*, from *re*, *red*, back, and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive. F. *rédaction*, Sp. *redaccion*.] The act of redacting; as, literary matter, the part of a redactor with respect to . . . [*Rare.*]

Rĕdac-teur′ (rā′dak′tûr′), *n.* [F.] One who prepares matter for publication; one who redacts an editor.

Rĕd-ăc′tion, *n.* [F. *rédaction*, Sp. *redaccion*, It. *redazione*. See supra.]

1. The act of reducing or digesting . . . literary or historical material . . .

2. The . . . . . . digest.

Re-dān′, *n.* [Written also *redent*, *redens*.] [F. *redan*, for *redent*, from Lat. *re* and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] *Redan*, notched like a saw; from Lat. . . . a tooth. See REDENT.]

Redan

1. (*Fort.*) A work consisting of two parapets . . . forming a salient angle toward the enemy.

2. A projection of a wall on uneven ground to render it level. *Craig.*

Re-dăr′gue, *v. t.* [Lat. *redarguere*, from *red* (*re*) and *arguere*, to accuse; like F. *redarguer*, Sp. & Pg. *redarguir*.] To argue against; to put down by argument; to refute. [*Rare.*]

It shall be hard to suffer that God should be taxed of deceiving, and the reproach . . . *Bp. Taylor.*

This objection has been redargued in a very different way. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Rĕd′ar-gū′tion, *n.* [O. Fr. *redargution*, Sp. *redarguicion*, It. *redarguzione*.] The act of redarguing; refutation. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Rĕd′ar-gū′to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing redargution; refutatory.

Rĕd′bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of several different species of the United States, as the *Tanager*, . . . and the *Tanagra rubra*, and the cardinal bird.

Rĕd′book, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*]

Red book of the Exchequer, an ancient record . . . the . . . *Eng. Cycl.*

Rĕd′breast (*-brĕst*), *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast . . .

Rĕd′bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small ornamental tree of the genus *Cercis*; Judas tree.

Rĕd′cap, *n.* **1.** (*Ornith.*) A species of goldfinch having the top of the head of a red color.

2. A specter . . . . . . haunt . . . Scotland.

Rĕd′coat, *n.* A soldier; — so called . . . red coat; in contempt.

Rĕd′cōde, *n.* The wood of the Scotch pine . . .

Rĕd′den (rĕd′dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDDENING.] [From *red*.] To make red; to give a red color to.

Rĕd′den (rĕd′dn), *v. i.* To grow or become red; to blush.

Appius reddens at each word you speak. *Pope.*

He . . . reddened . . . *Dryden.*

Rĕd′di-den′dum, *n.* [Lat., that which is to be given back, or rendered.] (*Law.*) A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved . . . which had been granted before; the clause by which rent is reserved. *Cruise.*

Rĕd′dish, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

Rĕd′dish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

Red-dĭ′tion (-dĭsh′un), *n.* [Lat. *redditio*, from *reddere*, to give back, to return.] . . . back; . . . (redditio.)

1. A restoring or . . . restitution; surrender. *Howell.*

2. Explanation; representation. [*R.*] The redditive . . . of the comparison. *Chapman.*

Rĕd′di-tive, *a.* [Lat. *redditivus*, from *reddere*.] (*Gram.*) Answering to an interrogative or inquiry; as, reddive words.

Rĕd′dle (-dl), *n.* [From *red*.] A red chalk. *Dana.*

Rĕ-dē′ (rĕd′dur), [F. *redde*, from *red*, to stiffen.] . . . rigid . . . *Gower.*

Rēde, *n.* [A.-S. *ræd*, . . . L. Ger. & D. *raad*, Sw. . . . See READ.]

1. A word, or phrase, . . . proverb. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Counsel; advice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rēde, *v. t.* To counsel; advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

I rede thee . . . *Shak.*

Rē′dec-o-rāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *decorate*.] To decorate again.

Re′de-dĭ-cāte, *v. t.* A second or renewed dedication.

Re-deem′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDEEMING.] [F. *rédimer*, Lat. *redimere*, Sp. *redimir*, It. & Lat. *redimere*, *re*, *red*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy.]

1. To purchase back; to regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling-house . . . then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold. *Lev.* xxv. 29.

2. Hence, specifically: (*a*) (*Law.*) To recall . . . to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what is due, by fulfilling the condition of the mortgage. (*b*) (*Com.*) To draw back by payment, as . . . notes . . .

. . . ance of debts given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual.

3. To recover . . . from captivity, bondage . . . from any obligation . . . or liability to suffer . . . by paying an equivalent . . . to ransom . . . ; to rescue . . .

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv. 22.

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me redeemed. *Sand.*

4. (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. *Gal.* iii. 13.

5. To make good; to perform, as an obligation; to . . . good by performance, as a promise; to relieve from the effect . . . , to atone for . . . , . . . compensate . . .

I will redeem all this on Percy's head. *Shak.*

Which of you will be mortal to redeem
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows. *Shak.*

By lessening the great or to redeem. *Dryden.*

Re-deem′a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being redeemed; admitting redemption.

2. Purchasable; payable in gold and silver, as a promissory note or bill; brought into the power of . . . redemption; to the original promise.

The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered . . . in the light of an annuity redeemable at the pleasure of the government. *Hamilton.*

Re-deem′a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

Re-deem′er, *n.* **1.** One who redeems or ransoms.

2. Specifically, the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.

Re-de-lĭb′er-āte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *deliberate*.] To deliberate again.

Re′de-lĭb′er-āte, *v. i.* To reconsider. [*Obs.*]

Re′de-lĭv′er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDELIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDELIVERING.] [Prefix *re* and *deliver*.]

1. To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

Re′de-lĭv′er-ance, *n.* A second deliverance.

Re′de-lĭv′er-y, *n.* **1.** The act of delivering back.

2. A second delivery or liberation.

Re′de-mănd′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *demand*; F. *redemander*, Pr. & O. Sp. *redemandar*.] To demand back; to demand again.

Re′de-mănd′, *n.* A demanding back; again.

Re′de-mănd′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being demanded back.

Re′de-mĭse′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDEMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDEMISING.] [Prefix *re* and *demise*.] To convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Re′de-mĭse′, *n.* (*Law.*) The transfer of an estate back to the person who demised it; reconveyance; . . . the . . . also called *redemise* of . . . estate.

Re-dĕmp′ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being redeemed.

Re-dĕmp′tion (-dĕmp′shun), *n.* [F. *rédemption*, Pr. *redemptio*, Sp. *redencion*, It. *redenzione*, Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEEM.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; repurchase, ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; as, the redemption of prisoners taken in war; the redemption of a ship and cargo. Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Law.*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage, or the taking back of property mortgaged upon performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged. See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION. (*b*) (*Com.*) Repurchase, by the issuer, of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt, by making payment to the holder. (*c*) (*Theol.*) The procuring of God's favor by the sufferings and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

In whom we have redemption through his blood. *Ephes.* i. 7.

Re-dĕmp′tion-a-ry, *n.* One who is or may be redeemed. [*Rare.*] *Hakluyt.*

Re-dĕmp′tion-er, *n.* **1.** One who redeems himself.

2. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated time to pay the expense of his passage.

Re-dĕmp′tive, *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming; as the redemptive work of Christ.

Re-dĕmp′tor-ist, *n.* [Fr. *rédemptoriste*, from Lat. *redemptor*, redeemer, from *redimere*. See REDEEM.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded in Naples in 1732, by St. Alphonso Liguori. It was introduced into the United States in 1832. The priests of this order devote themselves to the spiritual wants of the German portion of the population, and there are also branches which direct parish schools.

Re-dĕmp′to-ry, *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem. "Hector's redemptory price." *Chapman.*

Re-dĕnt′ed, *a.* [O. F. *redent*, double notching or jagging, as . . . the teeth of a saw. See REDAN.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

Re′de-scĕnd′, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *descend*; Fr. *redescendre*.] To descend again. *Howell.*

Rĕd′eye (-ī), *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) A fish of the . . .

ā, ē, etc., long; ă, ĕ, etc., short; câre, fär, ȧsk, all, whạt; êre, veil, tẽrm; pïque, fïrm; dône, fôr, do, wọlf, food, foot; fụrl, rude, pụll; çell, chaise, ch as sh; €h as k; ġ as in get; ġ as j; x as gz; ŋ as in linger, link; th as in thin

family (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), so named from the color of the iris, — called also *rudd* *Jardine*

2 Fiery new whisky. [*Low*] [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Red'-fire, *n.* A compound which burns with a red flame, used in pyrotechnic works, and consisting of nitrate of strontia, chlorate of potash, sulphur, and antimony.

Red'-gum, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A disease of new-born infants, an eruption of red pimples in early infancy, tooth rash *Good*

2. A disease of grain, a kind of blight

Red'-hand, *adv.* In the very act, as if were with red or bloody hands, — said of a person taken in the act of homicide *W. Scott*

Red'-head, *n.* 1. A person having red hair

2. (*Ornith.*) An American duck closely allied to the canvas back (*Aythya Americana*) *Baird*

3. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asclepias* (*A. curassavica*), the leaves of which are emetic

Red'-hot, *n.* Red with heat, heated to redness, as, *red hot* iron; *red-hot* balls

Re'di-ent, *a.* [Lat. *rediens*, p. pr. of *redire*, to go back, to return, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *ire*, to go.] Returning. [*Rare.*] *L. H. Smith*

Re'di-gest', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDIGESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDIGESTING.] [Prefix *re* and *digest*.] To digest or reduce to form a second time *Kent*

Re'di-min'ish, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *diminish*.] To diminish or lessen again

Re-din'te-grate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDINTEGRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDINTEGRATING.] [Lat. *redintegrare*, fr. *red*, *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer*, whole, It. *redintegrare*, *reintegrare*, Sp. *redintegrar*, *reintegrar*, Pg. *redintegrar*, Fr. *reintégrer*.] To make whole again, to renew, to restore to integrity or soundness

The English nation seems obliterated What could *redintegrate* us again? *Coleridge*

Re-din'te-grate, *a.* [Lat. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare*. See *supra*.] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state, renewed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Re-din'te-grā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *redintegratio*, It. *redintegrazione*, *reintegrazione*, Sp. *redintegracion*, *reintegracion*, Fr. *réintégration*.]

1. Restoration to a whole or sound state, renovation *Decay of Piety*

2. (*Chem.*) The restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution *Coxe*

Re'dis-burse', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *disburse*.] To repay or refund *Spenser*

Re'dis-cōv'er, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *discover*.] To discover again

Re'dis-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDISPOSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDISPOSING.] [Prefix *re* and *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again *Baxter*

Re'dis-seize', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *disseize*.] (*Law.*) To disseize anew or a second time [Written also *dissesse*.]

Re'dis-sei'zin, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *disseizin*.] (*Law.*) A disseizin by one who once before was adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, &c., a writ which lay in such a case *Blackstone.*

Re'dis-sei'zor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who redisseizes

Re'dis-solve' (-zölv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDISSOLVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDISSOLVING.] [Prefix *re* and *dissolve*.] To dissolve again

Re'dis-train'er, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *distrainer*.] One who distrains again or repeatedly

Re'dis-trib'ūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDISTRIBUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDISTRIBUTING.] [Prefix *re* and *distribute*.] To distribute again, to deal back again *Cotgrave*

Re'dis-tri-bū'tion, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution

Re-di'tion, *n.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *redire*, to return, from *re*, back, and *ire*, to go.] The act of returning, return. [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Re'di-vide', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *divide*.] To divide anew

Re'di-vīve, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R. succedanea*), a species of sumach *Loudon*

Red'-lēt'ter, *a.* Of, relating to, or marked by, red letters

Red-letter day, one that is a fortunate or auspicious day, — so called because the holy days, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters *Grove*

Red'-liquor (-lik'ur), *n.* (*Chem.*) A crude acetate of alumina, employed as a mordant in calico printing *Ure*

Red'ly, *adv.* With redness, so as to be, or cause to be, red.

Red'ness, *n.* [A. S. *rēadness*. See RED.] The quality of being red, red color

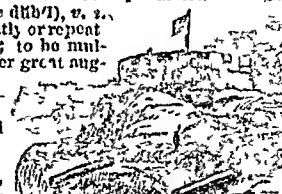
Re'do-lence, } *n.* [Fr. *redolence*, O. It. *redolenza*
Re'do-len-cy, } See *supra*.] The quality of being redolent, sweetness of scent

Re'do-lent, *a.* [Lat. *redolens*, p. pr. of *redolere*, to emit a scent, diffuse an odor, fr. *red*, *re*, again, and *olere* to emit a smell, O. Fr. & Pr. *redolent*, It. *redolente*.] Diffusing odor or fragrance, spreading sweet scent; scented; odorous, smelling, — usually followed by *of*. "Honey *redolent* of spring." *Dryden.* "Gales *redolent* of joy and love." *Gray.*

Re-doubble [Rōd'b'l, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDOUBLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDOUBLING.] [Prefix *re* and *double*, Fr. *redoubler*.] To double again or repeatedly, to increase by continued or repeated additions, to augment greatly, to multiply

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

Re-doub'le (re-dŭb'l), *v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied, to suffer great augmentation



Redoubt

Re-doubt' (re-dout'), *n.* [Fr. *redoute*, f., and *redut*, m., Sp. *reducto*, Pg. *reducto*, *reduto*, *redouto*, It. *ridotto*, L. Lat. *reductus*, literally a retreat, from Lat. *reductus*, *reducta*, drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere*, to lead or draw back, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead. Cf. REDUCT, *n.*] (*Fort.*) (*a.*) (*Field Works.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without reentering angles. (*b.*) (*Permanent Fort.*) An outwork placed within another outwork. [See *f* and *t* in *Illust.* of *Bastion*.] [Written also *redout*.]

Re-doubt' (re-dout'), *v. t.* [O. Eng. *redoubt*, *redoute*, to fear or dread, Fr. *redouter*, O. Fr. *redoubter*, Pr. *redoptar*, *reduptar*, O. It. *ridottare*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *dubitare*, to doubt.] To stand in dread of, to regard with fear, to be afraid of, to dread. [*Rare.*] W. Scott "Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy." *Shak.*

Re-doubt'a-ble (re-dout'a-bl), *a.* [Fr. *redoutable*, O. Fr. *redoubtable*, *redoubtaule*, Pr. *redoptable*, *redolable*, O. It. *ridottabile*. See *infra*.] Formidable, to be dreaded, terrible to foes, as, a *redoubtable* hero, hence, valiant, often in contempt or burlesque. [Written also *redoutable*.]

Re-dound', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDOUNDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDOUNDING.] [O. Fr. *redonder*, Fr. *redondar*, Sp. & Pg. *redundar*, It. *ridondare*, Lat. *redundare*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *undare*, to rise in waves or surges, from *unda*, a wave.]

1. To roll back as a wave or flood, to be sent or driven back. "*Redounding* tears." *Spenser*

The evil soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung *Milton*

2. To come back, to come as a consequence or result, to have effect, to result, to contribute, to conduce

The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it *Rogers*

There will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture *Addison*

3. To be in excess, to remain over and above, to be redundant

For every dram of honey therein found,
A pound of gall doth over it *redound* *Spenser*

Re-dound', *n.* 1. The coming back as of consequence or effect, result, return, requital

We give you welcome not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves you come *Tennyson*

2. Rebound, echo, reverberation. [*Rare.*]

Red'ow-a, *n.* A slow and graceful dance in triple time *Moore.*

Red'-pōle, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird like the linnet (*Ægiothus* [or *Fringilla*] *linaria*), having a dark-crimson crown. It is found in Europe and America. [Written also *red-poll*.]

Mealy red-pole, a larger bird than the common redpole (*A. canescens*), in Northern Europe and America

Re-drāft', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDRAFTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDRAFTING.] [Prefix *re* and *draft*.] To draft or draw anew

Re'draft', *n.* 1. A second draft or copy

2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges

Re-drew', *v. t.* [*imp.* REDREW, *p. p.* REDRAWN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDRAWING.] [Prefix *re* and *draw*.] To draw again, to draw a second draft or copy

Re-drew', *v. i.* (*Com.*) To draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers

Re-dress', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDRESSED (re-drest'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDRESSING.] [Prefix *re* and *dress*; Fr. *redresser*, Pr. *redressar*, It. *ridirizzare*, *ridirizzare*.]

1. To put in order again, to set right, to amend, to revise. [*Rare.*]

In yonder spring of roses
Find what to *redress* till noon *Milton*

When last in Philadelphia you mentioned to me your wish that I should *redress* a certain paper which you had prepared *A. Hamilton.*

2. To set right, as a wrong, to repair, as an injury, to make amends for, to remedy, to relieve from.

Those wrongs those bitter injuries
I doubt not but we shall honor to *redress* *Shak.*

3. To make amends or compensation to; to relieve of any thing unjust or oppressive; to bestow relief upon

Will Gaul or Moscovite *redress* you? *Byron*

Re-drēss', *n.* 1. Reformation, amendment. [*Rare.*]

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of evil. *Bacon*

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression, as, the *redress* of grievances, hence, remedy, reparation, indemnification

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Dryden*

3. One who gives relief, a redresser.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden*

Re-drēss'al, *n.* The act of redressing, or the state of being redressed, redress, amendment, correction.

Re-drēss'er, *n.* One who gives redress

Re-drēss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being redressed, relieved, or atoned for

Re-drēss'ive, *a.* Giving redress; affording relief or succoring. *Jackson*

Re-drēss'less, *a.* Without redress or amendment, without relief *Sherwood*

Re-drēss'ment, *n.* [Fr. *redressement*, Pr. *redressament*.] The act of redressing, redress. *Jefferson*

Re-drīv'en, *p. a.* Driven back or again. *Sir W. Davenant*

Red'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several different genera having red roots, as, (*a.*) A plant of the genus *Ceanothus* (*C. Americanus*), the leaves of which were formerly sometimes used as a substitute for tea, New Jersey tea. (*b.*) A plant of the genus *Lithospermum* (*L. arvense*), stone weed. (*c.*) A plant of the genus *Lachnanthes* (*L. tinctoria*).

☞ The name is also sometimes applied to the root, or *Sanguinaria Canadensis*

Red'-skū'ders, *n.* See SANDERS.

Red'-star, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDSTARED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDSTARING.] To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer, — a term used by workmen. *Ure*

Red'shank, *n.* [From *red* and *shank*.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the snipe family and genus *Totanus*, — so called from the bright red color of its legs

2. A bare legged person, — a contemptuous appellation formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, in allusion to their bare legs

Red'short, *a.* Brittle, or incapable of being worked, when hot, as a metal, — a term used by workmen

Red'-sil'ver, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of silver, of a ruby red or reddish black color. There are several species, the dark red contains 59 per cent of silver united to sulphur and antimony, and the light red 65 per cent combined with sulphur and arsenic

Red'-sōr'rel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hibiscus* (*H. sabdariffa*), the calyxes and capsules of which are sometimes used in making tarts, jellies, and also cooling drinks; — so called in the West Indies *Dunglison*

Red'start, *n.* [From *red* and *start*, i. q. tail.] (*Ornith.*) A small, handsome singing bird (*Phœnicura rutycilla*), found in Europe, and allied to the nightingale, — called also *redtail*. The black redstart is *P. tithys*. *Yarrell*

Redstart

Red'stū'ck, *n.* 1. A sort of apple; — so called from its red streaks *Mortimer*

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak apple

Red'tail, *n.* See REDSTART.

Red'-tāpe, *a.* Pertaining to official formalism

Red tape, among the phrases under RED, *a.*

Red'-tāp'ism, *n.* Strict adherence to official formalities. *Quart. Rev.*

Red'-tāp'ist, *n.* One who is tenacious of strict adherence to official formalities *Quart. Rev.*

Red'top, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*), highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle, — called also *fine grass*, and, in some localities, *herds-grass*. The tall redtop is *Triodia sylvatica*.

Re-dub', *v. t.* [Fr. *radouber*, to refit or repair] To refit, to repair, or make reparation for, to repay or requite. [*Obs.*]

It shall be good that you *redub* that neglect. *Ben Jonson*

God shall give power to *redub* it with some like injury to the French

Re-dūce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REDUCED (re-dūst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REDUCING.] [Lat. *reducere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead, It. *reducere*, *ridurre*, Sp. *reducir*, Pg. *reduzir*, Fr. *réduire*, *réduire*, Fr. *reduire*.]

1. To bring back or lead in again. [*Obs.*] "And to his brother's house *reduced* his wife." *Chaucer*

The sheep must of necessity be scattered, and the Shepherd of souls oppose, or some of his deceitful sheep direct us *Jeremy Taylor*

2. To bring, that is, to a state or condition modified, usually inferior or weak, by a means of force, to bring, to convert, — followed by *to*, as, *to reduce* a man to poverty, *to reduce* a fortress *to powder*,

It were but just
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring to an inferior state, with respect to rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower; to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce expenses; to reduce the intensity of heat; to [illegible]; to reduce the strength of spirits. "The last of an ancient but *reduced* family." *W. Scott.*

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, to reduce it. *Tillotson.*

4. Hence, to bring into subjection; to render submissive or observant; to subdue.

[illegible] *reduced*
The[illegible] foe to salute beneath their feet. *Milton.*

5. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to reduce animals or vegetables to classes; to reduce men to tribes; to reduce language to rules.

6. (*Arith.*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to reduce [illegible] to hundredweights, or a hundred cents to dollars.

7. (*Metal.*) To separate, as a metal, from the substances with which it is combined.

8. (*Surg.*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to reduce a dislocation or hernia.

To reduce a figure, design, or draught, to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. *Gwilt.* — *To reduce a fortified place* (*Mil.*), to capture it. — *To reduce an equation* (*Alg.*), to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. — *To reduce a square* (*Mil.*), to reform the column from the square. — *To reduce to the ranks,* to degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, for misconduct, to the station of a private soldier.

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.

Re-duce'ment, *n.* The act of reducing or bringing back; reduction.

Religion attained not perfect reducement in the beginning of her era. *Milton.*

Re-du'cent, *a.* [Lat. *reducens,* p. pr. of *reducere.*] Tending to reduce.

Re-du'cent, *n.* That which reduces.

Re-du'cer (-sẽr), *n.* One who reduces.

Re-du'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

Re-du'ci-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being reducible.

Re-duct', *v. t.* [Lat. *reducere,* *reductum.* See Reduce.] To reduce. [*Obs.*] *Ward.*

Re-duct', *n.* [It. Lat. *reductus* a retired place, recess, p. p. from Lat. *reducere* to draw back, retired. See Redoubt.] (*Arch.*) A quick, small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. *Gwilt.*

Re-duc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *reductio,* F. *réduction,* Sp. *reduccion,* It. *riduzione.* See Reduce.]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; diminution; conquest; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order; the *reduction* of the [illegible] of government; the *reduction* of a rebellious province.

2. (*Arith.*) (*a*) The act or operation of changing numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, or pennyweights, and grains to grains; the *reduction* of grams to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. (*b*) The act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value; as, the *reduction* of fractions to lower terms, to a common denominator, or the like.

3. (*Alg.*) The act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation.

4. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, etc. (*b*) The collection of observations to obtain general results.

5. The process of making a copy of something, as a figure, design, or draught, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportion. *Fairholt.*

6. (*Logic*) The bringing of a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect modes into a mode in the first figure.

7. (*Metal.*) The operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined.

8. (*Surg.*) The operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Reduction ascending (*Arith.*), the operation of changing numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents into dollars. — *Reduction descending,* the operation of changing numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; [illegible]; conquest; subjugation.

Re-duc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *réductif.* Fr. *reduct,* v. S[illegible] reduction. [illegible]] Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce; admitting of reduction.

Re-duc'tive, *n.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

Re-duc'tive-ly, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

Re-duit' (rā-dwē'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Permanent Fort.*) The same as Redoubt. See Redoubt.

Re-dun'dance, **Re-dun'dan-cy,** *n.* [Lat. *redundantia:* cf. Fr. *redondance,* Sp. *redundancia,* It. *ridondanza.*]

1. The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

Labor throws off *redundancies.* *Addison.*

Re-dun'dant, *a.* [Lat. *redundans,* p. pr. of *redundare* to overflow: cf. Fr. *redondant,* Sp. *redundante,* It. *ridondante.* See Redound.]

1. Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful; pleonastic.

Where an author is *redundant,* mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

Syn. — Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; plentiful; copious.

Re-dun'dant-ly, *adv.* In a redundant manner; superfluously; superabundantly.

Re-du'pli-cate, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* + *duplicate:* cf. Lat. *reduplicare,* Sp. *duplicar,* It. *reduplicare,* Lat. *reduplicare* to redouble. Cf. Redouble.]

1. To redouble; to multiply; to repeat.

2. (*Gram.*) To repeat the first letter or letters of.

Re-du'pli-cate, *a.* [Lat. *reduplicatus,* p. p. of *reduplicare.* See supra.]

1. Double; doubled; reduplicative.

2. (*Bot.*) Characterized by a variation of the valvate form in which the margins of the leaves project outward [illegible]. *Gray.*

Re-du'pli-ca'tion, *n.* [F. *réduplication,* Sp. *reduplicacion,* It. *reduplicazione.*]

1. The act of doubling, or the state of being doubled.

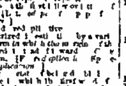
2. (*Pros.*) A figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse.

3. (*Comp. Gram.*) A prefix to a verb made by repetition of the initial consonant, commonly followed by [illegible].

Re-du'pli-ca-tive, *a.* [Fr. *réduplicatif,* Sp. & It. *reduplicativo.*] Double. *Watts.*

Red'wa-ter, *n.* A disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine.

Red'wing, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A European bird of the thrush family (*Turdus iliacus*), named from the deep orange-red color of its under wing coverts. See *Illust.*



Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*).

Red'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree of California, the *Sequoia sempervirens* (*Taxodium sempervirens* of Don), one of the so-called mammoth trees of California; the other species of *Sequoia* (*S. gigantea*) is the big tree.

Ree, *n.* [Pg. *real,* pl. *reis.* See Real, n.] A small Portuguese coin of account, of which 1000 make a milree, worth [illegible] eighth of a cent American money. [W[illegible]]

Ree, *v. t.* [Prov. Ger. *rädel,* *räden,* *rädern.* Cf. Riddle.] To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

Ree'bok, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope (*Antilope capreolus*) — so called by the Dutch.

Re-ëch'o (-ĕk'ō), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Re-echoed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Re-echoing.] [Pref. *re-* + *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills re-echo the roar of cannon.

Re-ëch'o (re-ĕk'ō), *v. i.* To give back echoes; to return back or be reverberated as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

And loud groans re-echoes from the main. *Pope.*

Re-ëch'o (re-ĕk'ō), *n.* The echo of an echo; a repeated or second echo.

Reech'y, *a.* [A modified form of *reeky,* q. v.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; hence, sweaty; reeky. *Shak.*

Reed, *n.* [A-S. *hreód,* *hreód,* *reód;* O. H. G. *hriot,* *riot,* N. H. G. *ried,* *riet,* D. *riet.* reeden.]

1. (*Bot.*) One of a large family of plants, mostly aquatic plants, being chiefly large grasses with hollow jointed stems, such as the common reed (*Phragmites communis*), the bamboo, &c.

2. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe.

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed. *Prior.*

4. Straw prepared for thatching a roof. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

5. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A thin piece of wood attached to the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarionet species. (*b*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibration of which produces the tones of a melodeon, accordion, harmonium, or seraphine; also attached to certain sets or registers of pipes in an organ.

6. (*Weaving.*) A frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass, set in the lathe or batten. See Batten.

Reed-organ (*Mus.*), a wind instrument of music, in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon and harmonium. — *Reed-pipe,* a pipe of an organ furnished with a reed. *Moore.* — *Reed-stop,* a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds. *Moore.*

Reed'bird, *n.* The same as the Ricebird of the United States.

Reed bunting (*Ornith.*), A bird of the genus *Emberiza* (*E. schœniclus*), which frequents marshy places and feeds on seeds and small insects; — called also *reed-sparrow.* *Eng.*

Reed'ed, *a.* 1. Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

Reed'en (rēd'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds. "*Reeden* pipes." *Dryden.*

Reed'grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sparganium;* bur-reed.

Meadow reed-grass, the *Glyceria* [illegible], introduced from Europe. — *Wood reed-grass,* a tall grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) common in woods and swamps of the United States.

Re-ĕd'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re-* + *edification:* cf. F. *réédification,* Sp. *reedificacion,* It. *reedificazione.* See Reedify.] The operation of rebuilding; the state of being rebuilt.

Re-ĕd'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reedified; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Reedifying.] [Pref. *re-* + *edify:* cf. Fr. *réédifier,* Sp. & It. *reedificare,* Lat. *reædificare.*] To rebuild; to build again after destruction. [*R.*] *Milton.*

Reed'ing, *n.* [From *reed,* q. v.] (*Arch.*) A small convex molding.

☞ Several reedings are often placed together, parallel to each other, either projecting from, or inlaid in, the adjoining surface.

Reed'less, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks.

Reed'mace, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, a tall marsh reed. See Mace reed.

Reed'-spar'row, *n.* (*Ornith.*) See Reed bunting.

Reed'y, *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick, as some voices.

Reef, *n.* [D. *reef,* *rif;* akin to L. G. *reff,* *riff,* Sw. *ref,* Dan. *rift,* A-S. *reáf* garment, Icel. *rif,* reef; garment, wrapping with the vail. Cf. Reave, Robe.] (*Naut.*) That portion of a sail comprehended between the head and any reef-band, which is folded or rolled up so that the sail may be [illegible] when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.

☞ From the head to the first reef-band is termed the *first reef;* from this to the next, the *second reef;* and so on. In fore-and-aft sails, each reef on a bolt, the first reef is the lowest portion. *Totten.*

Reef-band (*Naut.*), a piece of canvas sewed across the sail, with holes in the middle, through which the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing. — *Reef-line,* a small rope formerly used to reef the courses [illegible] of [illegible] reef. — *Reef-points,* short pieces of braided cord [illegible] used to tie the reef. *Totten.* — *Reef-tackle,* tackle by which the reef cringles or rings of sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. *Totten.*

Reef, *n.* [D. *rif,* G. *riff,* Icel. *rif,* Sw. *ref,* Dan. *rev,* probably allied to *reef,* q. v.] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

Reef, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reefed (rēft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Reefing.] [From the noun.] (*Naut.*) To contract, reduce the extent of, as a sail, by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. *Totten.*

Reef'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who reefs; — a name often given to midshipmen. *Marryat.*

Reef'y, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek, *n.* [A-S. *rēc,* *rēc,* *rēc,* O. Fries. *rēk,* L. G. & D. *rook,* O. S. *rōc,* Dan. *røg,* Sw. *rök,* Icel. *reykr,* O. H. Ger. *rouh,* *rouh,* N. H. G. *rauch.*]

1. Vapor; steam; smoke. "As hateful to me as the reek of a limekiln." *Shak.*

2. A rick or stack. "A wheat reek, &c." *B. Jonson.*

Reek, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Reeked (rēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* Reeking.] [A-S. *rēocan,* *reócan,* O. Fries. *riāka,* L. G. *roken,* D. *rooken,* Dan. *ryge,* Sw. *röka,* Icel. *reykja,* O. H. Ger. *rouhhan,* N. H. G. *rauchen.*] To emit vapor usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to exhale; to smoke.

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*

Reek'y, *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. *Shak.*

Reel, *n.* [A-S. *hreól,* *reól,* Icel. *hræll* [illegible] D[illegible] *rol,* *rolle.* Cf. R[illegible].]

1 A frame turning on an axis, and on which yarn, threads, lines, and the like, are wound, as, a log-*reel*, used by seamen, an angler's *reel*

2 (*Mus*) A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, characterized by a reeling or whirling movement

Reel, *v t* [*imp & p. p* REELED, *p pr & vb n* REELING] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle

Reel, *v i* [See REEL, *n* Cf Sw *ragla*] To incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other, to vacillate, to stagger "The wagons *reeling* under the yellow sheaves" *Mncaulay*

He, with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest *Pope*

Reeling-ripe, intoxicated so as to stagger "Trinculo is *reeling-ripe*" *Shak*

Rē'-e lĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ELECTED, *p pr & vb n* RE ELECTING] [Prefix *re* and *elect*] To elect again, as, to *re-elect* the former governor

Rē'-e-lĕc'tion, *n* Election a second time, or repeated election, as, the *re election* of a former representative

Rē'-ĕl'e-vāte, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *elevate*] To elevate again or anew

Rē-ĕl'i gi bĭl'i ty, *n* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office

Rē'-ĕl'i gi-ble, *a* [Prefix *re* and *eligible*] Capable of being elected again to the same office

Reem, *n* [Heb] An unknown animal, called, by the translators of the received version of Job, the unicorn By some it is supposed to be the rhinoceros, by others a species of antelope *C H Smith*

Will the unicorn [*reem*] be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib? *Job* xxxix 9

Rē'-em-bark', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE EMBARKED (bärkt'), *p pr & vb n* RE-EMBARKING] [Prefix *re* and *embark*] To embark or put on board again

Rē'-em bark', *v i* To embark or go on board again

Re-ĕm'bar-kā'tion, *n* A putting on board, or a going on board, again

Rē'-em bāt'tle, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *embattle*] To array again for battle, to arrange again in the order of battle

Rē'-em-bŏd'y, *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-EMBODIED, *p pr & vb n* RE EMBODYING] [Prefix *re* and *embody*] To embody again

Rē'-em-brāce', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *embrace*] To embrace again

Rē'-e mērge', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *emerge*] To emerge again, as after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed

Rē'-e mēr'gence, *n* The act of emerging a second time *Lyell*

Reem'ing, *n* [Cf REAM, *v t*] (*Naut*) The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, with a calking iron, for the purpose of calking or recalking them with oakum

Reem'ing-iron (-ĭurn) *n* (*Naut*) An iron chisel used to open the seams of planks in calking ships

Rē'-en ăct', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ENACTED, *p pr & vb n* RE ENACTING] [Prefix *re* and *enact*] To enact again *Arbuthnot*

Rē'-en ăc'tion, *n* A new enactment, or the state of being re enacted

Rē'-en ăct'ment, *n* The enacting or passing of a law a second time, the renewal of a law

Rē'-en-cour'age-ment, *n* [Prefix *re* and *encouragement*] Renewed or repeated encouragement

Rē'-en dow', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *endow*] To endow anew

Rē'-en fērce', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *enforce*] To make fierce again, to redouble the fierceness of, to make fierce [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rē'-en fōrce', *v t* [*imp & p p.* RE-ENFORCED (-fōrst'), *p pr & vb n* RE-ENFORCING] [Prefix *re* and *enforce* Fr *renforcer*, It *rinforzare*, Sp *reforzar*, Pr *reforsar*.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support, as, to *re enforce* an argument; especially, to strengthen, as an army or a fort, with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships [Written also RE-INFORCE]

Rē'-en fōrce', *n.* [See *supra*, and cf RANFORCE, RE INFORCE] (*Artil*) That part of a gun near the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece, so as better to resist the force of the powder

Rē'-en fōrce'ment, *n* 1 The act of re-enforcing

2 That which re-enforces additional force, especially, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy

Rē'-en gāge', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ENGAGED, *p pr & vb n* RE-ENGAGING] [Prefix *re* and *engage*] To engage a second time

Rē'-en gāge', *v i* To engage again, to enlist a second time, to covenant again

Rē'-en gāge'ment, *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement

Rē'-en grāve', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *engrave*] To engrave anew

Rē'-en joy', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ENJOYED, *p pr & vb n* RE ENJOYING] [Prefix *re* and *enjoy*] To enjoy anew or a second time *Pope*

Rē'-en joy'ment, *n* A second or repeated enjoyment

Rē'-en kin'dle, *v t.* [*Imp. & p p* RE ENKINDLED, *p pr & vb n* RE ENKINDLING] [Pr fir re and [illegible]] To kindle again, to rekindle

Rē'-en list', *v t or i* [*imp & p p* RE ENLISTED, *p pr & vb n* RE-ENLISTING] [Prefix *re* and *enlist*] To enlist again

Rē'-en list'ment, *n* A renewed enlistment

Rē'-en stămp', *v t* To enstamp again *Bedell*

Rē-ĕn'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-ENTERED, *p pr & vb n* RE-ENTERING] [Prefix *re* and *enter*]

1 To enter again or anew

2 (*Engraving*) To cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently, or which have become worn in printing *Lathrolt*

Rē'-ĕn'ter, *v i* To enter anew or again

Re-entering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut —*Re-entering polygon* a polygon having one or more re-entering angles *Math Dict*

Re entering Angle

Rē'-en thrōne', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ENTHRONED, *p pr & vb n* RE ENTHRONING] [Prefix *re* and *enthrone*] To enthrone again, to replace on a throne *Southern*

Rē'-en thrōne'ment, *n* A second enthroning

Rē-ĕn'trance, *n* [Prefix *re* and *entrance*] The act of entering again *Hooker*

Rē-ĕn'trant, *a* Re-entering, pointing or directed inwards, as, a *re entrant* angle

Rē-ĕn'try, *n* [Prefix *re* and *entry*] (*Law*) The resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone,—applied especially to land, the entry by a lessor upon the premises leased, on failure of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease *Burrill*

Reer'mouse, *n* [See REARMOUSE] A rearmouse, a bat

Rē'-e rĕct', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *erect*] To erect again

Rē'-es-tăb'lish, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *establish*] To establish anew, to fix or confirm again, as, to *re-establish* a covenant, to *re-establish* health

Rē'-es tăb'lish-er, *n* One who establishes again

Rē'-es-tăb'lish-ment, *n* The act of establishing again, the state of being re established, renewed confirmation, restoration *Addison*

Rē'-es tāte', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *estate*] To re-establish [*Obs*] *Waller*

Reeve, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, the female of the ruff

Reeve, *v t* [*imp & p p* ROVE, *p pr & vb n* REEVING] [Cf REEL, *n & v t*] (*Naut*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like *Totten*

Reeve, *n* [O Eng *reve*, A-S *gerēfa*] An officer, steward, or governor,—obsolete except in compounds, as, shire-*reeve*, now written *sheriff*, port-*reeve*, &c *Brande*

Rē'-ex ăm'i-na-ble, *a* Admitting of being re-examined or reconsidered *Story*

Rē'-ex ăm'i nā'tion, *n* A renewed or repeated examination

Rē'-ex ăm'ine, *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-EXAMINED, *p pr & vb n* RE EXAMINING] [Prefix *re* and *examine*] To examine anew *Hooker*

Rē'-ex-chānge', *v t* To exchange anew

Rē'-ex-chānge', *n* [Prefix *re* and *exchange*]

1 A renewed exchange

2 (*Com*) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up *Bouvier*

The rate of *re-exchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable and the place where it was drawn *Re-exchanges* can not be cumulated *Walsh*

Rē'-ex-hĭb'it, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *exhibit*] To exhibit again

Rē'-ex-pĕl', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *expel*] To expel again

Rē'-ex-pē'ri ence, *n* [Prefix *re* and *experience*] A renewed or repeated experience

Rē'-ex pōrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE EXPORTED, *p pr & vb n* RE EXPORTING] [Prefix *re* and *export*] To export again, to export, as what has been imported

Rē'-ex'pōrt, *n* Any commodity re exported

Rē'-ex'por tā'tion, *n* The act of exporting what has been imported.

Rē'-ex-pŭl'sion, *n* Renewed or repeated expulsion "The *re-expulsion* of the priests" *Fuller*

Reezed, *a* Grown rank, rancid, rusty [*Obs*] "*Reezed* bacon" *Marston*

Re fär', *v t* To go over again; to repeat [*Obs*]

To him therefore this wonder done *refar* *Fairfax*

Rē-fāsh'ion (-fāsh'un), *v t* [*imp & p p* REFASHIONED, *p pr & vb n* REFASHIONING] [Prefix *re* and *fashion*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time *Macknight*

Rē-fās'ten, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *fasten*] To fasten again "It was so negligently *refastened*" *W Scott*

Re fĕct', *v t* [Lat *reficere, refectum*, fr *re*, again, and *facere*, to make Fr *refaire*, O Sp *refacer*, N Sp *refazer*, Pr *refezer*, Pr *refar*, R. *refare*] To restore after labor or fatigue, to refresh [*Obs*] *Brown*

Re fĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *refectio*, Fr *refection*, Pr *refection*, Sp *refeccion*, It. *refezione, refezione*, &c *supra*]

1 Refreshment after hunger or fatigue, a meal, repast a lunch "Those Attic nights, and their *refections* of the gods" *Gay*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of saints

2 (*Monasteries*) A spare meal or repast *Brand*

Re-fĕc'tive, *a* Refreshing, restoring

Re fĕc'tive, *n* That which refreshes

Re fĕc'to ry, *n* [L Lat *refectorium*, Fr *refectoire*, Pr *refector, refetor*, Sp *refectorio*, Pg *refeitorio*, It *refettorio* See REFECT] A place of refreshment, originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken *Brand*

☞ Formerly pronounced *refice to ry* and accented in, to Smart still so pronounced when the dining-rooms in monasteries is referred to

Re fūl', *v t* [Lat *refellere*, from *re*, again, and *fallere*, to deceive] To refute, to disprove, to repress, as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister *Ben Jonson*

Re fēr' (14), *v. t* [*imp & p p* REFERRED, *p pr & vb n* REFERRING] [Lat *referre*, from *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear Fr *referer*, Pr *referre*, Sp & Pg *referir*, It *referire, riferire*]

1 To carry or send back, to pass over, to give in charge, to direct or deliver, as for treatment, decision, information, or the like, to make over, to cause to betake one's self to

I'll *refer* me to all things of sense *Shak*

2 Hence, specifically, to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision, as, a court refers a cause to a person selected for the purpose of taking testimony and reporting thereon to the court

3 To place to or under by a mental or verbal process, to assign to as a class, a cause, a reason, or ground of explanation

To refer one's self, to have recourse; to betake one's self, to make application

Re-fēr', *v i* 1 To have recourse; to apply, to appeal, to betake one's self

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust *Bacon*

2 To have reference or relation, to relate, to point "Those places that *refer* to the state and opening of the abyss" *Burnet*

3 To make reference or allusion, to have regard by intimation, not explicitly, to direct attention

4 To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, and the like.

Syn —To allude, advert, suggest, appeal —ALLUDE, ADVERT To *refer* is very often used trifling to some object of thought, and other words are needed by way of interchange and variety *Allude, advert* may often be used for this purpose Were a thing by distinctly introducing it into our discourse We *allude* to it more remotely, by introducing one collaterally allied to it We *advert* to it by turning somewhat abruptly, to consider it more at large Thus Mecaulay *refers* to the early condition of England at the opening of his history, he *alludes* to these statements from time to time, and *adverts*, in the progress of his work, to various circumstances of peculiar interest, which for a time he dwells "But to do good is the duty to which Solomon *refers* in the text" "This, I doubt not, was the artificial structure he *alluded* to" *Burnet*

Now to the universal whole *a leert*,
The earth regard, as of that whole a part. *Dryden*

Rĕf'er-a ble, *a.* Capable of being referred or considered in relation to something else; assignable, ascribable, imputable [Written also *referrible*]

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the relations which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause *Adams*

Rĕf'er-ee', *n* One to whom a thing is referred, a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

Syn —Judge, arbitrator, umpire See JUDGE

Rĕf'er ence, *n* [Sp *referencia* See REFER]

1 The act of referring, or the state of being referred, a directing, delivering, making over, consigning, as for treatment, decision, information and the like

It passed in England without the least *reference* to the lords *Burnet*

2 The act of referring, or having regard, respect, heed, concern taken

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions *Atterbury*

3 The act of referring or alluding; allusion, mention

4 One who, or that which, is referred to, a person or thing Of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another, a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

5 (*Law*) (*a*) The act of submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision (*b*) (*Equity*) The process of sending any matter, for inquiry in a case, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court

Rĕf'er-end'a ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *referendarius*, from Lat. *referre* It., Sp & Pg *referendario*, Pr *referendari*, Fr. *référendaire*, R. *referendar*] [See REFER]

1. One to whose decision a case is referred; a referee. [Obs.] *Bacon.*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harmer.*

3. (*Early Hist.*) An officer charged with the duty of preparing and dispatching diplomas and decrees.

Ref′er-en′tial, *a.* Containing a reference; pointing to something out of itself. *Smart.*

Ref′er-en′tial-ly, *adv.* In the way of reference.

Re-fer′ment, *n.* Reference for decision. [Ob.]

Re′fer-ment′, *v. t.* & *i.* [Prefix *re* and *ferment*.] To ferment again. *Blackmore.*

Re-fer′rer, *n.* One who refers.

Re-fer′ri-ble, *a.* Admitting of being referred; [illegible] "Some [illegible] which may be [illegible] referred to this period." *Hallam.* [Written also *referable*.]

Re-fig′ure, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *figure*.] To figure again.

Re-fill′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *fill*.] To fill again.

Re-find′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *find*.] To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*

Re-fine′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFINING.] [Prefix *re* [illegible] F. *raffiner*, It. *raffinare*, *raffinire*, Sp. [illegible] *refinar*.]

1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to separate from extraneous matter; to free from impurities; to purify; to defecate; to clarify; as, to refine wine, sugar, [illegible] the like. A quantity of water boiled with refined sugar. *Mortimer.*

2. (*Metal.*) To reduce, as tin, from the ore; to free from dross [illegible] bring into an [illegible] compound [illegible].

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii. 9.*

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like; to make elegant or excellent; to polish; to refine the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or moral feelings. A would refined with [illegible] poesy with his [illegible]. *Peacham.*

Love refines the thoughts. *Milton.*

Syn. — To purify; clarify; polish.

Re-fine′, *v. i.* 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains, Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind.

Chaucer refined on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

[illegible] *Pope.*

3. To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language.

[illegible] makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy. *Atterbury.*

Re-fin′ed-ly, *adv.* In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

Re-fin′ed-ness, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. *Barrow.*

Re-fine′ment, *n.* [Fr. *raffinement*; It. *raffinamento*, *raffinimento*; Sp. *refinamiento*.]

1. The act of refining, or the state of being refined; separation from what is impure or debasing; clarification; purification; as, the refinement of metals or liquors.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are [illegible]. *Norris.*

2. Liberation from what is gross, [illegible] the like; high culture; [illegible] elegance.

From the time [illegible] to this time I doubt whether the corruptions [illegible] have not equaled its refinements. *Swift.*

3. That which is refined, elaborated, polished, to excess; an over-nicety; affected subtilty; as, refinements of logic or philosophy. The refinement of irregular [illegible]. *Rogers.*

Syn. — Purification; cultivation; polish; politeness; gentility; elegance; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fin′er, *n.* One who refines or improves in purity and elegance, as, a refiner of [illegible] metals, or of manners, [illegible] in argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like.

Re-fin′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *raffinerie*.] The place and apparatus for refining [illegible] the like.

Re-fit′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFITTING.] [Prefix *re* and *fit*.]

1. To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to refit ships of war.

2. To fit out or provide a second time.

Re-fit′, *v. i.* To repair damages; as, the fleet returned to refit.

Re-fit′ment, *n.* A second fitting out.

Re-fix′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *fix*.] To fix again; to establish anew. *Fuller.*

Re-flect′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFLECTING.] [Lat. *reflectere*, *reflexum*, from *re* again, back, and *flectere* to bend, to turn; It. *riflettere*, Sp. & Pr. *reflectir*, Fr. *réfléchir*.]

1. To bend back; to give a backward turn to; to throw back; especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface; as, to reflect light, heat, sound, and the like.

Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye on other quotations. *Fuller.*

Bodies close together reflect their own color. *Dryden.*

2. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Bright in the glassy surface? God, And the sea reflected in the sun. *Young.*

Re-flect′, *v. i.* 1. To throw back light, heat, or the like; to return rays or beams.

2. To bend or turn back; to return or rebound, as from a surface to [illegible].

Whose virtues will, I hope, Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth. *Shak.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to contemplate; specifically, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness; to use attention or earnest thought; especially, to think in relation to moral truth or rules.

We can not be said to reflect upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds at all times, while they are awake; but there are few who reflect upon them or make them objects of thought. *Reid.*

4. To cast reproach; to cast censure or blame; — with *on* or *upon*.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. *Dryden.*

I do not reflect in the least on the memory of his late majesty. *Dr. S.*

Syn. — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flect′ed, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Bent backward and downward away from the [illegible].

Reflected Petals.

Re-flect′ent, *a.* [Lat. *reflectens*, *p. pr.* of *reflectere*. See REFLECT.]

1. Bending or flying back. The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent. *Digby.*

2. Reflecting.

Re-flect′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Re-flect′ing, *p. a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection, or serious consideration; reflective; as, a reflecting mind.

Reflecting circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, like the sextant or quadrant, by the reflection of light from two plane mirrors, which carries [illegible] differing from the [illegible] chiefly in consisting of an entire circle. — *Reflecting goniometer*, a goniometer for measuring the angles of crystals, which is attached to a table by means of light reflected from its surface [illegible] graduated circle. — *Reflecting telescope*. See TELESCOPE.

Reflecting Circle.

Re-flect′ing-ly, *adv.* With reflection; also, with censure. *Swift.*

Re-flec′tion (re-flĕk′shun), *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] [Lat. *reflexio*, Fr. *réflexion*, Pr. *reflexio*, Sp. *reflexion*, It. *riflessione*. See REFLECT.]

1. The act of reflecting, or of turning or sending back, or the state of being reflected. (*a.*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface.

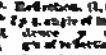
The eye sees not itself, But by reflection, by some other things. *Shak.*

(*b.*) The turning back of the mind to that which has already occupied it; continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; hence, also, that operation or power of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states; the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard.

By reflection, here, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding. *Locke.*

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection. *South.*

2. That which is produced by reflection. (*a.*) An image given back from a reflecting surface; reflected counterpart.



Reflection. (l. n.) [illegible] angle of incidence [illegible] angle of reflection.

As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there. *Dryden.*

(*b.*) Result of meditation; thought or opinion after attentive consideration or contemplation; especially, thoughts suggested by truth.

Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

3. Censure; reproach cast.

He died, and oh! may no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

Syn. — Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flect′ive, *a.* [Fr. *réflectif*, Sp. & Pg. *reflexivo*, It. *riflessivo*.]

1. Throwing back images; as, a reflective mirror.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride, Viewing her charms impaired. *Prior.*

2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment, or reflecting. *Pope.*

The perception and reflective faculties than acquired prominence and strength by development. *Rodge.*

3. (*Gram.*) Reflexive; reciprocal.

Re-flect′ive-ly, *adv.* By reflection; reflexively.

Re-flect′ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

Re-flect′or, *n.* [Fr. *réflecteur*.]

1. One who, or that which, reflects. *Boyle.*

2. (*Physics.*) (*a.*) Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, speculum, and the like. (*b.*) A reflecting telescope.

Re-flex′, *a.* [Lat. *reflexus*, *p. p.* of *reflectere*; Fr. *réflexe*, Pr. *reflex*, Sp. *reflejo*, It. *riflesso*. See REFLECT.]

1. Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective. A reflex act of the soul is the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Hale.*

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.

3. (*Bot.*) Bent back; reflected.

4. (*Physiol.*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness; as, the reflex contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to light.

5. (*Paint.*) Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; — said of parts of a painting.

Re′flex, *n.* [Lat. *reflexus*, It. *riflesso*, Sp. *reflejo*, Fr. *reflet*. See REFLECT.]

1. Reflection. [*Poet.*]

Yon gray is not the morning's eye, 'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

On the depth of death there swims The reflex of a human face. *Tennyson.*

2. The light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade. *Gwilt.*

Re-flex′, *v. t.* [Lat. *reflectere*, *reflexum*. See REFLECT.]

1. To reflect. *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. [*Rare.*] *Gregory.*

Re-flexed′ (re-flĕkst′), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent downward or backward. *Gray.*

Re-flex′i-bil′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *réflexibilité*, Sp. *reflexibilidad*, It. *riflessibilità*.] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected; as, the reflexibility of the rays of light. *Newton.*

Re-flex′i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *réflexible*, Sp. *reflexible*, It. *riflessibile*.] Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible. *Cheyne.*

Re-flex′ion, *n.* See REFLECTION.

Re′flex-ĭ-ty, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

Re-flex′ive, *a.* [Fr. *réflexif*, It. *riflessivo*.] Bending or turning backward; reflective; having respect to something past.

Assurance reflexive can not be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

2. (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs, as he perjured himself, I bethought myself; — applied also to pronouns of this class; reciprocal; reflective.

Re-flex′ive-ly, *adv.* In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. (*Gram.*) After the manner of a reflexive verb.

Re-flex′ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

Re-flex′ly, *adv.* In a reflex manner.

Re-float′, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *float*.] Ebb; the flowing back. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-flo-res′cence, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *florescence*.] A blossoming anew.

Re-flour′ish (re-flŭr′ish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFLOURISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFLOURISHING.] [Prefix *re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew.

Re-flow′, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *flow*.] To flow back; to ebb.

Re-flŭc′tu-ā′tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *fluctuation*.] A flowing back.

Ref′lu-ence, *n.* [From *refluent*.] A flowing back.

Ref′lu-en-cy, *n.* [From *refluent*.] A flowing back. *Montagu.*

Ref′lu-ent, *a.* [Lat. *refluens*, *p. pr.* of *refluere* to flow back, from *re* back and *fluere* to flow.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

And refluent through the pass of fear The battle's tide was poured. *W. Scott.*

Re′flux, *a.* Returning, or flowing back; reflex; as, reflux action.

Re′flux, *n.* [Fr. *reflux*, Sp. *reflujo*, It. *riflusso*. See REFLUX, *a.*] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; as the flux and reflux of the tides.

All from me Shall with a fierce reflux on me redound. *Milton.*

Re-fo′cil-late (re-fŏs′il-lāt), *v. t.* [Lat. *refocillare*, *refocillatum*, from *re* again, and *focillare* to revive, to refresh by warmth, from *focus* fire-place, hearth; It. *rifocillare*, Sp. *refocilar*; O. F. *refociller*.] To give new vigor to; to refresh; to revive. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey.*

Re-foc′il-la′tion, *n.* [O. F. *refocillation*, Sp. *refocilacion*.] The act of refocillating, or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Obs.*] *Middleton.*

Re-fold′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *fold*.] To fold again.

Re-fo-ment′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFOMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFOMENTING.] [Prefix *re* and *foment*.]

1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again.

---

2 To excite anew.

Re-förge', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *forge*, Fr *reforger*] To forge again or anew, hence, to fashion or fabricate anew, to make over again *Udal*

Re-förg'er, *n* One who reforges

Re-form', *v t* [Fr *reformer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reformar*, It *riformare*, Lat *reformare*, from *re*, again, and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.]

1 To form again, to create or shape anew

2 Especially, to put into a new and improved form or condition, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good, to change from worse to better, to amend, to correct; as, to *reform* a profligate man, to *reform* corrupt manners or morals

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age but that of a good one will not reform it. *Swift*

Syn —To amend, correct, emend rectify, mend, repair, better, improve restore, reclaim See AMEND

Re-förm', *v i* To return to a good state, to be amended or corrected, as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform*

Re-form', *n* [Fr *reforme*] Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved, reformation, as, *reform* of parliamentary elections, *reform* of government

Syn —Reformation, amendment, rectification, correction See REFORMATION

Re-förm', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REFORMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFORMING] [Prefix *re* and *form*] To form anew or a second time, to give a new form to

Ref'or-mäde', *n* A reformado [*Obs*] *Cotton*

Ref'or-mä'do, *n* [Sp, from *reformar* See REFORM, *v t*]

1 A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order, a monk of a reformed order *Weever*

2 An officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay [*Obs*]

Ref'or-mä'do, *a* [*Rare*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformado, hence, degraded, inferior.

2 Intent upon reformation, penitent, contrite

Re-förm'al-ize, *v t* To affect reformation, to pretend to correctness [*Obs*] *Lee*

Ref'or-mä'tion, *n* [Fr *réformation*, Pr *reformacio*, Sp *reformacion*, It *riformazione*, Lat *reformatio*]

1 The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; change from worse to better, correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt, as, the *reformation* of manners, *reformation* of the age, *reformation* of abuses

Satire lashes vice into *reformation* *Dryden.*

2 (*Eccl Hist*) The important religious movement commenced by Luther at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see

Syn —Reform amendment, correction rectification —REFORMATION, REFORM *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform* It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting A *reformation* involves and is followed by many particular *reforms* "The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners with that sudden and surprising change which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate *Addison* A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, have been suddenly produced *Pitt*

Ref'or-mä'tion, *n* The act of forming anew, a second forming in order, as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square *Milford*

Re-förm'a-tive, *a* Forming again, having the quality of renewing form, reformatory *Good*

Re-förm'a-to-ry (50), *a* Tending to produce reformation, reformative

Re-förm'a-to-ry, *n* An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders

Magistrates may send juvenile offenders to *reformatories* instead of to prisons *Eng Cyc*

Re-förmed', *p a* 1 Corrected, amended, restored to purity or excellence, said, specifically, of the church formed as the result of the Reformation, and of the members of that church, also, in a more restricted sense, of those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, &c, and carried the reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches*

2 (*Mil*) Retained in service and continued on half or full pay after the disbandment of the company or troop, —said of an officer [*Eng*]

Re-förm'er, *n* 1 One who effects a reformation or amendment, as, a *reformer* of manners, or of abuses

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melanchthon, Zuinglius, and Calvin

Re-förm'ist, *n* [Fr. *réformiste*]

1 One who is of the reformed religion *Howell*

2 One who proposes or favors a political reform

Re-för'ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* A fortifying anew, or a second time *Milford*

Re-för'ti-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFORTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFORTIFYING] [Prefix *re* and *fortify*] To fortify anew

Re-fōs'sion (re-fōsh'un), *n* [From Lat *refodere*, *refossum*, to dig up again, fr *re*, again, and *fodere*, to dig up.] The act of digging up [*Obs*] *Fp Hall*

Re-found', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REFOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFOUNDING] [Prefix *re* and *found*, Fr & Pr *refondre*, Sp & Pg *refundir*, It. *rifondere*.]

1. To found or cast anew. *Warton*

2 To found or establish again, to re-establish.

Re-found'er, *n.* One who refounds

Re-fract', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* REFRACTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFRACTING] [Lat *refringere*, *refractum*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break, Fr *réfracter*, Sp *refractar*, It. *rifrangere*, *rifrangere*, Pr *refrenhier*]

1 To bend sharply and abruptly back, to break off

2 (*Opt*) To break the natural course of, as rays of light, to cause to deviate from a direct course, as, a dense medium *refracts* the rays of light as they pass into it from a rare medium

Re-fract'ed, *p a* 1 (*Opt*) Turned from a direct course, as *refracted* rays of light

2 (*Bot & Conch*) Bent back at an acute angle; bent suddenly as if broken, as, a *refracted* corolla. *Martyn Humble*

Re-fract'ing, *p a* Serving or tending to refract; as, a *refracting* medium

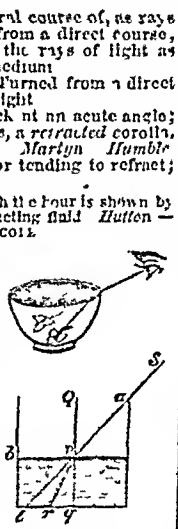
Refracting dial, a dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid *Hutton* — *Refracting telescope* See TELESCOPE

Re-frac'tion, *n* [Fr *refraction*, Sp *refraccion*, It *rifrazione*, Pr *refraccio* See *supra*]

1 The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted

2 (*Opt*) The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made toward the perpendicular *Newton*



Refraction

a b vessel, lower part filled with water r l, ray of light in straight line r p s, ray of light refracted, Q q perpendicular

3 (*Astron*) (*a*) The change in the direction of a ray of light, and, consequently, in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, arising from its passage through the earth's atmosphere, —hence distinguished as *atmospheric refraction*, or *astronomical refraction* (*b*) The correction to be deducted from the apparent altitude of a heavenly body on account of atmospheric refraction, in order to obtain the true altitude

Conical refraction, the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone —a phenomenon which occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances It is of two kinds *external conical refraction*, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence, and *internal conical refraction*, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder This singular phenomenon was first discovered by Sir William R. Hamilton by mathematical reasoning alone, unaided by experiment *Nichol* — *Double refraction*, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals, except those of the tesseral or regular system *Dana* — *Index of refraction* See INDEX — *Refraction of latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension*, &c. the change in the latitude, longitude &c. of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction — *Terrestrial refraction*, the change in the apparent altitude of a distant point on or near the earth's surface as the top of a mountain, arising from the passage of light from it to the eye through atmospheric strata of varying density

Re-frac'tive, *a* [Fr *refractif* See REFRACT] Serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course, pertaining to refraction, as, *refractive* powers

Refractive index, or *index of refraction*, of a substance, the ratio of the sine of the angle made by a ray of light with a perpendicular to the refracting surface before entering the substance to the sine of the angle made by it with the perpendicular after entering the medium, or the quotient arising from dividing the sine of the angle of incidence by the sine of the angle of refraction — *Absolute refractive index*, the quotient thus arising when the ray passes into the substance from a vacuum — *Relative refractive index* of two substances, the same quotient or ratio when the ray passes from one substance into the other

Re'frac-tōm'e-ter, *n* [Eng *refract*, or *refraction*, and Gr *μετρον*, measure] A contrivance for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light

Re-frac'to-ri-ly, *adv* In a refractory manner, perversely; obstinately

Re-frac'to-ri-ness, *n* [From *refractory*]

1 The quality or condition of being refractory, perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience, resistance to management or treatment; unmanageableness

I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house *K Charles*

2 Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer, —said of metals

Re-frac'to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *refractarius*, from *refragere*, Fr. *refractaire*, Sp *refractario*, It *rifrattario*]

1 Sullen or perverse in opposition or obedience, obstinate in non-compliance, contumacious, unmanageable, as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* beast.

Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory* *Id*

2 Hence, resisting ordinary treatment, as especially of metals and the like, not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, difficult of fusion or of ignition, or the like.

Syn.—Perverse, contumacious, unruly, sullen, obstinate ungovernable, unmanageable

Re-frac'to-ry, *n* 1 A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience *Bp Hall*

2 Obstinate opposition, refractoriness [*Obs* and *rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Ref'ra-ga-ble (Sp nop., § 120), *a* [L Lat *refragabilis*, from Lat *refragari*, to oppose, to resist, fr *re*, again, and *frangere*, to break] Capable of being refuted, refutable [*Rare*]

Re-frain', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p* REFRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFRAINING] [O Fr, *refrandre*, *refrener*, Pr *refranhier*, *refrinhier*, L Lat *refragari*, for Lat *refringere*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break, Fr *refréner*, Pr & Sp *refrenar*, *refrenare*, Lat *refrenare*, to curb, Cf. FRAIN and REFRENATION.]

1 To hold back, to restrain, to keep within prescribed bounds, to curb, to govern.

Nor from the Holy One of heaven
Refrained his tongue blasphemous. *Id*

2 To keep one's self from, to abstain from [*Obs* and *rare*]

Who, requiring a remedy for his gout, received more counsel than to *refrain* cold drink. *Id*

Re-frain', *v i* To keep from action or indulgence, to forbear, to abstain

Refrain from these men, and let them alone *Id*

Syn.—To hold back, forbear, abstain, withhold

Re-frain', *n* [Fr. *refrain*, Pr *refrach*, *refrain*, from O Fr *refraindre*, Pr *refranhir*, Sp *refran*, Pg *refrão*, a proverb. See *supra*] The burden of a song, a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate divisions of a poetic composition

Re-frain'er, *n.* One who refrains

Re-frain'ment, *n* The act of refraining [*Rare*]

Re-frame', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFRAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFRAMING] [Prefix *re* and *frame*] To frame again

Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *refrangibilité*, Sp *refrangibilidad*, It *rifrangibilità*] The quality of being refrangible, a disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another

Re-fran'gi-ble, *a.* [Fr. *réfrangible*, Sp *refrangible*, It *refrangibile*, *rifrangibile* See REFRAIN and REFRACT] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light

Re-fran'gi-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being refrangible, refrangibility.

Ref're-nā'tion, *n* [See REFRAIN] The act of restraining [*Obs*]

Re-fresh', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REFRESHED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFRESHING] [Prefix *re* and *fresh*, *a*, O Eng *freshe*, v, L Lat *refrescare*, *refrescere*, Pr *refrescar*, *refrequir*, Sp & Pg *refrescar*, *refrescare*, O Fr *refreschir*, *refraischir*, *refraichir*, N Fr *rafraîchir*]

1 To make fresh again, to restore strength, vigor, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression, to refresh, to invigorate, to cheer, to revive, to animate

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours *1 Cor xvi*

2 To make as if new, to repair, to restore

The rest *refresh* the soaly snakes that hide
The shield of Pallas, and renew their pride *Dryden*

Syn.—To cool, refrigerate, invigorate revivify, animate, renovate, renew, restore; recreate, cheer

Re-fresh', *n* The act of refreshing [*Obs*] *Fenton*

Re-fresh'er, *n* One who, or that which, refreshes, revives, or invigorates

I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as some call it — a new and revised brief *Lord Campbell*

Re-fresh'ing, *p a* Cooling, invigorating, reviving; reanimating.

Re-fresh'ing-ly, *adv.* In a refreshing manner, so as to refresh, or give new life

Re-fresh'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being refreshing

Re-fresh'ful, *a* Full of power to refresh, refreshing

They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell *Thomson*

Re-fresh'ment, *n.* 1 The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness, relief after suffering, new life or animation after depression.

2 That which refreshes, means of restoration

r line n especially foul tak for the sake f the health given gor

Re-fret' n. [See REFRAIN.] The burden of a song. [Obs.] *Drayton.*

Re-frig'er-ant, a. [Lat. *refrigerans*, p. pr. of *refrigerare*: cf. F. *réfrigérant*, It. & Sp. *refrigerante*. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat. *Bacon.*

Re-frig'er-ant, n. [Fr. *réfrigérant*, It. & Sp. *refrigerante*.] That which has the power of cooling ... that which has the power of allaying feverish ... "Lactescent liniments ... absorbents ... refrigerants." *Whitlock.*

Re-frig'er-āte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFRIGERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRIGERATING.] [Lat. *refrigerare*, *refrigeratum*, from *re*, again, and *frigerare*, to make cool, fr. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold: cf. It. *refrigerare*, *refrigerato*, *refrigerar*, Fr. & Sp. ... *refrigerar*.] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

Re-frig'er-ā'tion, n. [F. *réfrigération*, Fr. *refrigeration*; Sp. *refrigeracion*, It. *refrigerazione*, Lat. *refrigeratio*, See REFRIGERATE.] The act of cooling; the abatement ... the state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-a-tive, a. [F. *réfrigératif*, Pr. *refrigeratiu*, Sp. & Pg. *refrigerativo*, It. *refrigerativo*, *refrigerante*.] Allaying heat; cooling.

Crude herbs should come under refrigeratives by treatment. *J. Taylor.*

Re-frig'er-a-tive, n. [F. *réfrigératif*, Pr. *refrigerativo*, It. *refrigerativo*.] A remedy that allays heat; a cooling remedy.

Re-frig'er-ā'tor, n. That which refrigerates or keeps cool, as, (a.) A box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice. (b.) An apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, &c.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, a. [Lat. *refrigeratorius*, F. *réfrigératoire*, Sp. & It. *refrigeratorio*.] Mitigating heat; cooling.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, n. That which refrigerates, as a vessel ... filled with cold water through which the worm passes, by which the vapor ... condensed as they pass through the worm.

Ref'ri-ge'ri-um, n. [Lat., It. *refrigerio*, Sp. & Pg. *refrigerio*, Pr. *refrigeri*, refre... See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [Obs.] *South.*

Re-frin'gen-cy, n. (*Physics.*) The power possessed by bodies to refract rays as different ... differential refringencies. *Nichol.*

Re-frin'gent, a. [Lat. *refringens*, p. pr. of *refringere*. See REFRACT.] Having the power to refract, refracting; as, refringent ... prism of spar. *Nichol.*

Re-ft, imp. & p. p. of *reave*. See REAVE.

Reft of thy sons, amid thy foes forlorn,
Mourn, widowed queen, forgotten Sion, mourn. *Tickell.*

Re-ft, n. A chink; a rift. See RIFT.

Ref'uge, n. [Fr. *refuge*, Pr. *refugi*, *refuge*, *refuie*, Sp. & Pg. *refugio*, It. *refugio*, *rifugio*, Lat. *refugium*, from *refugere*, to flee back, from *re*, back, and *fugere*, to flee.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

— Rocks, dens, and caves, but I in none of these
Find place or refuge. *Milton.*

We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us. *Heb. vi. 18.*

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; a place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats. *Ps. civ. 18.*

The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed. *Ps. ix. 9.*

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense; a device or contrivance.

This last old man ...
Their latest refuge was to send to him. *Shak.*

Light must be supplied, among graceful refuges, by terracing ... any in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

Cities of refuge (*Jewish Antiq.*), certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. *Josh. xx.*

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Ref'uge, v. t. To shelter; to protect.

Ref'u-gee', n. [Fr. *réfugié*, from *se réfugier*, to take refuge, Sp. *refugiado*, It. *rifugiato*.]

1. One who flees to a shelter, or place of safety.

2. Especially, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees* who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; ... and America, the *refugees* from the ... 1776 ... in America ... *refugees* ... left their country ... the revolution.

Re-ful'gence, } n. [Lat. *refulgentia*, Pr. & Sp.
Re-ful'gen-cy, } *refulgencia*. See *infra*.] The quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; luster.

Re-ful'gent, a. [Lat. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere*, to flash back, to glitter; from *re*, again, back, and *fulgere*, to shine; F. *réfulgent*, Sp. *refulgente*, It. *refulgente*, *rifulgente*.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; splendid; shining; as, refulgent beams; refulgent light; refulgent arms. "A conspicuous and refulgent truth." *Boyle.*

Re-ful'gent-ly, adv. With a flood of light; with great brightness.

Re-fund', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFUNDING.] [Lat. *refundere*, *re*, back, and *fundere*, to pour: Fr. *refondre*, *refunder*.]

1. To pour back. [*Obs.*]

Were they hollow, more of the ... hindered than any other the ... refund that pulse against the object. *Ray.*

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

A governor who had pillaged the people, was ... sentenced ... to refund what he had wrongfully taken. *Arbuthnot.*

Re-fund', v. t. [Fr. *refondre*, *re*, and *fondre*.] To fund again or anew.

Re-fund'er, n. One who refunds.

Re-fur'bish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFURBISHED (re-fŭr'bĭsht); p. pr. & vb. n. REFURBISHING.] [Pref. *re* and *furbish*.] To furbish a second time.

Re-fur'nish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFURNISHED (-fŭr'nĭsht); p. pr. & vb. n. REFURNISHING.] [Pref. *re* and *furnish*.] To furnish again; to supply or provide anew.

Henry VII. refurnished all his dominions. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Re-fu'sa-ble, a. [F. *refusable*. See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal. *Young.*

Re-fus'al, n. 1. The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

Both ... such occasion of new quarrels ...
By any refusal, to distress him more. *Milton.*

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption; as, to give one the refusal of a farm; ... the refusal of employment.

Re-fuse', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFUSING.] [F. *refuser*, Pr. *refusar*, O. Sp. *refusar*, It. *rifiutare*, *refusare*, probably corrupted partly from Lat. *refutare*, to drive back, to repel, refute, partly from *recusare*, to decline, refuse.]

1. To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant.

2. To decline to accept; to reject.

The ... stone which the workmen ... doth refuse
The ... hence to use. *Herbert.*

3. To refuse ... part of its lines ... in ... of ... wing ... so that part retired, while the remainder is advanced to fight.

Re-fuse', v. i. To decline to accept; not to comply. "Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse." *Garth.*

If ye refuse, ye shall be devoured with the sword. *Isa. i. 20.*

Ref'use, a. [See *infra*.] Refused; rejected; hence, left as unworthy of reception; of no value; worthless.

Please to bestow on him the refuse letters. *Spectator.*

Ref'use (Synop., § 130), n. [F. *refus*, ... that which is refused, ... *refus*, ... refusal, It. *rifiuto*, refusal ... sweepings ... like ...] That which is refused or rejected as useless ... waste matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross.

Re-fuse', n. Refusal. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Re-fus'er, n. One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fu'sion, n. [Fr. *refusion*.]

1. Restoration; refusion ... *Webster.*

2. Renewed or repeated melting, as of metal.

Re-fut'a-ble, a. [F. *réfutable*, Sp. *refutable*.] Admitting of being refuted or disproved; capable of being proved false or erroneous.

Re-fut'al, n. Refutation.

Ref'u-ta'tion, n. [Lat. *refutatio*, Fr. *réfutation*, Sp. *refutacion*, It. *rifutazione*.] The act or process of refuting or disproving, or the state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof.

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a ... than refutation. *Bacon.*

Re-fu'ta-to-ry, a. [Lat. *refutatorius*, F. *réfutatoire*, Sp. *refutatorio*.] Tending to refute; refuting.

Re-fute', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFUTING.] [F. *réfuter*, Sp. *refutar*, It. *rifiutare*, Lat. *refutare*, *re*, to repel, *re*, from ... back ... to urge. Cf. CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confound by argument; as, to refute arguments; to refute testimony; to refute opinions or theories; to refute a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to refute such multitudes. *Addison.*

Syn. — To confute; disprove; repel. See CONFUTE.

Re-fut'er, n. One who, or that which, refutes.

Re-gain', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REGAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REGAINING.] [Pref. *re* and *gain*; F. *regagner*.] To gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

Syn. — To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve.

Re'gal, a. [Lat. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, king, It. *regale*, *reale*, Sp. & Pg. *real*, ... Pr. *reial*, *reyal*, *real*, *rial*, O. Fr. *reial*, *roial*, N. Fr. *royal*.] Of or pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp, or splendor; *regal* power or sway.

He ... sceptre ... his regal oath. *Milton.*

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See KINGLY.

Re'gal, n. [F. *régale*, It. *rigabello*.] (*Mus.*) A small portable organ, played with both hands. [*Obs.*]

Re-ga'le, n. [L. Lat. *regale*, pl. *regalia*, from Lat. *regalis*; O. F. *régale*, Pr. *regalia*, Sp., Pg., & It. *regalia*. See REGAL.] The prerogative of monarchy. [*Rare.*] *Johnson.*

Re-gale', n. [Fr. *régal*, Sp., Pg., & It. *regalo*, O. Fr. *gale*, ... *fête*.] A royal or princely entertainment; a ... repast. *Johnson.*

Re-gale', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REGALED; p. pr. & vb. n. REGALING.] [F. *régaler*, Sp. & Pg. *regalar*, It. *regalare*, from Lat. *regalis*, royal, or from Sp. *gala*, grateful pleasing ... Goth. *galeikan*, to rejoice.] To entertain in a royal or princely manner; sumptuously; to gratify ... gratify; to refresh; as, to *regale* the ... the ... ear.

Re-gale', v. i. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale'ment, n. The act of regaling; anything which regales; refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

Re-ga'li-a, n. pl. [L. Lat., from Lat. *regalis*, regal. See REGAL.] [REGALE.]

1. That which belongs to royalty, especially the rights and prerogatives of a king.

2. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia.

3. ... decorations or insignia of office ... order, as of freemasons, &c.

... which the privileges granted by the king, sometimes ... its patrimony. *Bacon.*

Re-gal'i-ty, n. [L. Lat. *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis*, ... O. Fr. ... *réalité*, N. F. *royauté*, O. Sp. *realdad*. Cf. ROYALTY.]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingly jurisdiction.

He ... was ... by the ... and had high ... in all points of regality. *Bacon.*

2. A ... of royalty. [*Obs.*]

Re'gal-ly, adv. In a regal or royal manner.

Re-gard', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REGARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REGARDING.] [F. *regarder*, Pr. *regardar*, *reguardar*, O. Sp. *reguardar*, It. *riguardare*, from ... *re* and *guardar*, & Sp. *guardar*, It. *guardare*, to guard, to ...]

1. To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon; ... to look towards; to face; to be opposite to. [*Obs.*]

It is peninsula which regardeth the main ... *Sandys.*

That ... shall ... be ... the ... of ... that ... disregarding ... *Ambros.*

2. To ... upon ... to ... time ... only.

... you ... him ...
You ... him feed and spend him ... *Shak.*

3. To pay attention to; to take notice of; to ... something of ... importance ... like to ...

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

Here ... fort, that regards nor God nor king. *Shak.*

4. To esteem, to consider ... to hold and treat; to look ...

His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness. *Macaulay.*

5. To ... as bearing upon ... to respect ... does not regard the question. [*Rare.*]

To regard the person, to ... for outward honor, wealth, or power.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate.

Re-gard', v. i. To consider; to care.

She does not regard that she ... *Shak.*

Re-gard', n. [F. *regard*, Pr. *regart*, *regard*, *reguard*, O. Sp. *reguard*, It. *riguardo*. See *supra*.]

1. Look; aspect directed to another; view; gaze.

But her with stern regard he thus repelled. *Milton.*

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; observation; heed; ...

... lady,
I have ... the best regard. *Shak.*

3. That view of the mind which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; esteem; reverence; affection; as, to have a high regard for a person.

4. Repute; esteem; ... note.

5. Respect; relation; reference.

... pursued ... persevere ... in regard ... and continue in regard to their neighbors, as ... God. *Hutton.*

W... regard to what is just and right
The ... lead their lives. *Milton.*

6. That which is regarded; a regarded object; sight; ... notice. [*Rare.*]

... as ... Othello
Even ... make ... and the aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shak.*

7. (*Eng. Forest Laws.*) View; inspection.

☞ The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used equivalently with *in regard to*, ... of ... in modern usage, is often very improperly substituted for ... respect ...

to, or *in regard to*. *G. P. Marsh.* "Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church received by a number of things then in use." *Hooker.* "*In regard of* its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes." *Dickens.*

Court of regard, or *survey of dogs*, a forest court formerly held in England every third year for the lawing or expeditation of dogs, to prevent them from running after deer. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence. See RESPECT.

Re-gard'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard or notice; to be regarded; observable. [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Re-gard'ant, *a.* [Fr. *regardant*, from *regarder*. See REGARD, *v.*] [Written also *reguardant*.]

1. Looking behind.

> He, passing now
> Unknown and silently the dangerous track,
> Turns thither his *regardant* eye. *Southey.*

2. (*Her.*) Looking behind or backward; as, a lion *regardant*.

3. (*O. Eng. Law.*) Annexed to the land; as, a villain *regardant*. *Blackstone.*

Regardant passant (2).

Re-gard'er, *n.* 1. One who regards.

2. (*Eng. Forest Law.*) An officer appointed to view the forest, to supervise the foresters and all other officers, and to inquire of all offenses and defaults. *Cowell. Tomlins.*

Re-gard'ful, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

> Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard'ful-ly, *adv.* 1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully. *Shak.*

Re-gard'less, *a.* 1. Not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health, *regardless* of danger, *regardless* of consequences.

> *Regardless* of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [*Rare.*] *Spectator.*

Syn. — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

Re-gard'less-ly, *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Re-gard'less-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being regardless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock.*

Re-gath'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGATHERING.] [Prefix *re* and *gather*.] To gather or collect a second time. *B. Trumbull.*

Re-gat'ta, *n.*; *pl.* RE-GAT'TAS. [It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, from *riga*, a line, row, O. H. Ger. *riga*, *rige*, L. Ger. *riege*, N. H. Ger. *reihe*.] A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize; a boat-race.

Re'gel, *n.* See RIGEL.

Re'ge-la'tion, *n.* [Lat. *re* and *gelatio*, a freezing, *gelu*, cold. Lat. *regelatio*, a thawing.] The act or process of freezing anew.

☞ Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday.*

Re'gen-cy, *n.* [Fr. *régence*, Sp. *regencia*, It. *reggenza*, L. Lat. *regentia*. See REGENT, *a.*]

1. The office of a regent or ruler; rule; authority; government.

2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarious ruler; deputed or vicarious government. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

Re-gen'er-a-cy, *n.* [See REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

Re-gen'er-ate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGENERATING.] [Lat. *regenerare*, *regeneratum*, from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create; It. *regenerare*, *rigenerare*; Sp., Pg., & Pr. *regenerar*; Fr. *régénérer*. See GENERATE.]

1. To generate or produce anew; to form into a new and better state; to reproduce.

> Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
> Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to cause to become a Christian; to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart.

Re-gen'er-ate, *a.* [Lat. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare*. See *supra*.]

1. Reproduced.

> O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
> Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
> Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up. *Shak.*

2. (*Theol.*) Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Re-gen'er-ate-ness, *n.* The state of being regenerate.

Re-gen'er-a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *regeneratio*, Fr. [illegible] It. *rigenerazione*, [illegible] *regeneracion*, Pr. re- [illegible]

[illegible]

2. (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life; that change by which the unholy will in man and the enmity to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

> He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*

3. (*Physiol.*) The reproduction of a part removed or destroyed; re-formation.

Re-gen'er-a-tive, *a.* Of, or belonging to, regeneration; as, *regenerative* influences. *H. Bushnell.*

Re-gen'er-a-tive-ly, *adv.* In the way of regeneration.

Re-gen'er-a-to-ry, *a.* Having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate; regenerating. [*Rare.*] *Faber.*

Re'gent, *a.* [Lat. *regens*, p. pr. of *regere*, to rule; Fr. *regent*, Pr. *regen*, Sp. *regente*, It. *reggente*.]

1. Ruling; governing; regnant. "Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body." *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent, a queen who governs; — opposed to *queen consort*.

Re'gent, *n.* [Fr. *régent*, Pr. *regen*, Sp. *regente*, It. *reggente*. See *supra*.]

1. One who rules or reigns; a governor; a ruler. "Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun." *Milton.*

2. Hence, one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

3. One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer; a superintendent; a curator; as, the *regents* of the Smithsonian Institute.

4. (*Eng. Universities.*) (*a*) A master of arts of less than five years standing, or a doctor of less than two. (*b*) In colleges, a teacher of arts and sciences whose pupils are generally of the lower classes.

☞ The *regents* form the governing body of the universities, in the convocation and congregation at Oxford, and in the academical senate at Cambridge.

5. (*State of New York.*) A member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state. *Bouvier.*

☞ This board consists of twenty-one members who are called "*the regents of the University of the State of New York.*" They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies, and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. *Stat. New York.*

Re'gent-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful Australian oriole (*Sericulus chrysocephalus* of Swainson), having a plumage of a golden yellow and deep, velvety black.

☞ The name was given in honor of George IV., in whose regency this bird was discovered.

Re'gent-ess, *n.* A female regent. *Cotgrave.*

Re'gent-ship, *n.* 1. The power of governing, or the office of a regent; regency.

2. Deputed authority. *Shak.*

Re-ger'mi-nate, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *germinate*. Lat. *regerminare*, Sp. *regerminar*, Fr. *regermer*.] To germinate again.

> Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

Re-ger'mi-na'tion, *n.* [Lat. *regerminatio*.] A sprouting or germinating anew.

Re-gest', *n.* [Lat. *regesta*, pl., L. Lat. *regestum*, fr. Lat. *regerere*, *regestum*, to carry back, to register, from *re*, back, and *gerere*, to carry, O. Fr. *regestes*, pl.] A register. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Re-get', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *get*.] To get again.

Re'gi-an, *n.* [Lat. *rex*, *regis*, king.] An adherent to, or upholder of, kingly authority. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Reg'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *regibilis*, from *regere*, to rule, Sp. *regible*, It. *reggibile*.] Governable. [*Obs.*]

Reg'i-ci'dal, *a.* Pertaining to regicide, or one committing it. *Warburton.*

Reg'i-cide, *n.* [Fr. *régicide*, It. & Sp. *regicida*, fr. Lat. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to kill.]

1. A king killer; one who murders a king; specially (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death.

2. The killing or murder of a king.

Re-gild', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *gild*.] To gild anew.

Régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [Fr. *régime*, Pr. *regisme*, *regeme*, Sp. *regimen*. See *infra*.] Mode or style of rule or management; character of government; administration.

The ancient régime, or *ancien régime*, the former political and social system, as distinguished from the modern; the time, style of society; especially, in France, the political system existing before the revolution of 1789.

Reg'i-men, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, to guide, to rule. Cf. *supra*.]

1. Orderly government; system of order.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.

3. (*Med.*) The systematic use of food and drink, and the necessaries of life, for the attainment of a determinate result, as, a fattening or reducing *regimen*; [illegible] for the attainment of health; the [illegible] systematic course of living; — sometimes used synonymously with *diet*.

4. (*Gram.*) (*a*) A relation in syntax between two words, as one depending on the other and regulated by it in respect to case or mode; government. (*b*) The words governed.

Reg'i-ment, *n.* [Lat. *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule; Fr. *régiment*, Pr. *regiment*, Pg. *regimento*, Sp. *regimento*, It. *reggimento*.]

1. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; regimen. [*Obs.*]

> But what are kings, when *regiment* is gone,
> But perfect shadows in a sunshine day? [illegible]

> The law of nature doth now, of necessity, require some kind of *regiment*. [illegible]

2. (*Mil.*) A body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten.

Reg'i-ment, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGIMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGIMENTING.] [Sp. *regimentar*. See *supra*.] (*Mil.*) To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [*Rare.*] [illegible]

Reg'i-ment'al, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

Reg'i-ment'als, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Re-gim'i-nal, *a.* [From *regimen*.] Of, or relating to, regimen; as, *regiminal* rules.

Re'gion (rē'jun), *n.* [Fr. *région*, Pr. *regio*, Sp. *region*, It. *regione*, from Lat. *regio*, a direction, boundary-line, region, from *regere*, to guide, direct.]

1. One of the grand districts or quarters into which any space or surface, as of the earth or heavens, is conceived of as divided, as regarded from any point; hence, in general, a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract.

> If thence he 'scape into whatever world,
> Or unknown *region*. [illegible]

2. Tract, part, or space, lying about and including any thing; neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. "All the *region* round about Jordan." [illegible]

3. Place; rank. [*Obs. or rare.*]

> He is of too high a *region*. [illegible]

4. (*Bot.*) An extent of land characterized by peculiar plants, or their predominance.

Re'gi-ous, *a.* [Lat. *regius*, royal, from *rex*, *regis*, king.] Of, pertaining to, or becoming, a king; regal; royal. [*Obs.*] [illegible]

Reg'is-ter, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *registre*, Sp. & Pg. *registro*, Pg. *registo*, L. Lat. *registrum*, *registerum*, *registorium*, for *regestum*. See REGEST.]

1. A written account or entry; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record; a memorial record; a list or roll; a schedule.

> As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the *register* of your own. [illegible]

2. [L. Lat. *registrarius*.] The officer or person whose business it is to write or enter in a register or record accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as, the *register* of deeds.

3. That which registers or records; specifically, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process.

4. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire; also, an arrangement [illegible] floor, wall, &c., for admitting or excluding heated air, as from a hot air chamber.

5. (*Print.*) (*a*) The inner part of the mould in which types are cast. (*b*) The correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.

6. (*Com.*) A document issued by the custom-house, containing a description of a vessel, her name, tonnage, country, ownership, &c., always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. Coasting vessels are enrolled, not *registered*.

7. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; as, the upper, middle, lower *register*. (*b*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials, of a parish.

Syn. — List; catalogue; roll; record; archives; chronicle; annals. See LIST.

Reg'is-ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGISTERING.] [Fr. *registrer*, *enregistrer*, Pr. *registrar*, *enregistrar*, Sp. *registrar*, [illegible] It. *registrare*, L. Lat. *registrare*. See *supra*.]

1. To enter in a register; to record formally and distinctly, as for future use or service.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

Reg'is-ter, *v. i.* (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a [illegible] so that the sides and lines of [illegible] project [illegible] of the [illegible] shall fall upon lines of opposite pages.

Reg'is-ter-ship, *n.* The office of register, [illegible]

Reg'is-trar, *n.* [L. Lat. *registrarius*, [illegible] See *supra*.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

Reg'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar.

Reg'is-tra-ry, *n.* The same as REGISTRAR.

Reg'is-trate, *v. t.* To register; to record. [*Rare.*]

Rĕg i t ā ti n n [L. Lat regi trat o r gi tra tis from regi tra e regist ; E regist r in se REGISTER] Th act of inserting in a gi ter. *W lsh*

R g s t try 1 The act f cording r writing in register an ll t st.

2 The place wh a regi ter i kept.

3 A se i f fact eco d d *W Temple*

Rē′gi al | a. [Lat r gi -a, and royal f reg
Rē′gi n | regis ki g] Of, p taini g t a king royal

Resumed um th royal gift; un d mose gra ted y i b e husband er w li t of the ki gd m via kery f Ireland *B ke.—Regi p ess (E y L w)* In umbe t of p l tarship f ed by roy al thon ty

Rĕ give v t [P efix re and give] T gi gain to ; back.

R g le-ment [F regl ment fr gler E REGULATE] R g ti n [Ob] *B*

Rĕg l m ta-ry a [F r glement re from regl ment. See m] Of p tai i g to em bodying gu tio gul as a regl ment ry ch cter [R]

R g′l t, n. [F gl t lint allie of egl rul Lat. reg la. S e R]

1 (Arch) A flat row molding d hi fly to s parate th p rts members f com p itr to pa t fro another o t f rm knots fre oth ornam ts *Gwilt*

2 (Print) A strip f wood actly plan d and of the h ig t f quadra d as (th sort f f i re r i et sd f lead to mak th k m re ope It i f ari d grees f thi k and is d ign t d by th f type th t it matches as pica r gl t d the lik

☞ The t rm is l so sometime pplied to l ads.

Reg′ma n. [G rh gma fract re from rhgnunai to break.] (Bot) A kind f dry fru nsisti g f th ee m re cell ach f whi h from it w lastl lly b rst fro b xi l lw l es

R g n-cy n [See f ra] The co dit n quali y i b i g regnant ign predominance

Rĕg n nt a [Lat gnans p p f regn l ign; F r gn t s] regnante, reinant It. re gnante]

1 E i g regal the lly r igni g as qu n t

2 H vi g the ch f p w ruli g predomin t pre lent "A tra to the vices r gn t S wift

Reg′na tive a R li g go rning [Obs]

Re gor ge t [imp & p p ORGED p p & vb n RGO G] [Pr fi re and gorge F gorger Fr regorger to overfl w to bound It ri g rgare to gu gl p t b ll Cf ikro s g]

1 T mit p t ej t from the tomach t throw back o ou again *Hayward*

2 T wall w g i *Dryd n.*

3 To wal. w ea y e voracio ly

Dra wth d

And fal regorged i bull gods. *Milton.*

Re-grade′ i. [Lat. regredi regressum from re, b k and grad to p l go, grad tep pace] T r turn to go back. [Ob] *H le*

Rē-g āft t [imp & p p RAFT D p p & b n GRAFTING] [Pref nd g gl] Fr r g fer] T graft g *B aco*

Rē-grant t [imp & p p RANT D p p & v n GRANTING] [Prefix d grant] T gra back *Ayliff*

Rē-g a t n The act f gra ting back to a for me p p rieto

R grāt v t [g & p p RATE TED p p & n REGR TI] [Prefi re and grat ; cf. OF regratter to c t the scrap again to driv b k ste trad]

1 (Masonry) To mo th te surface f of an old hewn t o as to give it fresh p-pearance

2 T offend to back [Ob] *Derham*

3 T b y as pro ist th am m ket fair — practi which by rai i g th price w f rm ly treated p b- l ff se and p ish bl

Re-grat [F regrattier, Pr e grat It. g tiere ee pro] On who b y pro i and ell them in th am m k t f t

R grat-to-ry (-alt bl 95) n. A retailing gving f th k [s] *Skelton*

R g āt O wh b ys in d to ell t th am market ne wh re rates regrat

Re-g ēd i [Lat. regr d to g b k See R w e] T g back to re tire to regrade to rel o rat he pre f a i h no w b t [Ob re] *Todd der*

Rē gre t v t [imp & p p R D g p & b REGR ET] [Pref and g] T greet gai to sa lut

Rē-g t n A reta ex hang f lutati

Rē gress [Lat. regress It. regr sso, regress. & p regre F regre See R G E S]

1 Passag back return

2 Th pow liberty f ret rning pass g b k

Re-gre v i [imp & p p R D g r a i p p & b n ESSIN] T go back to re l a form pl ce tate *B own*

R gr ss ion (re gr sh n) [Lat. gr ssio Fr reg ssion. Sp regresion. See R GRADE] The act f passing b k r t al g retrogr sal regress ion. *Pr ce*

Regress o point (G m.) the cusp poi t. *Math Dict.*

Re-g ē ive [F regress f See supra] Pass g back, retu ni g

R gr ss ive ly In regressi manner b ckward way by return *Johnson*

R g t v t [imp & p p REGRETTED p p & vb n REGRETTING] [F regretter OF gr ter Lat re gul b k and queri to complain beh tly fr iten from queri, t complai It reg tt e]

1 T grie o r to lame t to b sorry f t pent.

Cal ly h looked on al her life and here bo the g to regre th re to fear *Pope.*

2 T look b k t with sorr wf l lo ging to lam t th l f, esp cial y f m

T few h urs, th y [the Israel tes] began to regret the sl ry and to m rm Age b l ed wh had decoyed hem from the savory ess t the le of the d ngs. *Macaulay*

H army composed for th m st part of men t o have egr ted the gle from which th y had been sole lak *Macaulay*

R g t n. [F regret from gret See R]

1 Pai f mi d t m thing ea t g h ppi ss row f l i gl g sorrow f li t looki g b k upon thi g which had bee re f joym t gri f ce ern

Never any p loss pressed more lively regret for the loss f servan *Clarendon.*

From] peaceful bosom [h gra] spring no he had regr nd tender recollections. *W Irving*

2 Pai f remo pas i to r g f t t *D cay f Pi ty*

3 Di like [Ob] *Decay f Pi ty*

Syn —Grief conc rn sorrow lamentation rep t-nce pe i re morse self cond mn tion.—Rte gret is the word re Wh do ot appl th word re gret that sorrow th pas which l les sense of guil his belo go m rse *spontane* It grets th los or absence of f h d &c b it word u w ich re commo ly ppli d t l p l we feel f in opport ito f ty f llis f careless ss &

R gr t f l a F ll f gret *F ir w*

R gr t ful ly adv W t b regret *C rh ll*

R g ēt ta bl Admitti g f or d rvi g re g

R gu d ant a (H) Th am as REGARD-ANT

Re-guer′don (e-gēr′dun) n. [Pref d gu rdon g f] A ward recompe se [Obs] *Sh k*

R guer don ( ) [Pr fi d g erdo O F reguer don ; g erdoner g uerdonar It. guiderd one] T w d [Ob] *Shak*

Rĕg′ū la bl a. Capabl f bei g r gul t d (R)

R g la [Lat. regul ris from g la, l from egere, t guid to rul It. g l re Sp & Pg regular F g ier]

1 C formed t al ugr bl t ru f h-b b d eul i w p incipl to p sc ibed m l to established m y f rm cu i rul epi poem regula t p y cyst r pl on f m i g t practi f i w mode l regul pl regula b ildi g

2 G ern d b f i dy f rm t so pra ti occurre t bj ct exp lai ed by ti l riati t t rul g l ted interval teadily pu d d ly m b d i l pe iodi al

3 Insti ted i iti ted accordi g to tabli h d form discipli regular phy ici

4 B l gi g to m nasti as regular clergy, in d ti tion i m h ecula lergy

5 (Bot) Charact ri d by if rmity i tru t re ditio as wh re b ordinat p rts f th m kl 1 i s) esembl ach th r dar rent t rically rr ged *Henslow*

Regul polyg (G om) pol gon which is both eq lateral nd eq iangula —*Reg lar polyhedron*, pol hedron wi se face ar eq al regular polyg ns i while sort h se ru t to s th h ahedron or cube th octahedron, th dodecahedron, the icosahedron — *Reg l r t oops*, troops of permane army — ppo ed to *mil*

Syn —Normal orderly m thodical pe iodi al. See NORMAL.

Rĕg′ū l r n. [L. Lat regularis It. r sol. a, Sp & Pg regular Fr rgul r ; regulier See pre]

1 (Rom. Cath. Ch rch.) A m be f y r li gi ral wh has tak th vow f poverty hastity d bedi nce d wh ha b len ly recogni ed by th h rch *Lp Fit-patrick*

2 (Mil) A soldi b l gi g to p rmane or standi g army — h fly ed i th pl ral

R g lă ity n. [F g l rit Fr g lar id f Sp regularidad It. regol rit . See supra] Th dition o q al y f bei g regular conf rmity to rul t stabli hed ord ; e t settl d p ind pl y m thod di or m y f r ly

Rĕg ū l r-i e v t T cause to become regular to reg late [P re]

R g′ū l ly adv I gul m le a w y m tio s r dant to rul d l if rm mer m thodically i

R g′ū l n n The stat q ality of bei g regular reg la i y

Rĕg ū l t v t [imp & p p REGULATED p p & vb n REGULATING] [Lat. regulare regulat m from gula It eg l Sp. & Pg g l F gl Of F g ie N Fr gler Se RULE CLEAR]

1 To adj t by rul method stabli h d mod to d t by rul r restri tio to bj t i g rul g prin iple law Th l w will h reg ulat th l f th season *Mac ul y*

Th herdsme the frontier adj dicated their ow dis p tes, nd regula ed their w police. *Bancro*

2 T p t in good d t g lat th di rdered state of n ti n its fi an

Syn —T adj st di pose m thodize rrang di rec order rule g vern.

R g′ū lā ti n [Sp regulacio It regol zione.]

1 The a i f gul ting th tat f b i g r g lated red ed ord Th temp d g-l tion f ur wa nd de *M y*

2 A rul d p rib d f m gem l t go rnm t p scriptio r gulati g p i cip g v rul g di ection precept law the j b iso f oci ty

Regulation word cap uniform &c. (Mil.) sword, p iform, &c. of th kind or q ality p escribed by the ficial regulati

Syn.—Law rule m thod principle order Se La

Rĕg′ū la tive a 1 T di g i g lat regu l i g

2 (Met ph) Nec ss rily ass med by th m i d as f ndam tal t all oth k wl dge f ishing f ndam tal pri cipl as b g lat p i ci pl prin pl priori th reg lative f lty *Sir W Hamilt*

☞ These terms are borrowed from Kant and gree th the l allo d by h t, th i prin i h th re pri i-ple re m i tru f th h man mind th perati r and belief f wh ich th regula

Rĕg ū la tor [p regulador It. regolat]

1 ; wh gulate pe iti lly i th U i t d State of ba t f m wh in th b i alleg in f d ry legal ti lly tak i t i th l w h d t p i hment of cri i h gulati f society

A few sed tri l or declared in favor f th *Regulators* *Bancroft*

2 (Mech) Th t whi h rve t regulat r co trol ( ) Th lever nd i a w tch which co tr l ib ffect l gth f th hai b i pri g by m f th b-pl which it ar es d h regul l th vibrati f th balance (b) A lock f peri cell ce all w h vi g comp sating p d l m and d ad b pa ment, sed by w tch-mak rs f regul ti g watches ( ) The thrott l f eam-e gin [Eng] (d) I ge eral any contri ce ally self acti g by which mo i f b cked d regul d l ke by limiti g th so betroeli g the fects at i h gov f te m-engi th pend l m bal f tim pi ce fly fan wheel the l k

Rĕg′ū line (g yu li) [F ligu lin Ep re gu lo & Fr] Of pertaini g to reg l pur metal Bodie whi b we an reduc i them lli gul tate *La oi er Trans*

R g′ū li t [imp & p p LIZED p pr & b LI] T red to gulus p re m tal to ep te as pure m tal from ra com m ti

R gū lus F g pl 2er LUS y La pl s (t (Lat. petty ki g pri dim f res regis ki g F r l Sp reg l It regol]

1 A p tty ki g rul f little p w t r co se-q

2 (Chem) Th p re metal, whi h i th m lti g f re fall to th bottom of th crucible as cy l f an im y

3 (Astro) A tar f the fir t m gnit d i the tella ion Leo — ll d l o th *Lion Heart*

R gŭr gi tate t [imp & p p R ITA D p p & b EG R T G] [L. Lat. reg gi tare regu gitat m from Lat. re, gai back i gurges gu ditis gulf It. regu gitare Sp. gitar (Cf f sc] T throw po back f m deep h ll w place to pour th row back i grea q tity *Fr n l y*

R gŭr′gi tate i T be thrown poured ba k

R gŭr gi t ti n [F gu gitat on]

1 Th f ll wing po i g back by t ort fice f cul ar

2 Th act f w ll wing gai r absor ion.

3 (Med) Th p ta al and asy omitti g of the food by i fants

Rē ha bil i tate v t [imp & p p REHABILITATED p p & b n ATI G] [Pr fix re and habilit t ; L. Lat rehabilitare; F rehabil t ; Fr réhabil er ; It. riabilitare] T store to former capacity t in ta ; to qu lify again ; t re t re a d l gu i f m high rank, pri l ge los f f ited ; a term f ivil d ano law

Rē h bil i tā ti n. [L. Lat. rehabi itatio F réhabilitation ; p rehabilit cion It. riabilitazi ne] Th ac f re-insta g to f rme ra k or p v ly ; restoratio to f rmer ights. *Foster* *W rt k*

Rē hăsh', *v t* [*imp & p p* REHASHED, *p pr & vb n* REHASHING] [Prefix *re* and *hash.*] To hash over again

Rē hăsh', *n* Something hashed over, something made up from materials formerly used, as, a *rehash* of an old speech

Rē hēar', *v t* [*imp & p p* REHEARD, *p pr & vb n* REHEARING] [Prefix *re* and *hear*] To hear again, to try a second time, as, to *rehear* a cause in Chancery

Re-hēars'al (re hēr's'al, 14), *n* [From *rehearse*]

1 The act of rehearsing, or the state of being rehearsed, repetition of the words of another or of a written work, recital, a telling or recounting, narration. "In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer after the blessed sacrament" *Hooker* "Sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream" *Shak*

2 The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it, as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our *rehearsal* *Shak.*

Re hēarse' (re-hērs'), *v t.* [*imp & p p* REHEARSED (-hērst'), *p pr & vb n* REHEARSING] [Probably from prefix *re* and *hear say*]

1 To repeat, as what has been already said, to tell over again, to recite

When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul 1 *Sam.* xvii 31

2 To narrate, to recount, to relate, to tell.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord *Judg* v 11

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation, as, to *rehearse* a tragedy

Meet me in the palace wood, by moonlight there will we *rehearse* *Shak*

4 To cause to recite, tell, or narrate [*Rare*]

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Deforge as to his having seen her *Dickens*

Syn —To recite, recapitulate, recount, detail, describe, tell, relate, narrate

Re-hēars'er (re-hēr's'er), *n* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates

Rē-hēat', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *heat*]

1. To heat again

2 To cheer up exceedingly, to revive, to rejoice [*Obs*]

Him would I comfort and *reheat*,
For I hope of his gold to get. *Chaucer*

Rē hĕlm', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *helm*] To cover again with a helmet, or as with a helmet

Rē'hi-bi'tion, *n* [Lat prefix *re*, back, and *habere*, to have] (*Law*) The returning of a thing purchased to the seller, on the ground of some defect or fraud, the annulling of a sale *Burrill*

Re hĭb'i to-ry, *a* Of, or relating to, rehibition, as, a *rehibitory* action *Burrill*

Rē hīre', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *hire*] To hire again

Rē-hū'man-īze, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *humanize*] To render human again *C. Brontë*

Rēi, *n.* See REE

Rēi'gle (rē'gl), *n* [O Fr *reigle*, a rule, a line, N Fr *regle*, from Lat *regula* See RULE] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing, as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood-gate *Carew*

Rēi'gle ment, *n* [Fr *reglement* See *supra*] Rule, regulation [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Reign (rān), *n* [Fr. *regne*, O Fr *reigne*, *raine*, Pr. *reino*, *rene*, Sp. & Pg *reino*, It *regno*, Lat. *regnum*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, from *regere*, to guide, rule]

1 Royal authority, supreme power, sovereignty, kingdom; dominion, chief influence or direction "He who like a father held his *reign*" *Pope*

Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior*

2 The territory or sphere which is reigned over, kingdom, empire, realm [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

3 The time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority

Reign (rān), *v i.* [*imp & p p* REIGNED; *p pr & vb n* REIGNING] [Fr *regner*, O. Fr. *reigner*, *reigner*, Pr. *regnar*, *renhar*, sp. & Pg *reinar*, It & Lat *regnare*, from Lat. *regni* See *supra*]

1 To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, to exercise government, as a king or emperor, to hold supreme power, to rule

Here we may *reign* secure *Milton*

2 Hence, to be predominant, to prevail "Pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn" *Bacon*

3 To have superior or uncontrolled dominion, to rule.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body *Rom* vi. 12.

Syn —To rule, govern, direct, control, prevail.

Reign'er (rān'er), *n* One who reigns, a ruler [*Obs*]

Rē'-il lūme', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *illume*.] To light again, to restore to sight anew "Thou must *re-illume* my mind" *J P. Drake*

Rē'-il lū'mi nāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *illuminate*] To light again, to enlighten

Rē'-il lū'mi nā'tion, *n* Act of enlightening

Rē-il lū'mine, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *illumine*] To illumine again

Rē'im por-tā'tion, *n* The act of importing what has been exported

Rē'-im-por tūne', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *importune*] To importune again

Rē'-im-pōse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *impose*] To impose anew, as a tax

Rē'-im-prĕg'nāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *impregnate*] To impregnate again *Browne*

Rē'-im-prĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-IMPRESSED (-prĕst'), *p pr. & vb n* RE IMPRESSING] [Prefix *re* and *impress*] To impress anew

Rē'-im prĕ'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n* A second or repeated impression

Rē'-im-print', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *imprint*] To imprint again

Rē'-im-prīs'on (-prīz'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-IMPRISONED, *p pr & vb n* RE-IMPRISONING] [Prefix *re* and *imprison*] To imprison a second time, either for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment *Kent*

Rē'-im prīs'on ment, *n* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison *Kent*

Rein (rīn), *n* [Fr *rêne*, O Fr *regne*, *resgne*, *resne*, Pr *regna*, It *redina*, Pg *redea*, Sp *rienda*, L Lat *retina*, Lat *retinaculum*, from *retinere*, to hold back, from *re*, back, and *tenere*, to hold]

1 The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c

2 Hence, an instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing, government

To give the reins to, to give license to to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins* to take the guidance or government.—*Without rein*, without restraint

Let their eyes
Rove *without rein* *Milton*

Rein (rīn), *v t* [*imp & p p* REINED, *p pr & vb n* REINING]

1. To govern by a bridle *Milton*

2 To restrain, to control.

Being once chafed, he can not
Be *reined* again to temperance *Shak*

Rein (rān), *v i* To be guided by reins, to bear the reins [*Rare.*] *Shak*

Rē'-in au'gu-rāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *inaugurate*] To inaugurate anew

Rē'-in-çense', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *incense*] To incense again

Rē'-in çīte', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *incite*] To incite again

Rē'-in-cōr'po rāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *incorporate*] To incorporate again, to embody anew

Rē'-in-crēase', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *increase*] To increase again, to augment anew.

Rē'-in-cūr', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *incur*] To incur a second time.

Rein'deer (rān'), *n.* [Written also *ren deer* and *rane-deer*.] [A S *hrēn dēor*. See RANE] (*Zool*) A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the cold or part of both hemispheres, having horns whose branches are palmate below, and cylindrical above, and having also a hairy muffle The woodland *deer* (*Rangifer caribou*) is found east of Lake Superior, from Hudson's Bay to the Northern United States. The barren-ground *reindeer* (*R* [or *Tarandus*] *Groenlandicus*), of smaller size, is found on the shores of the Arctic Sea in both hemispheres.

Reindeer (*Tarandus rangifer*)

Reindeer moss (*Bot*), a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) found in arctic regions, where it forms the principal food of the reindeer in winter

Rē'-in dūçe', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *induce*.] To induce again

Rē'-in-fĕct', *v. t* [*imp & p p* RE INFECTED, *p pr & vb n* RE-INFECTING] [Prefix *re* and *infect*, Fr *s'infecter*] To infect again

Rē'-in-flĕ'tions (-flĕk'shus), *a* Capable of reflecting again

Rē'-in-fōrçe', *v t.* See RE-ENFORCE

Rē'-in-fōrçe', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech which is made thicker and stronger than the rest [See RE ENFORCE, and *Illust* of *Cannon*]

Re-inforce band, a band sometimes introduced between the first and second re-inforce of a cannon —*Re-inforce rings*, flat hoop-like moldings on the side near the breech

Rē-in fōrçe'ment, *n* See RE ENFORCEMENT

Rē'-in-fōrm', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *inform*] To inform anew

Rē'-in fūnd', *v t* [Lat *re* and *infundere*, to pour in See INFUSION] To flow in anew. [*Obs*]

Rē'-in fūse', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *infuse*] To infuse again

Rē'-in-grā'ti-āte (-grā'shi-āt, 95), *v t* [*imp & p p* RE INGRATIATED, *p pr & vb n* RE INGRATIATING] [Prefix *re* and *ingratiate*] To ingratiate again, to recommend again to favor *Howell*

Rē'-in-hăb'it, *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-INHABITED, *p pr & vb n* RE INHABITING.] [Prefix *re* and *inhabit*] To inhabit again *Milton*

Rein'less (rīn'les), *a.* Without rein, without restraint, unchecked

Rein-mūn'ite (rīn-), *n* A variety of albite *Dana*

Rē'-in-quīre', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *inquire*.] To inquire a second time *Bacon*

Reins (rānz), *n pl* [Fr *rein*, pl *reins*, O Fr *rein*, Pr *ren*, *re*, O Sp *ren*, *rene*, N Sp *riñon*, *rena*, Fr. *rognon*, It *ai mone*, *argnone*, Pg *rins*, Lat *ren*, pl *renes*]

1 The kidneys

2 The lower part of the back, being the region of the hip-bone, over the kidneys

3 Hence, the inward impulses; the affections, passions,—so called because formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body

My *reins* shall rejoice when thy lips speak right things *Pro* xxiii

I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts *Rev* ii 23

Reins of a vault (*Arch.*), the sides or walls that form the arch *Gwilt* —*To give the reins*, to give license or allow to be without restraint —*To take the reins* to assume control

Rē'-in sērt', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE INSERTED, *p pr & vb n* RE INSERTING] [Prefix *re* and *insert*] To insert a second time

Rē'-in sēr'tion, *n.* A second insertion.

Rē'-in-spĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE-INSPECTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RE INSPECTING] [Prefix *re* and *inspect*] To inspect again, as provisions, or laws a second time

Rē'-in-spĕc'tion, *n* The act of inspecting a second time

Rē'-in-spīre', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE INSPIRED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RE INSPIRING] [Prefix *re* and *inspire*] To inspire anew.

Rē'-in spīr'it, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *inspirit*] To inspirit anew

Rē'-in stall', *v t.* [*imp & p p* RE-INSTALLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RE-INSTALLING] [Prefix *re* and *install*, Fr. *réinstaller*] To install again, or anew

Rē'-in stall'ment, *n* A second installment

Rē'-in-stāte', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE INSTATED, *p pr & vb n* RE INSTATING] [Prefix *re* and *state*] To place again in possession, or in former state, to restore to a state from which it has been removed; as, to *re-instate* a king in possession of the kingdom; to *re-instate* one in the affections of his family

Rē'-in-stāte'ment, *n* The act of putting in a former state, re-establishment

Rē'-in stā'tion, *n* The act of reinstating, reinstatement

Rē'-in strŭct', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *instruct*] To instruct anew; as, to *re instruct* in the law

Rē'-in sūr'ance (rē'in shūr'ans), *n*

1. [Prefix *re* and *insurance*] Indemnity to a party, who has insured, against loss by his insurance. See RE-INSURANCE and FIRE

2 Insurance a second time or again

Rē'-in-sūre' (rē' in shūr'), *v t.* [*imp & p p* RE INSURED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RE INSURING] [Prefix *re* and *insure*] To insure, as property, or one who has previously insured

To insure my estate here only in order to insure it by other persons.

Re-in'te grāte, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *integrate*

thought &c. A (n) ... rihes th ... will be gen ... ent ... er f shi ... as laws rules &c. ... in annul ... used ... of as used ... applied to language custom &c.; a obsolete word ... pl ... an obsolete ... pression. Antique ... applied ... present ... which h ... from the ... camen, ... &c. or to that which is made to imit ... some ... work of art as, an antique temple. ... the day of Shakespeare antique was often ... as ... Rome ... from th ... ingal ... often ... tached ... was ... the sense of grotesq ... as ... whose ... peeps of ... tees ... pre ... word the ... grotesque or ... We apply both ancient ... old ... gradual dec ... W ... old m ... ent ... but never the old m ... old ... old river or ... In general how ve ancient is opposed to modern, and old ... new fresh or recent. When we speak a ... th ... lated formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use ancient; ancient repu ... ancient ... of old republics, ... which ... thing which began or ... time ... we use either ancient or old ... pain ... of old ... paintings ancient authors old ... books.

An'ci ent, n. 1. pl. Th ... who lived in former ages ... opposed to th ... moderns.

2. pl. Very old men. ... Governors ... The Lord will enter ... judgment with the ancients of his people. Is. iii. 14. (b) (Eng. Law.) The ... of Gray's Inn ... and the ... who ... readings ... Middle Temple ... of Chancery ... What ... Tomb ...

3. A senior ... [Obs.]

... Christianity ... Hooker.

4. [Corrupted from ensign, q. v.] A flag ... [Obs.] More dishonorably ragged than an old-faced ancient. Shak.

5. The bearer of a flag — ... called an ensign. This is Othello's ancient as I take it. Shak.

Ancient Council ... (French Hist.) one of the ... ancient demesne (Eng. Law.) ... Cowell. Blackstone.

An'ci ent ly, adv. In ancient times; in time long since past.

An'ci ent ness, n. The state of being ... ancient ... from old time.

An'ci ent ry, n. Dignity of birth ... the ... of ... ancientry ... Fuller.

An'ci en ty, n. ... anci ... L ... Ancien ... 1. A ... [Obs.] ... 2. ... some ... English ... and ... anciles ... [Lat.] ... sacred shield ... to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa.

An cil la ry (4), a. [Lat. ancilla ...] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

The ... of York seem to have been always ... as inferior ... ancillary ... Hallam.

Ancillary administration (Law) ...

An cip i tal, a. [Lat. anceps ...] two-headed ... both ... edged ... (Bot.) Two-edged and compressed ... Gray.

An cip i tous, a. See Ancipital.

An'cle, n. See Ankle.

An'cle, ... [A.S. ...] ... man ...

An'con, n. [Lat. ancon ...] ... The ... elbow ... process ... upper end of the ulna.

An'cone, n. [Lat. ancon ... (Arch.)] ... (a) A ... elbow ... corner ... wall ... (b) A bracket ... merely ... ornament ... — ... cornice ... Gwilt.

An'co ral, a. [Gr. ...] (Anat.) ... the ... coracoid process ...

An'co ny, n. [Prob. from ... from its ...] ... A piece ... wrought iron ... the middle ... end.

And, conj. [A.S. and, ... O. ... ende, ... Ger. und ...] ... A particle ... used ... to express ... may ... merely ... three ... and ... mild.

An da lu site, n. ... A mineral ... without ... (Obs.) ... spread ... not ... ...

An dan'te, ... [It. ... from ...] ... (Mus.) ... moderately slow ... distinct ... movement ... moderate ... between ... largo ... allegretto.

An dan ti'no, ... (Mus.) ... A ... movement ... place in andante time ... fifth ...

An dan ti'no (-no), ad. (Mus.) ... Less ... the andante ... ...

An'de ... rine ... [A ... apple ...] ... Wood ... Lane.

An'des ine, n. (Geol.) ... Andes ...

And'i ron, ... n. [...] ... a ... fire ... 1. A ... irons ... fire ... with ... 2. A ... fire support ... wood ... fireplace ... dog.

A diron.

An dro ... a. ... (Geog.) ... native ... of ... Andes.

An'dre ... n. ... (Geog.) ... ...

An dra nat'o my, n. [Fr. andranatomie, from Gr. ...] ... The ... human body ... esp. ... male ... tomy.

An'dro gyne, ... [Lat. androgynus, Gr. ...]

An drog'y nous, a. ... [Gr. ... man ... woman] 1. Having two sexes ... being ... male and female ... hermaphroditic. Brown.

2. (Bot.) ... having ... male and female flowers ... same ... The ... greatest ... Clarendon.

3. (Astr.) ... both ... and ... Hill.

An drog'y ny, n. ... With the parts of both ... Brown.

An'droid, ... [From Gr. ... man ...] A machine ... to ... the h ... form ... which ... performs ... human ...

An'dro ..., n. [Gr. ...] ... Ethiopian ... Cassiopeia ... daughter ... 1. (Astr.) A northern constellation ... 2. (Bot.) A ... heath ...

An dro pha gous, a. [Gr. ...] ... (Arch.) ... ...

An dro sphinx, n. [Gr. ... man + sphinx.] ... A sphinx ... Egyptian ... form ... ...

A drosph x.

An dro ..., ... [Gr. ...] ... man ...

A near', prep. [Prefix a ... near.] ... near ...

A nec'do tal, ... relating to ... anecdotes ... anecdotal ...

An'ec dote, n. [Fr. anecdote, from Gr. ... not published, from ...] 1. ... particular ... history ... 2. A ... fact ... incident ... Johnson.

An ec dot'ic ... of anecdotes ... Johnson.

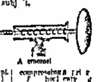
An'e lace, n. [...] ... A ... dagger ...

A nem'o graph, n. [Gr. ... wind + ...] An instrument ... record ... direction and force of the wind. Johnson.

An e mog'ra phy, n. [Gr. ... wind ...] ... description of the winds ...

An e mol'o gy, n. [Gr. ... wind ...] The ... doctrine of the wind ... subject.

An e mom'e ter, n. [Gr. ... wind + ...] ... measuring ... force ... velocity ... of the wind ... direction ...



A emomel.

An e mo met'ric, ...

An e mom'e try, n. The ... ascertaining the force ... of the wind ...

A nem'o ne, n. [Lat. anemone, Gr. ...] ... wind-flower ... in ... Grand ...

An e mos'co pe, n. ... wind ... weathercock ... usually ... Brand.

An e mo ..., ... (Chem.) ... from ... anemone ...

An'er oid, a. [Fr. anéroïde ...] ... without fluid ... (Med.) ...

A nent', prep. [O. Eng. anent ...] ... against ... opposite to ... about ... concerning ...

A ne'u rism ... [Gr. ...] ... (Med.) ... artery ...

An'eu rism, n. ...

A new', adv. ... again; in a new form ...

An frac'tu ose, a. (Lat.) Winding ...

An frac tu os'i ty, n. [F. anfractuosité ...] 1. A state of being ... full of ... turns ...

INTEGRATE.] The state of being restored with regard to any state, quality, or relation. [Rare.] *Bacon.*

Re-in'te-gra'tion, *n.* A renewing or making whole again. See REINTEGRATION.

Re'in-ter', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *inter.*] To inter again.

Re'in-ter'ro-gate, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *interrogate*; Fr. *réinterroger.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

Re'in-thron', *v. t.* See REENTHRONE.

Re'in-thron'ize, *v. t.* To reenthrone. [*Obs.*]

Re-in'tro-duce', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *introduce.*] To introduce again.

Re'in-tro-duc'tion, *n.* A second introduction.

Re'in-un'date, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *inundate.*] To inundate again.

Re'-in-vest', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REINVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REINVESTING.] [Prefix *re-* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

Re'in-ves'ti-gate, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *investigate.*] To investigate again. *M. Stuart.*

Re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion, *n.* A second investigation.

Re'in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Re'in-vig'or-ate, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *invigorate.*] To revive vigor in; to reanimate.

Re'in-volve', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *involve.*] To involve anew. To reed, volves and in the pit by mud; [illegible] *Addison.*

Re'is-ef-fen'di (rĭs-ĕf-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *reis*, head, chief. See EFFENDI.] A Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

Re-is'su-a-ble (rē-ĭsh'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reissued.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *issue.*] To issue a second time.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Reit (rēt), *n.* [Cf. REED.] Sedge; sea weed. [*Obs.*] *Ainsw.*

Reit'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* [G., rider.] One of the German cavalry of the fifteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Brande.*

Re-it'er-ate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REITERATING.] [Prefix *re-* and *iterate*; L. Lat. & It. *reiterare*; Sp. *reiterar*; Fr. *réitérer.*] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse. — REITERATE, REPEAT. To *repeat* is to say or express a second time. To *reiterate* is to repeat again and again, as if repeating his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms.

Beyond this place, on me have no renewal play here, still in the do pet repeat. *Dryden.*

That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Re-it'er-ate, *a.* Reiterated; repeated. [*Rare.*]

Re-it'er-at-ed-ly, *adv.* Repeatedly.

Re-it'er-a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *iteratio*; Fr. *réitération*, Sp. *reiteracion*, It. *reiterazione.*] Repetition. *Boyle.*

Re-it'er-a-tive, *n.* 1. (*Gram.*) A word expressing repeated or reiterated action.

2. A word formed from another or used to form another by repetition; as, *dilly-dally*.

Re-ject', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJECTING.] [Lat. *rejicere*, *rejectum*, from *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw; Fr. *rejeter*, It. *rigettare*.]

1. To throw from; to throw away; to discard.

Have I rejected those that me adored? *Browne.*

2. To refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to repudiate. That good I accepted which the old rejected. *Milton.*

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee. *Hos. iv. 6.*

3. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.

Syn. — To repel; slight; despise; renounce; rebuff.

Re-ject'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy to be rejected.

Re-jec'ta-men'ta, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *rejectare*, intensive from *rejicere.* See REJECT.] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill formed.*] *Flower.*

Re-ject'a-ne-ous, *a.* [L. *rejectaneus.*] Not chosen or received; rejected. *Profane, rejectaneous, and probated people. Barrow.*

Re-ject'er, *n.* One who rejects; a refuser. *Clarke.*

Re-jec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *rejectio*; Fr. *réjection*, It. *rejezione*. See REJECT.] The act of rejecting, throwing away, or casting off or aside; refusal. *Bacon.*

Re-ject'i-tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection.

Re-ject'ive, *a.* Rejecting, or tending to reject.

Re-ject'ment, *n.* Matter thrown away. *Eaton.*

Re-joice', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOICED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOICING.] [O. Fr. *resjoir*, Fr. *réjouir*, from *re* and *jouir*, *joir*, to enjoy; Pr. *jauzir*; from Lat. *gaudere*, from *gaudium*, joy; Sp. *gozar*, to enjoy; Pr. *enjoyer.*] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

O rejoice beyond a common joy. *Shak.*

Syn. — To delight; joy; triumph.

Re-joice', *v. t.* To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; to make glad; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate. What the great Heaven *Jove's heaven*. *Prior.*

Syn. — To gladden; please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

Re-joice'ment, *n.* Rejoicing. [*Obs.*]

Re-joi'cer, *n.* One who rejoices.

Re-joi'cing, *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness.

The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. *Ps. cxviii. 15.*

2. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy or gladness.

Thy testimonies have I taken as a heritage forever; they are the rejoicing of my heart. *Ps. cxix. 111.*

Re-joi'cing-ly, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Re-join', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINING.] [Prefix *re-* and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*]

1. To join again; to unite after separation.

2. To meet again; to fall in again with; to attach one's self to again.

Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grot. *Pope.*

Re-join', *v. i.* 1. To answer to a reply. *Dryden.*

2. (*Law.*) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Re-join'der, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer.

2. (*Law.*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Syn. — Reply; answer; replication. See REPLY.

Re-join'der, *v. t.* To make a rejoinder. [*Obs.*]

Re-join'dure, *n.* The act of joining again. [*Obs.*]

Re-joint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINTING.] [Prefix *re-* and *joint.*]

1. To reunite the joints of; to joint anew. *Barrow.*

2. Specifically, to fill up the joints of, as of stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather. *Gwilt.*

Re-jolt', *n.* [Prefix *re-* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock; a recoil. [*Obs.*] "The inward *rejolts* and recoils of the mind." *South.*

Re-jolt', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *jolt.*] To jolt back. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Re-jour', *v. t.* [Fr. *réjouir.*] To rejoice; to gladden by praising. [*Obs.*]

Re-journ', *v. t.* To adjourn. [*Obs.*]

Re-judge', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJUDGING.] [Prefix *re-* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Equity has sets, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

Re-ju've-nate, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young.] To render young again.

Re-ju've-nes'cence, *n.* [Prefix *re-* and *juvenescence.*] A renewing of youth; the state of being or growing young again.

Re-ju've-nes'cent, *a.* Becoming or growing young again.

Re-ju've-nize, *v. t.* To render young again.

Re-kin'dle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REKINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REKINDLING.] [Prefix *re-* and *kindle.*]

1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. *Cheyne.*

2. To excite or inflame again; to rouse anew.

Re-knit', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *knit.*] To cause to become knit again. [*Rare.*]

Re-lade', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-* and *lade.*] To lade, load, or burden anew.

Re-laid', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *relay*.

Re-lais' (rĕ-lā'), *n.* [Fr. See RELAY, *n.*] (*Fort.*) A narrow walk without the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch. [*Rare.*]

Re-land', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELANDING.] [Prefix *re-* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land, as that which had been shipped or embarked.

Re-land', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

Re-lapse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAPSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAPSING.] [Lat. *relabi*, *relapsus*, from *re*, back, and *labi*, to fall, to slide.]

1. To slip or slide back; to return to a former state or practice, generally in a bad sense; as, to *relapse* into vice; to relapse into an ill state.

2. [Sp. *relapso*, Fr. & Pr. *relaps*.] To fall back, particularly into a former bad state of body or mind.

Alas, from what high hope to what relapse Unlooked for are we fallen! *Milton.*

Re-lapse', *n.* [See *supra.* Fr. & Pr. *relaps*, Sp. & Pg. *relapso*, person relapsing.]

1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

2. One who has relapsed or fallen back, in error; specifically, one who after recanting error returns to it again. [*Obs.*]

Re-laps'er, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

Re-late', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELATING.] [Lat. *referre*, *relatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bring or bear; Fr. *relater*, Sp. *relatar*. See REFER.]

1. To bring back; to restore. [*Obs.*]

A sheer rich splendor, melted doth Both them of heaven and earth's own mouth. *Spenser.*

2. To refer; to ascribe to a source or origin. [*Obs. and rare.*]

3. Especially, to recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over.

This heavy tale with heavy heart relate. *Shak.*

4. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self, to vent thought in words. [*Rare.*]

Syn. — To tell; recite; narrate; recount; rehearse; report; detail; describe.

Re-late', *v. i.* 1. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer; — followed by *to*.

All negative words relate to positive ideas. *Locke.*

2. To make reference; to take account. [*Obs. and rare.*] Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without relation to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

Re-lat'ed, *p. a.* 1. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first or second degree.

2. Standing in relation; connected; as, the forces are closely *related*.

3. (*Mus.*) The same as RELATIVE.

Re-lat'er, *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates; historian.

Re-la'tion, *n.* [Lat. *relatio*; Fr. *relation*, Pr. *relacio*, Sp. *relacion*, It. *relazione*. See RELATE, *v. t.*]

1. The act of telling or relating; also, that which is related or told; recital; narrative of facts; as, the history is the *relation*.

2. The state of being related or of referring; what is pointed out or signified by a relative term, or being in a relation to something else; a bearing or reference; with regard to something; respect to something.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

A part of our action which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is relation. *I. Taylor.*

3. Connection by consanguinity or affinity, or kin; due to birth or marriage; relations, parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

4. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

5. (*Law.*) The carrying back and giving effect or operation to an act or proceeding from some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Syn. — Recital; rehearsal; narrative; account; narration; detail; description; kindred; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Re-la'tion-al, *a.* 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two sets for relational stems. *Locke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation; as, a *relational* word.

Re-la'tion-ist, *n.* A relative; a relation. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Browne.*

Re-la'tion-ship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred. The ly or the like. *Mason.*

Rel'a-tive, *a.* [Lat. *relativus*, Fr. *relatif*, Sp. & Pg. *relativo*, It. *relativo*. See RELATE.]

1. Having relation or respect; standing in some relation; pertaining; as, arguments *relative* to the subject.

It have greens More relative than this. *Shak.*

2. Arising from relation or from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and relative capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*

3. (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation; referring to an antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun.

4. (*Mus.*) Characterizing or pertaining to chords and keys, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other. *Moore.*

☞ *Relative keys* are such as have all their tones but one in common. A major mode or key is also said to be the *relative* of that minor key having the same signature.

Relative terms, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.

Rel'a-tive, *n.* 1. One who or that which relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation; as, specifically, (*a.*) A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; kinsman or kinswoman. (*b.*) Something considered with reference to a relation. (*c.*) (*Gram.*) A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*; as, *who*, *which*, *that*.

Rel'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself before you consider it relatively. *Watts.*

Rel'a-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being relative, or having relation.

Rĕl′a-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* The state of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coleridge.*

Re-lā′tor, *n.* [Lat., from *referre*; It. *relatore*, Sp. *relator*, Fr. *relateur*. See *supra*.]

1. One who relates; a relater. "The several *relators* of this history." *Fuller.*

2. (*Law.*) One who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*; an informant at whose relation an information is filed by the attorney-general. *Craig. Wharton.*

Re-lā′trix, *n.* (*Law.*) A female relator.

Re-lăx′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAXED (re-lăkst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAXING.] [Lat. *relaxare*, from *re*, again, back, and *laxare*, to loose, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose; Fr. *relaxer*, *relâcher*, Pr. *relaxar*, *relachar*, Sp. & Pg. *relaxar*, It. *relassare*, *rilassare*.]

1. To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; to loosen; to open; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

> Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

2. To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit in respect to strenuousness, earnestness, or effort.

> The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. Hence, to relieve from attention or effort; to ease; to recreate; to divert; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind.

4. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels.

Syn. — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.

Re-lăx′, *v. i.* 1. To become loosened or feeble; to be made lax.

> His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope.*

2. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

> In others she *relaxed* again,
> And governed with a looser rein. *Prior.*

3. To remit in close attention or effort; to unbend; to recreate.

Re-lăx′, *n.* Relaxation. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Re-lăx′, *a.* Relaxed; lax. [*Rare.*]

Re-lăx′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted. *Barrow.*

Re-lăx′ant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes or opens.

Rĕl′ax-ā′tion (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *relaxatio*, Fr. *relaxation*, Pr. *relaxacio*, Sp. *relaxacion*, It. *relassazione*, *rilassazione*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigor, effort, or constipation; loosening; opening; as, *relaxation* of the muscles, or of the whole system; *relaxation* of a law, &c.

2. Remission from attention and effort; indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement. "Hours of careless *relaxation*." *Macaulay.*

Re-lăx′a-tive, *a.* [O. Fr. *relaxatif*, Pr. *relaxatiu*.] Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

Re-lăx′a-tive, *n.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative. [*Rare.*] *B. Jonson.*

Re-lāy′, *n.* [Fr. *relais*, O. Fr. & Pr. *relais*, relaxation, discontinuance, It. *rilascio*, release, relief, from O. Fr. *relaisser*, to abandon, release, to stop from weariness, It. *rilasciare*, from Lat. *relaxare*. See RELAX.]

1. A supply of any thing arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; provision for successive relief; as, specifically, (*a.*) A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay. (*b.*) A supply of hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

2. (*Electric Telegraph.*) A magnet which receives the circuit current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery, for performing the work of recording.

Relay battery, the local battery which is brought into use by the action of the relay magnet, or relay.

Re-lāy′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAYING.] [Prefix *re* and *lay*.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement.

Re-lēas′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being released.

Re-lēase′ (re-lēs′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELEASED (re-lēst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELEASING.] [illegible] *lease*, *v. t.*, O. Fr. *relaisser*, It. *rilasciare*, [illegible] to set free. See RELAX, *v.*, and RELAY, *n.*]

1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to give liberty to; to set free.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Re-lēase′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *lease*.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

Re-lēase′, *n.* 1. The act of letting loose or freeing, or the state of being let loose or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. "Who boast'st *release* from hell." *Milton.*

2. Relief from care, pain, or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

4. (*Law.*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. *Blackstone.*

5. (*Steam eng.*) The act of opening the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, in order to diminish the back pressure.

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See DEATH.

Re-lēas-ee′, *n.* A person to whom a release is given.

Re-lēase′ment, *n.* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

Re-lēas′er, *n.* One who releases.

Rĕl′e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELEGATING.] [Lat. *relegare*, *relegatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission or charge; It. *relegare*, Sp. & Pr. *relegar*, Fr. *reléguer*.] To remove; to dispatch; to consign; to remand; to transfer; specifically, to send into exile; to banish.

> It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. *Milman.*

Rĕl′e-gā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *relegatio*, Fr. *relégation*, Sp. *relegacion*, It. *relegazione*.] The act of relegating; removal; consignment; banishment; exile.

Re-lĕnt′, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELENTING.] [Fr. *ralentir*, O. Fr. *alentir*, It. *rallentare*, *allentare*, Pr. *alentar*, *alentir*, from Lat. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow.]

1. To become less rigid or hard; to lose compactness; to give way; to yield; to dissolve; to deliquesce; to relax. [*Obs.*]

> In some houses sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*
>
> Salt of tartar . . . placed in a cellar will begin to *relent*. *Boyle.*
>
> When opening buds salute the welcome day,
> And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To become less intense. [*Rare.*] *Sidney.*

3. To become less harsh, hard, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

> Can you . . . behold
> My sighs and tears, and will not once *relent*? *Shak.*

Re-lĕnt′, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] 1. To slacken.

> And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.*

Re-lĕnt′, *a.* Dissolved; melted. [*Obs.*]

Re-lĕnt′, *n.* Remission; stay; stop; delay. [*Obs.*]

> She came without *relent* unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser.*

Re-lĕnt′less, *a.* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; unpitying; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

> For this the avenging power employs his darts,
> Thus will persist *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

Re-lĕnt′less-ly, *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

Re-lĕnt′less-ness, *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity.

Re-lĕnt′ment, *n.* The condition or state of relenting; softening; relaxation. [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Rĕl′es-see′, *n.* [See RELEASE.] The person to whom a release is executed.

Rĕl′es-sor′, *n.* The person who executes a release.

> There must be a privity of estate between the *releasor* and releasee. *Blackstone.*

Re-lĕt′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *let*.] To let anew, as a house.

Rĕl′e-vance, **Rĕl′e-van-cy**, *n.* 1. The state of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid; pertinence; applicableness.

> [illegible] meaning little [illegible], little relevancy bore. *E. A. Poe.*

2. (*Scots Law.*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

Rĕl′e-vant, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, p. pr. of *relever*, to raise again, to relieve, q. v.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support. [*Rare.*] *Pownall.*

2. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

> [illegible] arguments [illegible] *Sydney Smith.*

[illegible] [Prefix *re* [illegible] sufficient to support the [illegible]

Rĕl′e-vā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *relevatio*, from *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, Sp. *relevacion*, Fr. *relevation*. See RELIEVE.] A raising or lifting up. [*Obs.*]

Re-lī′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

Re-lī′a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ To the use of this word [illegible] duction into the language, many [illegible] taining that it is unnecessary, and [illegible]. It is, however, a most convenient [illegible] to be relied upon, and a useful [illegible] which is by preference applied to [illegible] to things, such as an account, statement [illegible] assertion that adjectives derived fr[illegible] admit of a passive sense can not be [illegible] refuted by the occurrence, in good [illegible] as *laughable*, worthy of being laughed [illegible] verb *to laugh*; *available*, fit or able to [illegible] the neuter verb *to avail*; *dispensable* [illegible] dispensed *with*; and *indispensable* [illegible] the negative prefix *in*, from the [illegible]. Pope uses *dependable* in precisely [illegible] word, and *unaccountable* is a [illegible]. Other examples might be added. The [illegible] intransitive verbs, as *perishable* [illegible] from nouns, as *objectionable*, [illegible] may also be referred to as showing the [illegible] regularity in the use of the suffix in English. [illegible] LIABLE.

Re-lī′a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being reliable; trustworthiness.

Re-lī′a-bly, *adv.* In a reliable manner.

Re-lī′ance, *n.* [From *rely*.] 1. [illegible] or the condition or quality of being [illegible] dependence; confidence; trust; repose of mind upon what is deemed sufficient support [illegible] reliance on promises which prove [illegible] little value."

2. Any thing on which to rely; [illegible] ground of trust.

Re-lī′ant, *a.* Having reliance; [illegible]

Rĕl′ic, *n.* [Formerly written also *relique*, Fr. *relique*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *reliquia*, [illegible] pl., from *relinquere*, to leave [illegible] RELINQUISH.]

1. That which remains; that which [illegible] loss or decay.

> Shall we go see the *relics* of this town? [illegible]

2. The body of a deceased person; [illegible] specifically, the body, or some part of [illegible] deceased saints or martyrs.

> Thy *relics*, Rowe, to this fair [illegible]
> And sacred place by Dryden's [illegible]
>
> There are very few treasuries of *relics* [illegible] a tooth or bone of this saint.

3. Hence, a memorial; any thing [illegible] remembrance; as, *relics* of youthful [illegible] ships.

Rĕl′ic-ly, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [illegible]

Rĕl′ict, *n.* [O. Fr. *relicte*, a widow, [illegible] f. of *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere*, to [illegible] See RELINQUISH.] A woman whose [illegible] dead; a widow.

> [illegible] dying without issue, Jacob was [illegible] his *relict*, and so to raise up seed to his [illegible]

Re-lĭct′ed, *a.* [Lat. *relictus*, p. p. of *relinquere*, to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.] [illegible] uncovered, as land by the retrocession of the sea or other water.

Re-lĭc′tion, *n.* [Lat. *relictio*, a leaving [illegible] *supra*.] (*Law.*) Land left uncovered [illegible] cession of the sea or other water.

Re-lief′ (re-lēf′), *n.* [Eng. [illegible] *relief*, an act of fealty and homage to be [illegible] took up a lapsed fief, restitution [illegible] work, It. *rilievo*, Sp. *relieve*, raised work [illegible] RELIEVE.]

1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal of any [illegible] oppressive or burdensome, by which [illegible] obtained; succor; comfort; ease; release.

> [illegible]

2. Release from a post, or from the [illegible] of duty, by the intervention of others [illegible] or by relay.

> For this *relief* much thanks. [illegible]

3. That which relieves or gives [illegible] comfort; those who relieve from [illegible] duty by taking the place of such [illegible] relay.

4. (*Feud. Law.*) A fine or [illegible] the heir of a deceased tenant [illegible] death of the ancestral [illegible] the estate, which, on strict feudal [illegible] lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

5. (*Sculp. & Arch.*) The projection of a figure above or beyond the ground [illegible] which it is formed.

[illegible]

6. [illegible] degree of boldness with a figure [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

relief-valve (*Steam-eng.*), a valve with the water... escapes it to the boiler... which... from the ... *Weale.*

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; ease; remedy; redress; indemnification.

Re-lief′less, *a.* Without relief; friendless.

Re-li′er, *n.* [From *rely*.] One who relies, or has ... reliance.

Re-liev′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Re-lieve′ (re-leev′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELIEVING.] [Fr. *relever*, to raise again, to discharge, relieve, Pr., Sp. & Pg. *relevar*, It. *rilevare*, Lat. *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, to make light, to relieve, from *re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light.]

1. To lift up; to raise again; to ... ; to cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to ... prominence or ... by contrast.

Her tall figure relieved against the blue sky seemed almost of preternatural height.

Parallels, or ... relations, ... mutual reliefs each other; ... yet they are pl... *Johnson.*

2. To ease or remove, as any thing which depresses, weighs down, or burdens; to lessen or alleviate; as, to relieve pain; ... distress ... wants of the poor.

3. To free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; ...

... lend assistance and relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

4. To release from a post ... station by substituting another ...; to put another in place of; to take the place of in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty.

Who hath relieved you?
Bernardo has my place. *Shak.*

5. To ease of any hardship, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance by indemnification for losses, ... like; to right.

Syn. — To alleviate; ... assuage; succor; assist; ... support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify.

Re-lieve′ment, *n.* The act of relieving; the state of being relieved; relief.

Re-liev′er (-leev′er), *n.* One who relieves.

2. (*Gun.*) A ... ring ... which gives ease...

Re-liev′ing-tackle, *n.* ...

... A temporary tackle ... attached to the tiller ... to ... the ... ; ... tackle from ... a wharf to ... the ship ...

Re-light′ (re-līt′), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIGHTED; ...] [Pref. *re* and *light*.] To light anew; to illuminate again; to set fire to anew.

Re-li′gion (re-lĭj′un), *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *religion*, Pr. *religio*, It. *religione*, Lat. *religio*, from *re*, again, and *ligare*, to bind, to fasten; or ... to go through or over again in reading or in thought, ... back to bind fast.]

1. The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; right feelings toward God as rightly apprehended; piety.

... with reason and ... the morality ... of religion. *Washington.*

... pleasant ... every proper place and every ... *Buckminster.*

2. Any system of faith and worship; as, the religion of the Turks ... Christians; true and false religion.

3. The ... services of religion; ... with gay religions full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

☞ *Religion*, as distinguished from *theology*, is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God; while *theology* is objective, and denotes those ideas of God which man entertains respecting the God ... worship, ... feeling ... distinguished from *morality* ... duties to God ... duties to man, which ... away ... ences.

Syn. — Piety; sanctity; ... holiness; godliness. ... *Religion* is ... which ... worship ... and ... life. ... its ... relation ... where we are the ... of ... chiefly ... ; *religion* ... habitual communion with God, and ... presence.

... religious ... *Blackmore.*

... grown ... in years, and ... *Prior.*

God ..., ... to ...
No ... thought
... *Milton.*

Re-li′gion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

Re-li′gion-a-ry, } *n.* A religionist. [*Rare.*]
Re-li′gion-er, }

Re-li′gion-ism (re-lĭj′un-ĭzm), *n.* 1. Practice of, or adherence to religion. *Stewart.*
2. Affected ... false religion.

Re-li′gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a bigoted or affected practicer of religion.

The chief actors on one side were and were to be ... Puritan religionists. *F. Petty.*

Re-li′gi-os′i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *religiositas*, It. *religiosità*, Sp. *religiosidad*, Fr. *religiosité*.] The quality of being religious; religious sense ... [*Rare.*]

Re-li′gious (re-lĭj′us), *a.* [Lat. *religiosus*, It. *religioso*, Fr. *religieux*.]

1. Pertaining, or relating to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, setting forth, ... religion; ... religious ... ; as, a religious subject; book; ... religious wars.

... *Ibid*; ... My presence. *Milton.*

2. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; addicted to ... , as, a religious man, life, behavior ...

... *Milton.*

3. Scrupulously faithful; exact; strict; ... *Shak.*

Syn. — Pious; godly; holy; devout; ... ; strict; exact.

Re-li′gious, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; ... ... *Lee.*

Re-li′gious-ly, *adv.* In a religious manner; with ... to the ... of ... *Dryden.*

2. According to the rites of religion; reverently ... *Shak.*

3. ... with religious ... principle ... ; ... exactly; ... a promise religiously observed.

Re-li′gious-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

Re-lin′quent, *a.* [Lat. *relinquens*, *p. pr.* of *relinquere*.] Relinquishing.

Re-lin′quent, *n.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin′quish (re-lĭnk′wĭsh), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELINQUISHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELINQUISHING.] [Lat. *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re*, again, back, and *linquere*, to leave, O. Fr. *relinquir*.]

1. To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to quit.

There is ... but ... to relinquish such rites and orders. *Hooker.*

The ... placed Irish tenants on the land relinquished by ... *Brown.*

2. To give up to another; to release; to resign; to relinquish debts.

To ... ... release to ... *Locke.*

Syn. — To quit; leave; forsake; abandon; desert; resign; forbear; ... See ABANDON.

Re-lin′quish-er, *n.* One who relinquishes.

Re-lin′quish-ment, *n.* The act of relinquishing.

Rel′i-qua-ry, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, Pr. *reliquiari*, Sp. & Pg. *relicario*, It. *reliquiario*, *reliquario*, L. Lat. *reliquiarium*, from Lat. *reliquiæ*. See RELIC.] A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.

Re-lique′ (-lēk′), *n.* A relic. See RELIC.

Re-liq′ui-æ (re-lĭk′wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat. from *relinquere*, to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.]

1. Remains; fossil organic remains. *H. Miller.*

2. (*Bot.*) The ... *Gray.* See ...

Re-liq′ui-date (re-lĭk′wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *liquidate*.] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Re-liq′ui-da′tion, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.

Rel′ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ...] [O. Fr. *relécher*, to lick ... , *relécher*, ... from ... lick, ... *lecken*, Eng. ... *lick*.]

1. To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; to partake of with gratification; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; as, to relish a dish.

Now I begin to relish thy advice. *Shak.*

He knows how to relish his advantages, and to relish ... *Atterbury.*

2. To give a pleasing taste to; to impart a relish to; to make pleasing or agreeably ... *Dryden.*

Rel′ish, *v. i.* 1. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to taste or relish agreeably; to be enjoyable.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits. *Shak.*

2. To have a flavor. A theory which, how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, ... *Woodward.*

Rel′ish, *n.* [... *v. t.*] 1. A pleasing taste; flavor; that gives a ... taste.

... bestowed ...
From the delightful fruit, nor knew ... *Milton.*

2. Hence, ... ; quality or power of pleasing.

Which ... where ... grown,
... *A. Jones.*

3. Taste for; ... quality; characteristic tinge.

I preserve ... relish of old writing. *Pope.*

4. Liking; appetite; fondness; as, a relish for whatever ... *Macaulay.*

5. Something ... to ... ; ...

6. That which is used ... to impart a peculiar ... with food to render it more palatable.

Syn. — Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto.

Rel′ish-a-ble, *a.* Having an agreeable taste; worthy of being relished.

Re-live′, *v. i.* [Pref. *re* and *live*.] To live again; to revive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-live′, *v. t.* To recall to life. [*Obs.*]

Re-load′, *v. t.* [Pref. *re* and *load*.] To load again, as a gun.

Re-loan′, *n.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELOANED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ...] [Pref. *re* and *loan*.] To loan again; to lend ... that which has been lent.

Re-loan′, *n.* A second lending of the same thing.

Re-lo′cate, *v. t.* [Pref. *re* and *locate*.] To locate again.

Re-lo-ca′tion, *n.* 1. A second location. *Scott.*
2. (*Law.*) ...

Re-lodge′, *v. t.* [Pref. *re* and *lodge*.] To lodge again.

Re-love′ (-lŭv′), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *love*.] To love in return. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Re-lu′cent, *a.* [Lat. *relucens*, *p. pr.* of *relucere*, to shine back, from *re*, back, and *lucere*, to shine.] Shining; bright; pellucid; as a relucent stream.

... to the ... *Glover.*

Re-luct′, *v. i.* [Pref. *re* and Lat. *luctari*, to struggle.] To struggle against any thing; to make resistance; to draw back; to ...

... *Decay of Piety.*

Re-luc′tance, } *n.* [Sp. *reluctancia*, It. *reluttanza*.] The state of being reluctant; repugnance; unwillingness; — followed by *to*, or by *against*, with the object.

... thee ... with what reluctancy ... *Dryden.*

Syn. — Aversion; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike.

Re-luc′tant, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*, *p. pr.* of *reluctari*.] 1. Striving against; opposed in heart; unwilling; repugnant; averse.

... *Tickell.*

2. Proceeding from unwillingness; granted with reluctance; ... *Milford.*

Syn. — Averse; unwilling; disinclined; backward. See AVERSE.

Re-luc′tant-ly, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition; ... unwillingly.

Re-luc′tate, *v. i.* [See RELUCT.] To resist; to struggle ... oppose. [*Obs.*] *Decay of Piety.*

... devices ... to delude the ... *Decay of Piety.*

Rel′uc-ta′tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *reluctatio*.] Repugnance; resistance. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Re-lume′, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELUMING.] [Fr. *rallumer*, ... Lat. *re*, again, and *luminare*, to light, from *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again; as, to relume an ancient light. *Pope.*

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relume. *Shak.*

Re-lu′mine, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELUMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELUMINING.] [See RELUME.]

1. To light anew; to rekindle. *Shak.*
2. To illuminate again.

Re-ly′, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELYING.] [Pref. *re* and *lie*.] To rest with confidence, as when fully satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty ...

☞ Formerly, by some pronounced *re mōrse'*

Syn.—Compunction, regret, anguish, compassion See CONTRITION and REGRET

Re-mōrsed' (re mōrst'), *n* Feeling remorse or compunction [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Re mōrse'ful, *a.* 1 Full of remorse or compunction "Until the full tide of *remorseful* passion had abated" *W Scott*

2 Compassionate, feeling tenderly [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 Pitiable [*Obs*]

Furylochus straight hasted the report
Of th is his fellows most *remorseful* fate. *Chapman.*

Re mōrse'ful ly, *adv* In a remorseful manner

Re mōrse'ful ness, *n* The state of being remorseful, compunction

Re mōrse'less, *a* Without remorse or sensibility, cruel, insensible to distress as, the *remorseless* deep "*Remorseless* adversaries" *South* "*Remorseless* cruelty." *Milton*

Syn —Unpitying, pitiless relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel

Re-mōrse'less ly, *adv* Without remorse *South*

Re mōrse'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being remorseless, insensibility to distress

Re mōte', *a* [*comp* REMOTER, *superl* REMOTEST] [Lat *remotus*, p p of *removere*, to remove, Sp *remoto*, It. *remoto*, *remoto* See REMOVE]

1 Removed to a distance, not near, far away, — said in respect to *time* or *place*

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak*

Remote from men, with God he passed his days *Parnell*

2 Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related, — in various figurative uses, as, (*a*) Not agreeing, alien, foreign "All these propositions, however *remote* from reason" *Locke* (*b*) Not nearly related, not close, as, a *remote* connection or consanguinity (*c*) Separate, abstracted "Whenever the mind places itself by any thought either amongst or *remote* from all bodies" *Locke* (*d*) Not proximate, primary, distant "An unadvised transitiveness from the effect to the *remotest* cause" *Granville.*

Re mōte'ly, *adv* In a remote manner, at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like, slightly.

Re-mōte'ness, *n* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, or the like, distance, slightness, as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star, the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age, the *remoteness* of a future event, the *remoteness* of causes, remoteness of resemblance

Re mō'tion, *n* [Fr *remotion*, Pr. *remotio*, Sp *remocion*, It *remozione*, *ramozione*, Lat *remotio* See REMOVE]

1. The act of removing [*Obs*]

This act personates me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak*

2 The state of being remote, remoteness [*Rare*]

The whitish gleam [of the stars] was the mask conferred by the enormity of their *remotion* *De Quincey*

Rē mōuld', } *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mold*] To mold
Rē mōld', } or shape anew

Rē mount', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *mount*] [*imp* & *p p.* REMOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOUNTING] To mount again, as, to *remount* a horse

Rē mount', *v i* To mount again, to reascend

To act and suffer, but *remount* at last
With a fresh pinion *Byron*

Rē-mount', *n* The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting, specifically, a fresh horse, with his equipments, as, to give a *remount*

Re mov'a bil'i-ty, *n* The capacity of being removable from an office or station, capacity of being displaced

Re-mov'a-ble (-mōōv'a-bl), *a* [From *remove*] Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church *Ayliffe*

Re-mov'al, *n* 1 The act of removing from a place, office, &c, as, the *removal* of a house, family, a public officer, and the like

2 The act of remedying or taking away, as, the *removal* of a disease, a disability, and the like

3 The state of being removed, change of place

4 The act of putting an end to, as, the *removal* of a grievance.

Re mov' (re mōōv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOVING] [Lat. *removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move, It *rimuovere*, Sp. & Pg *remover*, Pr *remover*, *remorre*, O Fr *removoir*, *removeir*]

1. To cause to change place, to move away from the position occupied, to displace, as, to *remove* a building

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark *Deut* xix 14.

When we had dined, to prevent the ladies leaving us I generally had the table *removed* *Goldsm*

2 To cause to leave a person or thing, to cause to cease to be, to take away, hence, to banish, to destroy

It was beyond the power of medicine to *remove* the disease. *Macaulay*

3 To carry from one court to another, as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal

Re mov', *v. i* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place, to move or go from one position or place to another.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I can not taint with fear *Shak*

☞ The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular, continued course or motion We never say the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour, but we say a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another *Move* is a generic term including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station

Re-mov', *n* 1 The act of removing, a removal

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship *Milton*

2 The state of being removed *Locke*

3 That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else

4 The distance or space through which anything is removed, interval, distance, remoteness "Capable of but a very small *remove*" *Rogers*

5 A step in any scale of gradation

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator *Addison*

6 The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet *Swift*

Re-mōved' (mōōvd'), *p a* Separate from others, remote 'So *removed* a dwelling' *Shak*

Re mōved'ness, *n* The state of being removed, remoteness *Shak*

Re mōv'er (mōōv'er), *n.* One who removes, as, a *remover* of landmarks

Re mū'gi-ent, *a* [Lat. *remugiens*, p pr of *remugire*, from *re*, again, back, and *mugire*, to bellow] Rebellowing *More*

Re-mū'ner a bil'i ty, *n* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded

Re mū'ner a ble, *a* [From *remunerate*] Capable of being remunerated, fit or proper to be recompensed.

Re mū'ner āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMUNERATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REMUNERATING] [Lat *remunerare*, *remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present, It *remunerare*, *rimunerare*, Sp *remunerar*, Fr *remunerer*] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice, to reward, to recompense, to requite, as, to *remunerate* men for labor

Syn —To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy requite repay, pay, reimburse

Re mū'ner ā'tion, *n* [Lat *remuneratio*, Fr *rémuneration*, Pr *remuneratio*, Sp *remuneracion*, It *remunerazione* *rimunerazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of remunerating, or paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices

2 That which is given to remunerate, an equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings

Pennsylvania O, that's the Latin word for three farthings! *Shak*

Syn —Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment satisfaction, requital

Re mū'ner a tive, *a* [Fr *rémunératif*, Sp *remunerativo*, It *rimunerativo*] Intended or fitted to remunerate, yielding a proper remuneration or return, as, *remunerative* justice

Re mū'ner a-to ry, *a* [Fr *rémunératoire*, Sp & It *remuneratorio*] Affording recompense, rewarding *Johnson*

Rē mūr'mur, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *murmur*, Lat *remurmurare*, It. *rimormorare*] To utter back in murmurs, to return in murmurs, to repeat in low, hoarse sounds

The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood *Pope*

Rē mūr'mur, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REMURMURED *p pr* & *vb n* REMURMURING] To murmur back, to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds

The realms of Mars *remurmured* all around *Dryden*

Rēn, *n* [Lat, the rare singular of *renes*, kidneys] (*Anat*) Kidney *Dunglison*

Renaissance (rēn nā'sōngs'), *n* [Fr, fr *re* again and *naissance*, birth, *naître*, Lat *nati*, to be born] A renewal, hence, a style of decorative art freer than the antique, but resulting therefrom revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X, as the result of the exhuming of certain ancient paintings *Fairholt*

Rē'nal, *a* [Lat *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins, Fr *rénal*, Sp *renal*, It *renale*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins, as, the *renal* arteries

Rēn'ard, *n* [Fr *renard*, Pr *raynart*, the fox, from L Ger *Reinecke*, *Reinecke*, H Ger *Reinhard*, O H. Ger *Raginhart*, *Reginhart*, *Reinhart*, i e, strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem] A fox, — so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry [Written also *reynard*]

Re nās'çence, } *n* [Sp *renascencia*, It *rinascen-*
Re nās'çen-cy, } *za*, Fr *renaissance* See *infra*]
The state of being renascent

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of renascence is varied *Coleridge*

Re nās'cent, *a* [Lat. *renascens*, p pr of *renasci*, to be born again, fr *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born, It *rinascente*, Sp *renaciente*, Pr *renaisent*]

1 Springing or rising into being again, reproduced

2 Able or likely to be re-born, renewed, or reproduced, rejuvenated

Re nās'çi ble, *a* [L Lat *renascibilis*, from Lat *renasci* See *supra*] Capable of being reproduced, capable to spring again into being

Re nāte', *a* [Lat *renatus*, p p of *renasci*, to be born again] Born again, renewed, regenerated [*Obs*] *Lodge & H*

Re nāv'i gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENAVIGATED *p pr.* & *vb n* RENAVIGATING] [Prefix *re* and *navigate*] To navigate again, as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean

Re-nāy', *v t.* [Fr *renier*, from Lat *re* and *negare*, to deny] To deny, to disown, to refuse [*Obs* and *rare*]

Ren-cōn'tre, } (Synop, §170) *n* [Fr *rencontre*, Sp
Ren-coun'ter, } Sp *reencuentro*, It. *rincontro*, Eng *re* and *encounter*, q v.]

1 A meeting of two persons or bodies

2 Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest, a combat, action or engagement

The jousting chiefs in rude *rencounter* join *Cowper*

3 A casual combat or action, a sudden or fierce or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties

The confederates should outnumber the enemy in *rencounters* and engagements *Addison*

Syn —Combat, fight; conflict, collision clash

Ren-coun'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENCOUNTERED *p pr* & *vb n* RENCOUNTERING] [Fr. *rencontrer*, Sp *reencontrar*, It *rincontrare* See *supra*]

1. To meet unexpectedly without design or facility, to encounter [*Rare*]

2 To attack hand to hand [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ren-coun'ter, *v i* To meet an enemy unexpectedly, to come in collision; to skirmish

Rēnd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENT, *p pr* & *vb n* RENDING] [A S *rendan*, *hrendan*, O Frisic *randa*, N. Frisic *renne*, to cut, rend, tear, *rinna*, to spoil, destroy, Ir *rainim* to divide, share, part, W *rhanu*, Armor *rainn*]

1 To separate into parts with force or violence, to tear asunder, as, powder *rends* rock in blasting, lightning *rends* an oak

Thunder doth *rend* the region *Milton*

2 To part or tear off forcibly, to split, to tear, to impire from its old foundation *rent* " *Dryden*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee 1 Ki xi 11

Syn —To tear burst, break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, crack, split.

Rēnd, *v. i* To be rent or torn; to be split [*Rare*] *Sp Tatler*

Rēn'der, *n* [From *rend*.] One who rends

Rēn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RENDERING] [Fr *rendre*, Pr *rendre*, *redre*, *redre*, Sp *rendir*, O Sp & Pg *render*, It & L Lat *reddere*, from Lat *redderе*, with *n* inserted, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give]

1 To return; to pay back, to restore

Whose smallest minute lost, no riches *render* my *Sewell*

2 To inflict, as a retribution

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies *Deut* xxxii 41

3 To give on demand, to give, to assign, to surrender

I'll make her *render* up her page to me *Shak*

4 Hence, to furnish, to contribute; as, to *render* a service

Logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue *Watts*

5 To make up, to furnish; to state, to deliver as, to *render* an account, to *render* judgment

6 To cause to be, or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable

7. To translate from one language into another, as, to *render* Latin into English, also, to interpret, set forth, or bring into full expression to readers, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of, as a passage in oratory, a piece or strain of music as, an actor *renders* his part with much truth and accuracy, a singer *renders* a passage of music with great effect, a painter *renders* a scene in a fine manner

8 To represent; to exhibit [*Obs*]

He did *render* him the most unusual
That lived amongst men *Shak*

9 To bolt down and clarify, as, to *render* tallow

10 To plaster roughly

To render back, to return, to restore

Rēn'der, *v i* 1 To give an account, to make explanation or confession; to delver [*Obs and rare*]

2 (*Naut*) To pass to run, — said of the passage of a rope through a block, &c, as, a rope *renders* well, that is, passes freely *Totten Sl ab*

Rēn'der, *n* 1 A surrender, a giving up

2 A return, a payment of rent

In these early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains *Blackst*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Formerly by some pronounced *re mōrse'*.

Syn —Compunction, regret, anguish, compassion See COMPUNCTION and REGRET

Re mōrsed' (re mōrsv'), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction [*Obs*] *Ip. Hall*

Re mōrse'ful, *a* 1 Full of remorse or compunction. "Until the full tide of *remorseful* passion had abated" *W Scott*

2 Compassionate, feeling tenderly [*Obs*] *Shak.*

3 Pitiable [*Obs*]

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellow's most *remorseful* fate *Chapman*

Re mōrse'ful-ly, *adv* In a remorseful manner

Re mōrse'ful ness, *n* The state of being remorseful, compunction

Re-mōrse'less, *a* Without remorse or sensibility, cruel, insensible to distress, as, the *remorseless* deep "*Remorseless* adversaries" *South.* "*Remorseless* cruelty" *Milton*

Syn.—Unpitying, pitiless relentless unrelenting implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel

Re-mōrse'less-ly, *adv* Without remorse *South*

Re mōrse'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being remorseless, insensibility to distress

Re mōte', *a* [*comp* REMOTER, *superl* REMOTEST] [Lat *remotus*, p p of *removere*, to remove, Sp *remoto* It *remoto, rimoto* See REMOVE]

1 Removed to a distance, not near, far away, —said in respect to *time* or *place*

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia *Shak*

Remote from men, with God he passed his days. *Parnell*

2 Hence, removed, not agreeing, according, or being related;—In various figurative uses, as, (*a*) Not agreeing, alien, foreign "All these propositions, however *remote* from reason" *Locke* (*b*) Not nearly related, not close, as, a *remote* connection or consanguinity (*c*) Separate, abstracted "Whenever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies" *Locke* (*d*) Not proximate, primary, distant "An unadvised transitiveness from the effect to the *remotest* cause" *Grandville*

Re mōte'ly, *adv* In a remote manner, at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like, slightly

Re mōte'ness, *n* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, or the like, distance, slightness, as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star, the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age, the *remoteness* of a future event, the *remoteness* of causes, *remoteness* of resemblance

Re mō'tion, *n* [Fr. *remotion*, Pr *remotio*, Sp *remocion*, It *remozione, rimozione*, Lat *remotio*. See REMOVE]

1 The act of removing. [*Obs*]

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only *Shak*

2 The state of being remote, remoteness [*Rare*]

The whitish gleam [of the stars] was the mask conferred by the enormity of their *remotion* *De Quincey*

Rē mōuld', } *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mold*] To mold
Rē mōld', } or shape anew

Rē mount', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mount*] [*imp* & *p. p* REMOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOUNTING] To mount again, as, to *remount* a horse

Rē mount', *v i* To mount again, to reascend

To act and suffer but *remount* at last
With a fresh pinion *Byron*

Rē mount', *n* The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting, specifically, a fresh horse, with his equipments, as, to give a *remount*

Re mov'a bil'i ty, *n* The capacity of being removable from an office or station, capacity of being displaced

Re mov'a-ble (-mōov'a-bl), *a* [From *remove*] Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe*

Re-mov'al, *n* 1 The act of removing from a place, office &c, as, the *removal* of a house, family, a public officer, and the like

2 The act of remedying or taking away, as, the *removal* of a disease, a disability, and the like

3 The state of being removed, change of place

4 The act of putting an end to, as, the *removal* of a grievance

Re move' (re mōōv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOVING] [Lat *removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move, It *rimuovere*, Sp & Pg *remover*, Pr *remover, removre*, O Fr *remouvoir, remouvoir*]

1 To cause to change place to move away from the position occupied, to displace, as, to *remove* a building

Thou shal not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut* xix 14

When we had dined to prevent the ladies leaving us I generally had the table *removed* *Goldsmith*

2 To cause to leave a person or thing, to cause to cease to be, to take away, hence, to banish, to destroy

It was beyond the power of medicine to *remove* the disease *Macaulay*

3 To carry from one court to another as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.

Re move', *v i* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place, to move or go from one position or place to another

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I can not taint with fear *Shak*

☞ The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move* but not in all Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular, continued course or motion We never say the wind or water, or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour but we say a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station

Re-mov'e', *n.* 1 The act of removing; a removal

This place should be at once both school and university not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship *Milton*

2 The state of being removed *Locke*

3 That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else

4 The distance or space through which any thing is removed, interval, distance, remoteness "Capable of but a very small *remove*" *Rogers*

5 A step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator *Addison*

6 The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet *Swift*

Re-mōved' (mōōvd'), *p a* Separate from others, remote "So *removed* a dwelling" *Shak*

Re mov'ed ness *n* The state of being removed, remoteness *Shak*

Re mov'er (-mōōv'er), *n* One who removes, as, a *remover* of landmarks

Re mū'gi-ent, *a* [Lat *remugiens*, p pr of *remugire*, from *re* again, back, and *mugire*, to bellow] Rebellowing *More*

Re mū'ner a bil'i ty *n* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded

Re mū'ner a ble, *a* [From *remunerate*] Capable of being remunerated, fit or proper to be recompensed

Re mū'ner-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMUNERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMUNERATING] [Lat *remunerare, remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give, present, from *munus, muneris*, a gift, present, It *remunerare, rimunerare*, Sp *remunerar*, Fr *remunérer*] To pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice, to reward, to recompense, to requite, as, to *remunerate* men for labor

Syn —To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy, requite, repay, pay, re-imburse

Re mū'ner ā'tion, *n* [Lat *remuneratio*, Fr *rémunération*, Pr *remuneratio*, Sp *remuneracion*, It *remunerazione, rimunerazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of remunerating, or paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices

2 That which is given to remunerate, an equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings

Pomeneration! O, that's the Latin word for three farthings! *Shak*

Syn —Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment, satisfaction, requital

Re mū'ner-a tive, *a* [Fr *rémunératif*, Sp *remunerativo*, It *rimunerativo*] Intended or fitted to remunerate, yielding a proper remuneration or return, as, *remunerative* justice

Re mū'ner a-to ry, *a* [Fr *rémunératoire*, Sp & It *remuneratorio*] Affording recompense, rewarding *Johnson*

Rē mūr'mur, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *murmur* Lat *remurmurare*, It *rimormorare*] To utter back in murmurs, to return in murmurs, to repeat in low, hoarse sounds

The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood *Pope*

Rē mūr'mur, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REMURMURED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMURMURING] To murmur back, to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds

The realms of Mars *remurmured* all around *Dryden*

Rēn, *n* [Lat., the rare singular of *renes*, kidneys] (*Anat*) Kidney *Dunglison*

Renaissance (rēn nā'sōngs'), *n* [Fr, fr *renaître* and *naissance*, birth, *naître*, Lat *nati*, to be born] A renewal, hence, a style of decorative art freer than the antique, but resulting therefrom, revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X, as the result of the exhuming of certain ancient paintings *Fairholt*

Rē'nal, *a* [Lat. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins, Fr *renal*, Sp *renal*, It *renale*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins, as, the *renal* arteries

Rēn'ard, *n* [Fr. *renard*, Pr *rynart*, the fox, from L Ger *Reinecke, Reineke*, H Ger *Reinhard*, O H Ger *Raginhart, Reginhart, Reinhart*, I e, strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem] A fox,—so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry [Written also *reynard*]

Re nās'cence, } [Sp *renascencia*, It *rinascenza*,
Re nās'cen-cy, } *ze*, Fr *renaissance* See *infra*]
The state of being reanascent

Read the Fr and, and see how the single word *renaître* is saved. *Chance*

Re nās'cent, *a* [Lat *renascens*, p pr of *renasci*, to be born again, fr *re* again, and *nasci*, to be born, It *rinascente*, Sp *renaciente*, Pr *renaistar*]

1 Springing or rising into being again, reproduced

2 Able or likely to be reborn, renewed, or reproduced, rejuvenated

Re nās'ci ble, *a* [Lat *renascibilis*, from Lat *renasci* See *supra*] Capable of being reproduced able to spring again into being

Re-nāte', *a* [Lat *renatus*, p p of *renasci*, to be born again] Born again, renewed, reproduced [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Rē nāv'i gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENAVIGATED, *p pr*, & *vb n* RENAVIGATING] [Prefix *re* and *navigate*] To navigate again, as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean

Re-nāy', *v t* [Fr *renier* from Lat. *re* and *negare*, to deny] To deny, to disown, to refuse [Obs and *rare*]

Ren-cōn'tre, } (Synop, §130), *n* [Fr, *rencontre*,
Ren-coun'ter, } Sp *reencuentro*, It *rincontro*, Eng *re* and *encounter*, q v]

1. A meeting of two persons or bodies

2 Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest, a combat, action or engagement

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencontre* engage *Glover*

3 A casual combat or action, a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties

The confederates should encounter the enemy in *rencounters* and engagements *Addison*

Syn —Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash

Ren-coun'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENCOUNTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RENCOUNTERING] [Fr *rencontrer*, Sp *reencontrar*, It *rincontrare* See *supra*]

1 To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility, to encounter [*Rare*]

2 To attack hand to hand. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ren-coun'ter, *v i* To meet in an unexpected way, to come in collision, to skirmish

Rēnd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENT, *p pr* & *vb n* RENDING] [A S *rendan, hrendan*, O Fries *randa*, N Fries *renne*, to cut, rend, I w *rend, renn*, to spoil, destroy, Ir *rannam*, to divide share part, W *rhannu*, Armor. *rannat*]

1 To separate into parts with force or violence, to tear asunder, as, powder *rents* rocks in blasting, lightning *rends* an oak

Thunder doth *rend* the region *Shak*

2 To part or tear off forcibly; to split "Another pire from its old foundation *rent*" *Dryden*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee 1 *Kings* xi 11

Syn —To tear burst, break; rupture, lacerate, fracture, crack, split

Rēnd, *v i* To be rent or torn; to be separated [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Rēn'der, *n* [From *rend*] One who rends

Rēn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RENDERING] [Fr *rendre*, Pr *rendre, rendre*, Sp *rendir*, O Sp & Pg *render*, It *Lat reddere*, from Lat *reddere*, with *n* inserted, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give]

1. To return; to pay back, to restore

Whose smallest minute lost, no riches *render* *Spenser*

2 To inflict, as a retribution

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies *Deut* xxxii 41

3 To give on demand, to give, to assign, to surrender

I'll make her *render* up her page to me. *Id*

4 Hence, to furnish, to contribute, as, to *render* a service

Logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue *Watts*

5 To make up, to furnish, to state, to deliver, as, to *render* an account, to *render* judgment

6 To cause to be, or to become, as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable

7 To translate from one language into another, as, to *render* Latin into English, also, to interpret, set forth, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of, as a passage in oratory, a piece or strain of music, as an actor *renders* his part with much truth and nature, a singer *renders* a passage of music with great effect, a painter *renders* a scene in a fabulous manner

8 To represent, to exhibit [*Obs*]

He did *render* him the most unnatural *Shak*
That lived amongst men

9 To boil down and clarify, as, to *render* lard *Ellwood*

10 To plaster roughly

To render back, to return, to restore

Rēn'der, *v i* 1 To give an account, to make explanation or confession, to show [*Obs* and *rare*]

2 (*Naut*) To pass to run;—said of the passage of a rope through a block, &c, as, a rope *renders* well, that is, passes freely *Totten*

Rēn'der, *n* 1 A surrender; a giving up *Shak*

2 A return, a payment of rent

In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demesne *Hallam*

3. An appointment. *Shak.*

Rĕn′der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Rend′er-er, *n.* One who renders.

Rend′er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rendering, or that which is rendered. **2.** A version; translation. **3.** The interpretation of the dramatic art. *Lowell.* (*b*) The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone-work. (*c*) The coat thus laid on. *Gwilt.*

Rĕn′dez-vous (rĕn′de-vōō) (*Synop.*, § 130), *n.*; *pl.* [illegible] [F. *rendez-vous*, fr. *rendez vous* render yourselves, repair to a place.]

1. A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet. And [illegible] the free [illegible] of all [illegible]. *W. [illegible]*

2. Especially, the appointed place for troops, or the ships of a fleet, to assemble; sometimes, a place for [illegible] laid out.

The [illegible] appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a rendezvous at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

3. A meeting by appointment.

4. [illegible] that [illegible] together. [Obs. and rare.] *Bacon.*

Rĕn′dez-vous (rĕn′de-vōō) (*Synop.*, § 130), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENDEZVOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDEZVOUSING.] To assemble at a particular place, as troops. [illegible]

Rĕn′dez-vous, *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Ld. Herbert.*

Rĕnd′i-ble, *a.* [From *rend*.] Capable of being rent or torn.

Rĕn-di′tion, *n.* [From *rend*.] **1.** The act of rendering; surrender. [Obs.] **2.** Capability of being torn or rent. [illegible] surrendered.

Ren′e-gade, *n.* [Sp. *renegado*. See RENEGADO.] **1.** One who [illegible] faith; an apostate from [illegible]. [illegible] as [illegible] blood after [illegible] of religion. *Atterbury.*

2. [illegible] rendering.

[illegible] originally meant a apostate [illegible] to its [illegible] meaning of some other word [illegible]

Rĕn′e-gāde, [illegible] **Rĕn′e-ga′do** [illegible] [Sp. *renegado*, [illegible] *renegare*, fr. L. *re*- and *negare* to deny.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, (*a*) [illegible] a faith.

James justly regarded these renegades as the most serviceable [illegible] *Macaulay.*

(*b*) One who deserts from military or [illegible] post or duty. (*c*) A common vagabond; a worthless wicked fellow.

Rĕn-ēge′, *v.* A denial.

The [illegible] leader of the [illegible] part, [illegible] was [illegible] than the [illegible] heresy [illegible] *R. [illegible]*

Re-nēge′ (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [L. Lat. *renegare*. It. *rinegare*, Sp. & Pg. *renegar*, Pr. *renegar*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *negare*, to deny.] To deny; to disown. [Obs.] *Sh.*

[illegible] formerly [illegible] *Sylvester.*

Re-nēge′, *v. i.* To deny. [Obs.]

[illegible] *Shak.*

Rē-nērve′, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *nerve*.] To nerve again; to give new vigor to.

Re-new′ (re-nū′), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENEWING.] [Prefix *re* and *new*.] **1.** To make new again; to restore to freshness or perfection; to give new life to; to restore; to re-establish; to [illegible] to [illegible] old.

[illegible] such [illegible] *Shak.*

2. To begin again.

[illegible] *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; either exactly or almost exactly; to go over again.

The bird their notes renew. *Milton.*

4. To furnish again; as, to renew a [illegible] the like.

5. (*Theol.*) To make new spiritually; to regenerate to [illegible] from natural enmity to God and holiness to love of God [illegible] to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. *Rom. xii.*

Re-new′, *v. i.* To become new; to be made new; to grow again; to commence again.

Re-new′a-bil′i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being renewed. [*Rare.*]

Re-new′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed; as, a renewable lease. *Swift.*

Re-new′al (re-nū′al), *n.* **1.** The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as, the renewal of a treaty.

2. That which is renewed.

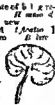
Re-new′ed-ly, *adv.* Again; once more. [*U. S.*]

Re-new′ed-ness, *n.* The state of being renewed.

Re-new′er (re-nū′er), *n.* One who renews.

Rē-nĭd′i-fĭ-cā′tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *L. nidificatio*.] The act of building again a nest. *B. [illegible]*

Rĕn′i-form, *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney, *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma* form.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys; as, a reniform mineral.



Reniform Leaf.

2. (*Bot.*) Having the form of the kidney, broader than long, and more or less rounded, with the [illegible] of the margin.

Re-nī′tence, *n.* [L. *renitens*. Sp. *renitencia*.] **Re-nī′ten-cy**, *n.* [L. *renitens*.] [illegible] at of being renitent; resistance; reluctance.

We [illegible] rence, surely in ourselves to ascribe [illegible] to the [illegible] of plants. *Darwin.*

It is at [illegible] blood, g the same [illegible] formed the [illegible] with [illegible] happy [illegible] of ancient [illegible] which [illegible] *Burke.*

Re-nī′tent, *a.* [Lat. *renitens*, *p. pr.* of *reniti*, to resist against; to resist.] **1.** Acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*

2. [illegible] opposed.

Rĕn′net, *n.* [A.S. *gerinnan*, to run, O. H. G. *rinnan*, to run, to curdle, O. D. *rennen*, [illegible] *rennet* [illegible] The [illegible] membrane of the stomach of a calf, [illegible] prepared [illegible] to coagulate milk. [Written also *runnet*.]

Rĕn′net, [illegible] [F. *reinette*, from *rainette* [illegible] from Lat. [illegible] is spotted] [illegible] this kind of frog.] A certain kind of apple.

A golden rennet is very pleasant [illegible] *Mortimer.*

Rĕn′net-ed, *a.* Curdled; treated with rennet. [*Rare.*] [illegible] *Chapman.*

Rĕn′net-ing, *n.* The same as rennet. [*Obs.*]

Asses' milk is [illegible] instead of rennet to turn milk [illegible]

Re-nounce′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENOUNCED (re-nounst′); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENOUNCING.] [F. *renoncer*, Sp. & Pg. *renunciar*, It. *renunziare*, *rinunziare*, Lat. *renuntiare*, from *re*, back, and *nuntiare* to announce. See NUNCIO.]

1. To declare against; to reject; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one; to disclaim; as, to renounce title to [illegible] to renounce all pretensions to applause.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to give up.

[illegible] *Shak.*

Syn. — To abandon; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recant; abdicate. — To renounce is to make a public and [illegible] that we give up a thing finally and forever. [illegible] *Crabb.*

From [illegible] Can there [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] *Shak.*

[illegible] *Milton.*

Re-nounce′, *v. i.* To declare a renunciation. *Dryden.*

2. (*Card-playing.*) To fail to follow suit when [illegible]

Re-nounce′, *n.* (*Card-playing.*) The act of declining to follow suit when [illegible]

Re-nounce′ment, *n.* The act of disclaiming; renouncing; renunciation. *Shak.*

Re-noun′cer, *n.* One who renounces or disclaims.

Rĕn′o-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *renovare*, *renovatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *novare* to make new, from *novus*, new; Fr. *rénover*, Sp. & Pg. *renovar*, It. *rinnovare*.] To make over again; to restore to freshness or vigor; to [illegible] as good as new; to renew.

All [illegible] the renovating force [illegible] *Thomson.*

Rĕn′o-vā′tion, *n.* [Lat. *renovatio*, Fr. *rénovation*, Sp. *renovacion*, It. *rinnovazione*, *renovazione*.] **1.** The act of renovating, or making over; renewal. There is something [illegible] pleasing in the annual renovation of the world. *Rambler.*

2. A state of being renovated; renewal.

Rĕn′o-vā′tor, *n.* [Lat. F. *rénovateur*. Sp. *renovador*.] One who renovates; one who renovates or renews.

Re-nown′, *n.* [F. *renom*, [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nowne′, *n.* [illegible] renown. [*Obs.*] [illegible] from re-[illegible] [illegible] talked of [illegible] praise [illegible] great achievement [illegible] account [illegible] [illegible] noted [illegible]

He was [illegible] of high renown. *Shak.*

Re-nown′, *v. t.* [F. *renommer*. Pr. *renomnar*. [illegible] *renombrar*.] **1.** To make famous. [*Obs.*] [illegible] to be [illegible] so renowned. [illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible] *Mill.*

Syn. — Famous; famed; [illegible] noted; [illegible]

Re-nown′ed-ly, *adv.* [illegible] renown [illegible]

Re-nown′er, *n.* One who makes [illegible] known [illegible] [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Re-nown′ful, *a.* [illegible] renowned [illegible]

Re-nown′less, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

Rens′se-laer-ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft compact [illegible] *Dana.*

Rĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *rend*.

Rĕnt, *n.* [From *rend*.] **1.** An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force.

See what a rent the envious Casca made. *Shak.*

2. A schism; separation; as, a rent in the church. *Whitg.*

Syn. — Fissure; breach; disruption; rupture; laceration; break; fracture.

Rĕnt, *v. t.* To rend. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rĕnt, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

Rĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, Pr. & L. Lat. *renta*, *renda*, Sp. *renta*, It. *rendita*, *renda*, from Lat. *reddita*, *rendita*, from *reddere*, to give back, to pay. [illegible] *rent* [illegible]] **1.** A certain periodical profit [illegible] or provisions, [illegible] issuing out of lands and tenements in retribution for the use; [illegible] acknowledgment [illegible] to the possession of corporeal rights. *Kent. Blackstone.*

2. That which is invested for the sake of [illegible] capital invested in public funds [illegible] [*French usage.*]

Rent reserved [illegible] arrears; unpaid rent. *Bouvier.*

Rĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTING.] [F. *renter*. See RENT, *n.*] **1.** To grant the possession and enjoyment of, for a rent; to lease; as, the owner of an estate [illegible] tenant for [illegible]

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of, as the tenant; as, the tenant rents the estate [illegible] hundred dollars a year.

Rĕnt, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate rents for five hundred dollars a year.

Rĕnt′a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented.

Rĕnt′age, *n.* [Obs.] Rent paid. [*Obs.*]

Rĕnt′al, *n.* [L. Lat. *rentale*, from *renta*. See RENT.] A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants [illegible] roll.

Rĕnt′-charge, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent reserved on a conveyance of land [illegible] granted [illegible] [illegible] with distress for the payment [illegible] *Burrill.*

Rĕnt′er, *n.* One who rents or leases an estate; one who takes [illegible]

Rĕn′ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTERING.] [Fr. *rentraire*, from Lat. *re*, back, and *trahere* to draw, [illegible] along] **1.** To sew together [illegible] the [illegible] seam is scarcely visible, to sew up with skill and neatly, to fine-draw.

2. To restore the original design [illegible] by working new warp [illegible] to tapestry.

Rĕnt′er-er, *n.* A fine drawer.

Ren-tier (*Fr.*) [F. *rentier*, from *rente*. Pr. *rendier*, *rentero*, Pg. *rendeiro*. See RENT.] One who has a fixed income from lands, stocks, or the like.

Rĕnt′-roll, *n.* A list or account of rents or income; a rental.

Godfrey Bertram succeeded [illegible] long pedigree and [illegible] *W. Scott.*

Rĕnt′-seck, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress; barren rent. *Bouvier.*

Rĕnt′-serv′ice, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Rent reserved [illegible]

Stereoscope.

Stel lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *stellare* See *supra*] Radiation of light [*Obs*]

Stĕl'led (stĕld), *a* [From Lat *stella*, a star] Starry. [*Obs*] "Quenched the *stelled* fires" *Milton*

Stel lĕr'i dăn, } *n* [Fr *stellériide*, from Lat *stel-*
Stĕl ler-ĭd'e an, } *lā*, a star] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of echinoderms, of which the *Asterias*, or star fish, is the type.

Stel-lif'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *stellifer*, from *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *stellifère*] Having, or abounding with, stars

Stĕl'li form, *a.* [Fr. *stelliforme*, from Lat *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form] Like a star, radiated

Stĕl'li fy, *v t* [From Lat *stella*, a star, and *facere*, to make,]

1 To turn into a star, to cause to appear like a star [*Obs*]

2 To place among the stars, or in heaven [*Rare*]

Methought I saw him *stellified* in heaven,
And singing hallelujahs moogst a choir
Of white, sainted souls *Pooley*

Stĕl'lo n (stĕl'yun) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *stellio*, a newt having star like spots on its back, from *stella*, a star] (*Zoöl*) A lizard (*Stellio vulgaris*), common about the Mediterranean

Stĕl'lon ate, *n* [Lat *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, from *stellio*, a newt, a crafty, knavish person, Fr *stellionat*, It *stellionato*] (*Scotch & Roman Law*) Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name, — chiefly applied to sales of the same property to two different persons, or selling that for one's own which belongs to another, and the like *Brande Ersl ne*

Stĕl'lu-lar, *a* [From Lat *stellula*, dim of *stella*, a star] Having the shape of little stars, radiated

Stĕl'lu-late, *a* (*Bot*) Resembling little stars, stellular. *Loudon*

Stĕl'o-chīte (49), *n* [See STELECHITE] (*Min*) Osteocolla See OSTEOCOLLA

Ste lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *stélégraphie*, from Gr στήλη, a post, slab, pillar, and γράφειν, to write, Gr στηλογραφία, an inscription on a tablet] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars [*Rare*] *Stackhouse*

Stĕm, *n.* [A-S *stemn*, *stefn*, *stafn*, O Sax *stamn*, Icel *stofn*, O H. Ger , D , & Sw *stam*, Dan *stamme*, N H Ger *stamm*, allied to the root of *stoff*]

1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind, the main stock, the firm part which supports the branches

After they are shot up thirty feet in length they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the *stem* *Raleigh*

The lofty grove sprung with lavish rain
Heads down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2 A little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole

It grew on the green *stem* *Milton.*

3 The stock of a family, a race or generation of progenitors "All that are of noble *stem*." *Milton*

While I do pray, learn here thy *stem*
And true descent. *Herbert*

4. A descendant, progeny, branch of a family

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock *Shak.*

5 [A-S *stefn* Icel *stafn*, Dan *stavn*, *stævn*, Sw *stäf*, *stam*, M H Ger *stëven*, O Sax *stamn*, L. Ger & D *steven*, O D *steve*] (*Naut*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end Hence, the forward part of a vessel

6 Hence, the leading position, the lookout.

Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years. *Fuller*

7. (*Mus*) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note

8 (*Mining*) A day's work. [*Eng*]

From *stem* to *stern* from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length

Stĕm *v t* [*imp & p p* STEMMED, *p. pr & vb n.* STEMMING] [A S. *stemman*, *forestemman*]

1 To oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel, to resist, as a current, to make progress against, as a current. "An arrow to *stem* the waves." *Shak.*

Ily *stem* the flood with their erected breast. *Dryden*

2. To oppose, to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force

Attic earth Eleusis, that great legured name,
The glory of the prey-stock and the shame,
Is come (the wall force, for a barbarous age,
And I dare *stem* his fury in late of the stage *Pope.*

Stĕm'-clăsp'ing, *a* (*Bot*) Embracing the stem with its base, as petioles, as a leaf or petiole.

Stĕm'-lēaf, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

Stĕm'less, *a* Having no stem, having the stem so little developed as to seem to be wanting, acaulose. [*Rare*]

Stĕm'let *n* A small or young stem.

Stĕm'ma tĭc, *n pl.* [Gr στεμματικά, pl στεμματικόν, a garland or chaplet] (*Bot*) Hairs smooth, branched, or stellate, growing by stems on the top of the seed, chiefly in the Leguminosæ — called also [illegible] *Brand*

[illegible] *Part I*

Stem-măt'o-phŭs, *n.* [Gr. στέμμα, garland, and ὄψ, the eye or face] (*Zoöl*) A Cuvierian genus of seals, including the hooded seal (*Phoca cristata* of Gmelin) of the Arctic ocean, which is a species seven or eight feet long, having a piece of loose inflatable skin on the head, which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced

Stemmatopus

Stĕm'ple (stĕm'pl), *n* [Ger *stempel*, allied to stamp] (*Mining*) A cross-bar of wood in a shaft

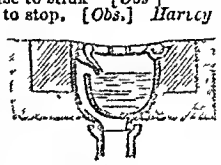
Stĕm'son, *n* (*Ship building*) A piece of compass timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside, the lower end of which is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted *Dana*

Stĕnch (66), *n* [A-S *stenc*, *stanc* See *infra*] An ill smell, offensive odor, stink

Stĕnch, *v t* [A-S *stencan*, to emit a smell, from *stincan*, to stink See *supra*] To cause to emit a disagreeable odor, to cause to stink [*Obs*]

Stĕnch, *v t* To stanch, to stop. [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

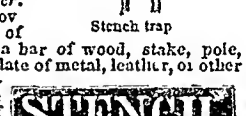
Stĕnch'-trăp, *n* A contrivance to prevent stench from rising from the openings of sewers, &c *Weale.*



Stench trap

Stĕnch'y *a.* Having an offensive smell, stinking. [*Obs*] *Dyer.*

Stĕn'çil, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *stencel*, the post of a door, A S *stenge*, a bar of wood, stake, pole, Eng *stang*] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it



Stĕn'çil, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STENCILED, or STENCILLED, *p pr & vb n* STENCILING, or STENCILLING] To paint or color in figures with stencils, to form or print by means of a stencil

Stĕn'çil er, *n* [Written also *stenciller*] One who paints or colors in figures by means of stencils

Stĕn'o-grăph, *v t* [*imp. & p p* STENOGRAPHED (*sten'o grăft*), *p pr. & vb n* STENOGRAPHING] To write or report in stenographic characters

Ste-nŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Fr *stenographe*] One who is skilled in stenography

Stĕn'o grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *stenographique*]
Stĕn'o grăph'ic al, } Of, or pertaining to, stenography

Ste nŏg'ra phĭst, *n* A stenographer

Ste nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *sténographie*, fr Gr στενός, narrow, close, and γράφειν, to write] The art of writing in short hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words

Stint, *v. t.* To keep within limits, to restrain, to stint.

Yet would she *stint*
Her bitter raging *Spenser*

Stĭnt *n* An allotted portion, a stint.

Stĕnt'ing, *n* An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Stĕn'tor, *n* [Lat *Stentor*, Gr Στέντωρ] A herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice, hence, any person having a powerful voice

Sten tō'ri an, *a* [Lat *stentoreus*, Gr στεντορείος]

1 Pertaining to a stentor, extremely loud, as, a *stentorian* voice

2 Able to utter a very loud sound, as, *stentorian* lungs

Sten tō'ri-oŭs *a* Very loud, extremely loud, stentorian [*Obs*] "The loudness of his *stentorious* voice" *Fuller.*

Stĕn'tor-ōn'ic, *a* Extremely loud, stentorian. [*Rare*]

He measures out his own *stentoronic* voice. *Warton on*

Stĕn'to ro phōn'ic, *a* [Gr. Στέντωρ, Stentor, and φωνή, a sound, voice See STENTOR] Speaking or sounding very loud, stentorian [*Obs*]

Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican *Derham*

Stĕp, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* STEPPED (stĕpt), *p pr & vb n* STEPPING] [A-S *steppan*, *stapan*, O. Sax *stapan*, O Frics *stappa*, *stapa*, L Ger & D. *stappen*, O H. Ger *stephan*, Up Ger *stapfen*, allied to Gr στείβειν, to tread]

1 To move the feet, to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet

2 To walk a little distance; as, to *step* to one of the neighbors.

3 To walk gently, slowly, or resolutely.

Home there we can retreat
Ha See before he *step* by to the field. *Denham*

To *step* [illegible] — To *step* back, to move backward the [illegible] — To *step* back, to move backward the [illegible] past; to carry the mind back. "They are *stepping* almost three thousand years *back* into the remotest antiquity" *Pope* — *To step forth*, to move or come forth — *To step in* or *into* (*a*) To walk or advance into a place or state, or to advance suddenly in "Whosoever first, after the troubling of the water, *stepped in*, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had" *John* v 4 (*b*) To enter for a short time, as, I just *stepped into* the house. (*c*) To obtain possession without trouble, to enter upon suddenly, as, to *step into* an estate — *To step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity, of the step extending it to thirty-three inches.— *To step short* (*Mil*), to diminish the length or rapidity of the step, according to the established rules

Stĕp, *v t* 1 To set, as the foot

Sir, *step* your foot, give answer *Scott*

2 To fix the foot of, as a mast, in its step, to erect *Totten.*

Stĕp, *n* [A-S *stepe*, *step*, O Frics & D *stop*, O. H Ger *staph*, *stapho*, O Ger. *stappe*]

1 An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot, a pace

2 One removal in ascending or descending, a stair

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Hutton*

3 The space passed by the foot in walking or running, as, the *step* of one foot is generally about three feet, but may be more or less

4 A small space or distance, as, it is distant but a *step*

5 Gradation, degree, as, to advance in improvement *step by step*, or by *steps*

6 The act of advancement, progression, decisive gain or advantage

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy *Newton.*

7 A print or impression of the foot; footstep; footprint, track, trace, vestige

8 Gait, manner of walking, as, the approach of a man is often known by his *step*

9 Proceeding, measure; action

The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world *Pope*

Beware of desperate *steps*. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away. *Cowper.*

10 The round or rundle of a ladder.

11 (*pl*) Walk, passage.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest *Dryden*

12 (*Mus*) A degree, — a name sometimes given to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two.

☞ The word *tone* is often used as the name of this interval, but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* for indicating the interval between tones As the word *scale* is derived from the Italian *scala*, a ladder, the intervals may well be called *steps*

13 (*pl*) A portable frame work of stairs, much used in doors in reaching to a high position

14 (*Naut*) (*a*) A block of wood, or a solid platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast (*b*) A piece of wood in which another is fixed upright

15 (*Mach*) A kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves

Stĕp. [A-S *steóp*, from *steopan*, *stupan*, *stêpa*, O. H. Ger *stoufan*, to bereave, O Frics *stup*, *stuf*, *stof*, Icel *stup*, Sw *stuf*, *stof*, Dan *stif*, *stof*, L Ger *steef*, O. H Ger *stuf*, N H Ger. & D *stief*, Icel *stiúpr*, step son, *stiúpi*, step-father, *stiúpa*, step mother] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*, *child*, &c, to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent as, a *step mother* to X is the wife of the father of X married by him after the death of the mother of X

Stĕp'-brŏth'er (-brŭth'er), *n.* A brother by marriage

Stĕp'-child, *n* 1. A bereaved child; one who has lost father or mother, an orphan. [*Obs.*]

2 A son or daughter by marriage only.

Stĕp'-dăme, *n.* A mother by marriage, a stepmother.

Stĕp'-daugh'ter (-daw'ter), *n* A daughter by marriage only

Stĕp'-fa'ther, *n* A father by marriage only

Stĕp'-grāte, *n.* (*Mach*) A form of grate for holding fuel, in which the bars rise above one another in the manner of steps

Stĕph'an-īte, *n* (*Min.*) Black silver. See SILVER.

Stĕp'-moth'er (-mŭth'er), *n.* A mother by marriage only

Stĕppe (stĕp), *n.* [Ger *steppe*, Russ *stepy*] One of the vast plains in South-eastern Europe and Asia, generally elevated, and free from wood, analogous to many of the prairies in Western North America. See SAVANNA

Stĕp'ping-stōne, *n* 1. A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking

2. Hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

These obstacles his genius had time [illegible] *Burke*

Stĕp'-sis'ter, *n.* A sister by marriage only.

t t] Capable of being sublimated, capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold

Sub-lim'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being sublimable

Sŭb'li mate, *v t* [*imp & p p* SUBLIMATED, *p pr & vb n* SUBLIMATING] [Lat *sublimare, sublimatum*, to raise, elevate, from *sublimus*, high, It *sublimare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *sublimar*, Fr *sublimer*, to elevate. See SUBLIME]

1 To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state.

2 To refine and exalt, to heighten, to elevate

And as his actions rose so raise they still their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain *Dryden.*

Sŭb'li mate, *n* [L Lat *sublimatum*, It *sublimato*, Sp *sublimado*, Fr *sublime*] (*Chem*) The product of a sublimation

Blue sublimate, a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum used in painting — *Corrosive sublimate*, the protochloride of mercury, a valuable medicine, which, in excessive doses, produces poisonous effects

Sŭb'li mate, *a* [L Lat *sublimatum*, It *sublimato*, Sp *sublimado*, Fr *sublime*] Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances

Sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n* [L Lat *sublimatio*, Fr *sublimation*, Sp *sublimacion*, It *sublimazione*]

1 The act of sublimating, or the state of being sublimated

2 The act of heightening or improving, exaltation, elevation "Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality " *South*

Sŭb'li ma-to-ry, *a* Used for sublimation, as, *sublimatory* vessels

Sŭb'li-ma to ry, *n* A vessel used for sublimation

Sub-lime', *a* [*compar* SUBLIMER, *superl* SUBLIMEST] [Lat *sublimis*, probably from *sublevare*, to lift up, Fr, It, & Sp *sublime* See SUBLEVATION]

1. Lifted up, high in place, exalted aloft, — in a literal or physical sense

Sublime on these a tower of steel is reared *Dryden*

2 Distinguished by lofty or noble traits, eminent, — said of persons

The age was fruitful in great men, but if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendor of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero *De Quincey*

3 Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like, dignified, grand, solemn, stately, — said of an impressive object in nature, of a noble action, of a discourse, of a work of art, of a spectacle, and the like, as, *sublime* scenery, a *sublime* deed

Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime* *Prior*

4 Elevated by joy, elate, as, *sublime* with expectation

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine *Milton*

5 Lofty of mien, elevated in manner [*Rare*]

His fair large front, and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule *Milton*

Syn —Grand, exalted, lofty, noble, majestic See GRAND

Sub lime', *n* A grand or lofty style, a style that expresses lofty conceptions

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison*

Sub lime', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUBLIMED, *p pr & vb n* SUBLIMING]

1 To raise on high [*Obs* or *rare*]

2 To bring, to a state of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold, to sublimate

3 To exalt, to heighten, to improve, to purify and ennoble,

The sun
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold, northern climes *Pope.*

4 To dignify, to ennoble

An ordinary gift can not *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment *Jer Taylor*

Sub lime', *v i* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance "Particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone " *Newton*

Sub lime'ly, *adv* In a sublime manner, with elevated conceptions; loftily, as, to express one's self *sublimely*

In English lays and all *sublimely* great.
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell*

Sub lime'ness, *n* The quality or condition of being sublime, sublimity

Sub lim'i fi ĕ'tion, *n.* [From Lat, *sublimis*, sublime, and *facere*, to make] The act of making sublime or the state of being made sublime *Gilpin*

Sub lim'i ty, *n* [Lat *sublimitas*, Fr *sublimité*, Pr *sublimitat*, Sp *sublimidad*, It *sublimità*]

1. The state of being sublime, as, (*a*) Elevation of place; lofty height (*b*) Nobleness of nature or character, eminence (*c*) An elevated feeling, contemplation of a person or of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence

2 Sublime quality, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language, loftiness of sentiment or style

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts *Addison.*

Syn.—Grandeur, magnificence — SUBLIMITY, GRANDEUR The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c , we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity An immense plane is *grand* The heavens are not only *grand* but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of moral *sublimity* as in the case of our Savior in his prayer for his murderers We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unconquerable will and study of revenge, as a *sublime* object but there is a melancholy *grandeur* thrown round him, as of "archangel ruined "

Sŭb lin'e-ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *lineation*] A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line

Sŭb lin'gual (ling'gwal), *a* [Prefix *sub* and *lingual*, Fr & Sp *sublingual*, It *sublinguale*] Situated under the tongue, as, *sublingual* glands *Core*

Sub li'tion, *n* [Lat *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear, to lay on as a ground color] (*Paint*) The act or process of laying the ground color under the more perfect color *Crabb*

Sŭb lit'to-ral, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *littoral*] Under the shore *Smart*

Sŭb lū'nar, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *lunar*, or *lunary*, Fr *sublunaire*, Sp *sublunar*, It *sublunare*] Situated beneath the moon, terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world

Sŭb'lu na-ry, }

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden*

All *sublunary* comforts imitate the changeableness, as well as feel the influence, of the planet they are under *South*

Sŭb'lu na-ry, *n* Any worldly thing [*Obs*]

Sŭb'lux-ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *luxation*, Fr *subluxation*, It *sublussazione*] (*Surg*) An incomplete or partial dislocation

Sŭb'ma-rīne', *a* [Prefix *sub* and *marine*, Fr *submarin*, It *submarino*] Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea, as, *submarine* navigators, *submarine* plants

Submarine telegraph See TELEGRAPH

Sŭb'ma-rīne', *n* A submarine plant or animal

Sŭb mär'shal, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *marshal*] A subordinate or deputy marshal

Sŭb mäx'il-la ry, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *maxillary*, Fr *sous maxillaire*] (*Anat*) Situated under the jaw

Submaxillary glands, two salivary glands situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw

Sŭb mē'di-al, *a* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *medius*, middle] Lying under the middle

Sŭb mē'di an, *a* [See *supra*] Lying under or below the middle of a body

Sŭb mē'di ant, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *mediant*] (*Mus*) The sixth tone of the scale, the predominant

Sŭb mĕn'tal, *a* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin] (*Anat*) Situated under the chin, as, the *submental* artery.

Sub mērge', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUBMERGED, *p pr & vb n* SUBMERGING] [Lat *submergere, summergere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mergere, mersum*, to plunge, Fr *submerger*, Pr *submerger, submergir, somergir*, Sp *sumergir*, Pg *submergir*, It *sommergere*]

1 To put under water, to plunge

2 To cover or overflow with water, to drown "So half my Egypt was *submerged* " *Shal*

Sub mērge', *v i* To plunge, as into water or other fluid, to be buried or covered, as by a fluid, hence, to be completely included or incorporated, to be merged

Who knows but ultimately our class moralities may not *submerge* in one great sentiment of concern for the interest of the whole? *William South*

Sub mēr'gence, *n.* [Lat *submergens*, p pr of *submergere* See *supra*] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged

Sub mērse' (14), } *a* [Lat *submersus*, p p
Sub mēr sed' (-mērst'), } of *submergere*, O Sp *submerso*, It *sommerso* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants

Sub-mēr'sion, *n* [Lat *submersio*, Fr *submersion*, It *sommersione*.]

1 The act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed, the act of plunging under water, or of drowning

2 The state of being put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed or drowned

Sŭb'me tăl'lic, *a.* Imperfectly metallic, as, a *submetallic* luster

Sŭb-min'is-ter, *v t* [Lat *subministrare, sumministrare*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *ministrare*, to attend, serve, provide, supply, O Fr *subministrer*, Sp *subministrar, suministrar*, It *somministrare*] To supply, to afford. [*Obs*] *Hale*

Sŭb min'is ter, *v i.* To be subservient, to be useful [*Obs*]

Our passions *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes *L Estrange*

Sŭb mĭn'is trant, *a* [O Fr *subministrant*, p pr of *subministrer*. See *supra*] Serving, in subordination; subservient [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Sŭb min'is-trāte, *v t.* [See *supra*] To supply, to afford to subminister. [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Sŭb min'is trā'tion, *n.* [Lat *subministratio*, O Fr *subministration*, Sp *subministracion, sumministracion*, It *somministrazione*] The act of furnishing or supplying [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Sub miss', *a* [Lat. *submissus*, p p of *submittere*, to let down, to lower, It *sommesso* See SUBMIT]

1 Submissive, humble, obsequious [*Obs or Poet*] "*Submiss* obedience " *Spenser.*

2 Hence, gentle; soft, tender or delicate

Sub mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Lat *submissio*, Fr *submission*, Sp *sumision*, It *sommissione, sommessione*, Fr *soumission* See SUBMIT]

1 The act of submitting, the act of yielding to power or authority, surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another; obedience "A perfect *submission* to his [God's] will in all things " *Sir W. Temple*

Submission dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means *Shak*

2 The state of being submissive, acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or supplicant behavior, meekness, resignation.

In all *submission* and humility.
Herk doth present himself unto your highness *Shak.*

3 Acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offence *Shak*

4 (*Law*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators *Wharton Bouvier.*

Sub mis'sive, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit, yielding, obedient, humble.

Her at his feet, submissive in distress
He thus with peaceful words upraised *Milton*

Syn —Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, humble, modest, passive

Sub mis'sive ly, *adv* In a submissive manner, with submission, with acknowledgment of inferiority, humbly.

Sub mis'sive ness, *n* The quality or the condition of being submissive, humbleness, dependence; penitence

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*. *Herbert.*

Sub miss'ly, *adv* With submission, submissively [*Obs and rare*] *Up Taylor*

Sub miss'ness, *n.* Submissiveness [*Obs*]

Sub mit', *v t.* [*imp & p p* SUBMITTED, *p pr & vb n* SUBMITTING] [Lat *submittere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send, It *sommettere, sottomettere*, Sp *someter*, Pg *sometter*, Pr *submetre, sotzmetre, sosmetre*, Fr *soumettre*]

1 To let down, to cause to sink or lower. [*Obs*]

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while *Dryden.*

2 To put or place under. [*Obs and rare.*]

The basilisk throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut *Chapman.*

3 To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority, — with the reciprocal pronoun

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands *Genesis xvi 9*

Wives, *submit* yourselves to your own husbands *Eph v 22*

4 To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others, to refer, as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators, to *submit* a question to the court

Sub mit', *v i* 1 To yield one's person to the power of another, to give up resistance, to surrender

The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *Middleton*

2 To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another

3 To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton*

4 To be submissive, to yield without murmuring

Our religion requires us to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death *Tillotson*

Sub mit'ter, *n* One who submits

Sub mŏn'ish, *v t* [Lat *submonere*, from prefix *sub*, under, slightly, privately, and *monere*, to remind, admonish.] To suggest, to prompt; to remind [*Rare*] *Granger*

Sŭb'mo nĭ'tion (-nish'un), *n.* [Lat *submonitio* See *supra*] Suggestion [*Rare.*] *Granger*

Sŭb mū'cous, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *mucous*] (*Anat*) Situated under a mucous membrane, pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane *Dunglison*

Sŭb mŭl'ti ple, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *multiple*] (*Math*) A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it, thus, 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times

Sŭb mŭl'ti ple, *a* Of, pertaining to, or being, a submultiple, as, a *submultiple* number; *submultiple* ratio

Sŭb mŭs'cu-lar, *a* Underneath the muscles, or pertaining to, the parts under a muscle, or muscular layer *Dunglison*

[illegible] "The *anfractuous* [illegible] of his [illegible]" *Manning.*

2. [illegible] A sinuous depression like the sep[illegible] [illegible] of the brain. *Dunglison.*

An frăc'tū ous, [illegible] [Fr. *anfractueux*, from Lat. [illegible], a turning, a winding, from the unused [illegible], and from *an*, for *ambi*, [illegible], *frangere*, to break, p. p. *fractus*, broken.] [illegible] full of [illegible] and turnings, as, the [illegible].

An frăc'tū ous ness, *n.* The state of being an[illegible] [illegible] *Bailey.*

An frăc'ture, *n.* [illegible] A [illegible].

An ğa rī'a tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *angariatio*, from Lat. [illegible] compelling as *angarius*, a [illegible], from *angaria*, a mounted [illegible] Gr. [illegible], a Persian word. These cou[illegible] [illegible] throughout [illegible] the royal dispatches.] Com[illegible] [illegible] *Spel.*

An'ğel ol'o gy, *n.* See ANGELOLOGY.

An'ğel, *n.* [Lat. [illegible], Gr. [illegible], messenger, a messenger of God, an angel, from [illegible], to [illegible], A. S. *engel*, *engel*, [illegible], Ger. [illegible], D., Dan., Sw. *engel*, Pr. & Sp. *angel*, It. [illegible]]

1. A messenger. [*Rare.*]

The [illegible] of the [illegible]
The [illegible] *B. Jonson.*

2. A spiritual, celestial being, employed by God [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] a spirit [illegible] *Scot.*

3. An evil spirit. "The angel of the bottomless [illegible]" *Rev. ix. 11.*

4. [illegible] An ancient gold coin of England, [illegible], and bearing the figure of [illegible] *Lowndes.*

An'ğel-āğe, *n.* The existence or state of angels. [illegible]

An'ğel-bĕd, *n.* [illegible] *Annales.*

An'ğel et, *n.* A small gold coin formerly current [illegible] *Encyc.*

An'ğel-fĭsh, *n.* A [illegible], from six to [illegible] of the Mediterra[illegible], [illegible] from its pectoral fins, which [illegible], like wings.

An'ğel-gōld, *n.* Gold [illegible] on which is stamped [illegible] [*Obs.*]

[illegible]

An ğĕl'ie, [illegible]

An ğĕl'ie al, [illegible] [Lat. *angelicus*, Gr. [illegible]] Belonging to, or [illegible] partaking of the nature or [illegible] "Angelical [illegible]"

An ğĕl'i ea, *n.* [N. Lat. [illegible] See ANGELICAL.] [illegible] A genus of [illegible] plants, so called [illegible] *Laird.*

An ğĕl'ie al ly, [illegible] angel.

An ğĕl'ie al ness, *n.* The state or quality of being angelic; the [illegible] of an angel, excel[illegible]

An'ğel ites, [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] century, who held [illegible] *Lamp.*

An'ğel ŏl'o ġy, [illegible]

[illegible]

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*

Though inly stung with anger and disdain. *Milton.*

Syn. — Resentment, wrath, rage, fury, passion, ire, gall, choler, indignation, displeasure, vexation, grudge, spleen. — ANGER, INDIGNATION, RESENTMENT, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY. *Anger* is a feeling of keen displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) for what we regard as wrong toward ourselves or others. It may be excessive or misplaced, but is not necessarily criminal. *Indignation* is a generous outburst of anger in view of things which are *indecent*, or unworthy to be done, involving what is mean, cruel, flagitious, &c., in character or conduct. *Resentment* (from *re* and *sentiment*, reaction of feeling) is anger inflamed by a sense of personal injury or insult (see RESENTMENT), and hence is too often a moody feeling, leading one to brood over his supposed wrongs with a deep and lasting hatred. *Wrath* and *ire* (the last poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked. *Rage* is a vehement ebullition of anger, and *fury* is an excess of rage, amounting almost to madness. Warmth of constitution often gives rise to *anger*; a high sense of honor creates *indignation* at crime; a man of quick sensibilities is apt to cherish *resentment*; the *wrath* and *ire* of men are usually connected with a haughty and vindictive spirit; *rage* and *fury* are distempers of the soul to be regarded only with abhorrence.

An'ğer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGERING.]

1. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame. [*Obs.*] "He [illegible] *angereth* malign ulcers." *Bacon.*

2. To excite to anger; to provoke; to rouse to resentment. "Taxes and impositions . . . which rather *angered* than grieved the people." *Clarendon.*

An'ğer ly, *adv.* [From *anger*.] In an angry manner; angrily. [*Obs.*]

How now, Hecate! you look angerly. *Shak.*

An ğī'nȧ, *n.* [Lat. *angina*, from *angere*, to strangle, to choke. See ANGER.] (*Med.*) Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as the quinsy, malignant sore-throat, croup, mumps, &c.; — so called from the accompanying difficulty of breathing. *Cullen.*

Angina pectoris, a peculiarly painful nervous affection of the chest, attended with great danger to life. *Dunglison.*

An'ġi o-. [Gr. [illegible], vessel or receptacle.] A prefix to numerous words, referring to *vessels*, as, *angiopathy*, disease of the vessels. *Dana.*

An'ġi o căr'poŭs, *a.* [From Gr. [illegible], receptacle, and [illegible], fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds or spores covered, as in certain lichens. *Gray.*

An'ġi ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *angiographie*, fr. Gr. [illegible], vessel, a blood vessel of the human body, and [illegible], to write, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels in the human body. *Dunglison.*

An'ġi ŏl'o ġy, *n.* [Gr. [illegible] and [illegible], to say, speak, [illegible], discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c. *Dunglison.*

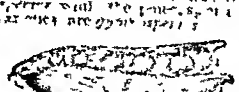
An'ġi o mŏn'o spẽrm'oŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], vessel, a capsule of plants, [illegible], alone, and [illegible], seed.] (*Bot.*) Producing one seed only in a seed [illegible] *Johnson.*

An'ġi o scōpe, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], vessel, and [illegible], to view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body. *Mayne.*

An'ġi o spẽrm (14), *n.* [Gr. [illegible], vessel, and [illegible], seed; [illegible], to sow.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp. *Laird.*

☞ The term is restricted to exogenous plants, and [illegible] of the two great divisions of these species, the other including gymnosperms, or those which [illegible] seeds. The oak, apple, beech, [illegible] [illegible] are *gymnosperms*.

An'ġi o spẽrm'oŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.



An'ġi ŏs'po roŭs, *a.* [Gr. [illegible], vessel, [illegible] [illegible], seed.] (*Bot.*) Having seeds contained [illegible] [illegible]

An'ġi ŏt'o my, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], vessel, [illegible]] (*Anat.*) A dissection of [illegible] vessels of the body. *Dunglison.*

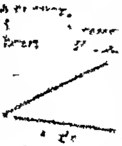
An'gle, [illegible] [Fr. & Pr. *angle*, Lat. [illegible], [illegible] Gr. [illegible], [illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Shak.*

2. [illegible]



[illegible]

5. One who may be easily enticed by a snare. [*Obs.*]

Angle of incidence (*Opt.*), the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls. — *Angle of refraction*, the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls. — *Angle of repose*, that angle at which one body will just rest upon another without slipping. — *Angle of traction*, the angle which the direction of the power makes with the [illegible]. — A *right angle*, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90°, measured by a quarter circle. — An *obtuse angle*, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90°. — An *acute angle*, one less than a right angle, or less than 90°. — A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle*, one formed by two right lines. — A *curvilineal angle*, one formed by two curved lines. — A *mixed angle*, one formed by a right line with a curved line. — *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles*, such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. — *External angles*, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened. — *Internal angles*, those which are within any right-lined figure. — [illegible] *angles* are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles. — A *solid angle*, the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. — A *spherical angle*, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. — *Visual angle*, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye.

An'gle (52), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLING.]

1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.

2. Hence, to use some bait or artifice; to intrigue; to scheme; — with *for*.

The hearts of all that he did angle for. *Shak.*

An'gle, *v. t.* To try to gain by some insinuating artifice. "He *angled* the people's hearts." *Sidney.*

Angle-iron.

An'gle-bär, } *n.* A rolled bar of iron
An'gle-ī'ron, } of an angular shape, for forming the edges of iron safes, bridges, and ships; or to be riveted to the corners of iron boilers, tanks, &c., to connect the side-plates.

An'gle mē'ter, *n.* An instrument, among geologists, for measuring the dip of strata.

An'gler, *n.* 1. One who fishes with an angle.

2. (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) having a large, broad, and depressed head, with a mouth nearly as wide as the head. Its body is narrow as compared with the head, tapering gradually to the tail. It lies at the bottom of the water, hiding itself in the mud; — called also *fishing frog*. [illegible]

Sea-devil (*Lophius piscatorius*).

An'gles (-glz), *n. pl.* [Lat. *Angli*. See ANGLICAN.] (*Geog.*) (*a.*) An ancient German tribe, who, after various migrations, passed over from Denmark to England, to which they gave their name. [illegible] inhabitants of Angeln, a district in Schleswig.

An'gle sīte, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of lead. It occurs in white or yellow [illegible] [illegible]. The name is from Anglesea, a British locality of the mineral.

An'gli-can, *a.* [N. Lat. *Anglicanus*, from Lat. *Angli*, the Angles, a German tribe in Lower Germany. See *Tacit. Germ.* 40.] English; pertaining to England or the English nation, as, *Anglican church.* [illegible]

An'gli can, *n.* A member of the church of England. [illegible]

An'gli can ism, *n.* 1. Attachment to English institutions, especially strong partiality to the principles and rites of the church of [illegible]

2. The principles of the established church of England.

An'gli çē, [Lat.] In English; in the English [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

An'gli çi fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat. [illegible], and [illegible], to make.] To convert into English; to anglicize. [illegible]

An'gli çism, *n.* [Fr. *anglicisme*. See ANGLICAN.] An English idiom; a peculiarity of the English language. [illegible]

An'gli çīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLICIZING.] [illegible] English [illegible]

An'gling, *n.* [illegible]

An'gli- [illegible]

[illegible]